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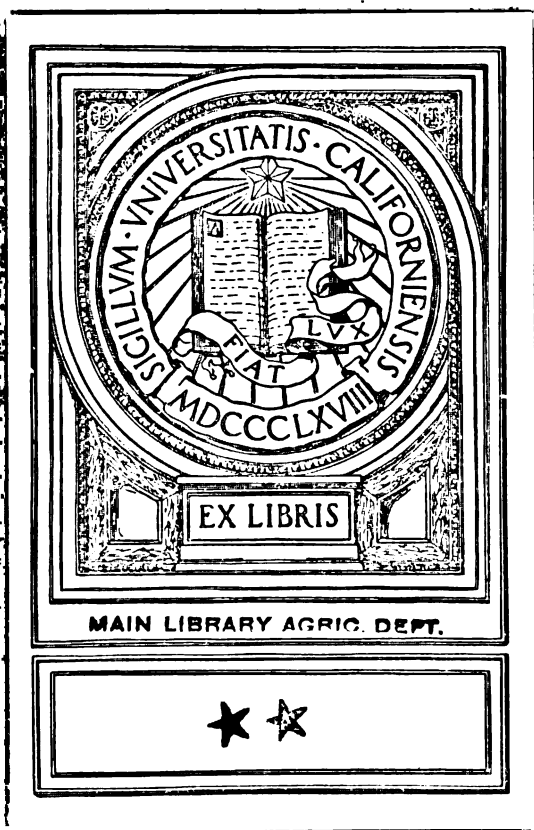
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TEMPERANCE

VOLUME II

American Temperance Union.
Report of the Executive Committee.
1841-1849.

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REPORT

OF THE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION,

1841.

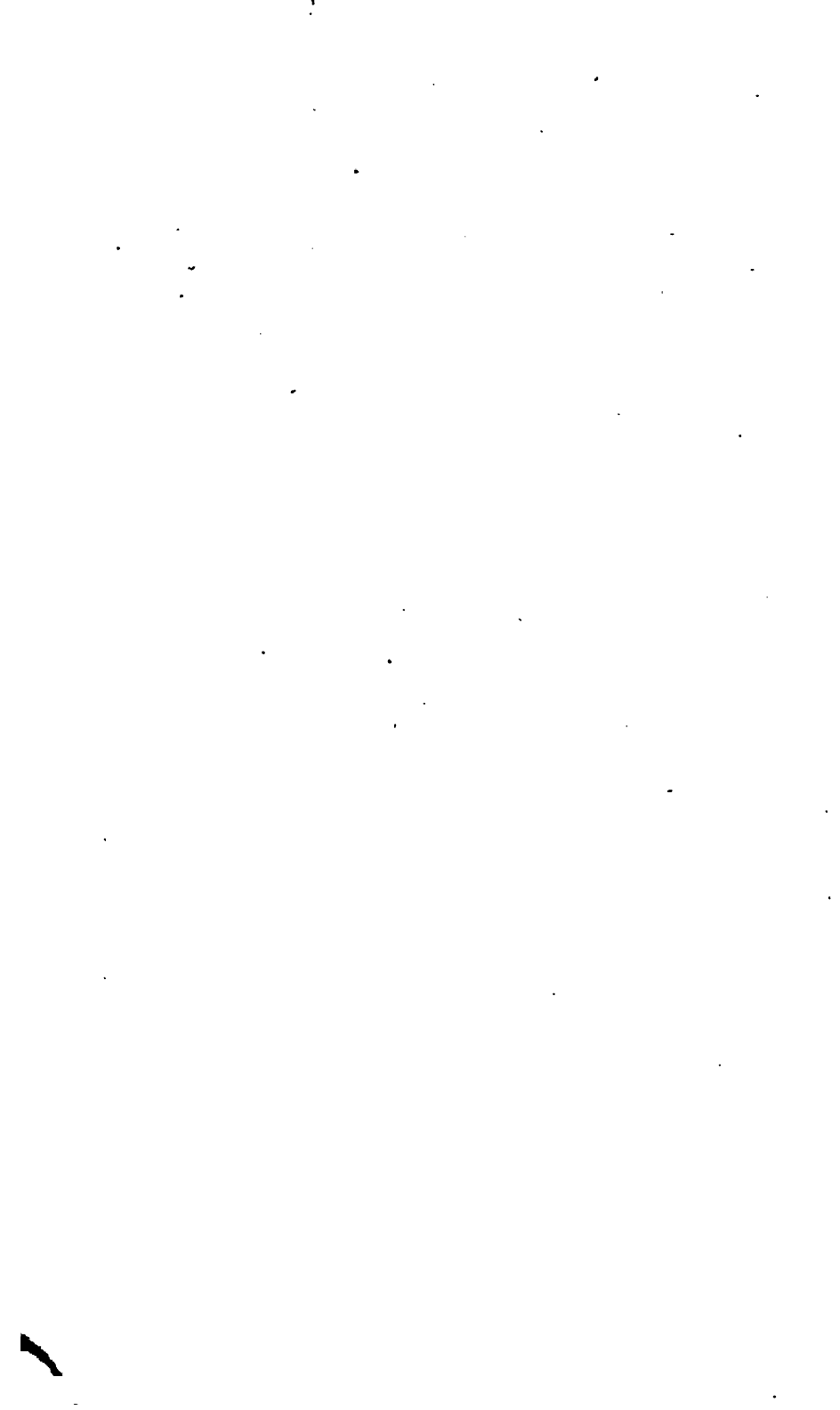
FLEDGE OF THE UNION.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, DO AGREE THAT WE WILL NOT USE INTOXICATING LIQUORS AS A BEVERAGE, NOR TRAFFIC IN THEM; THAT WE WILL NOT PROVIDE THEM AS AN ARTICLE OF SUPPLY, OR FOR PERSONS IN OUR EMPLOYMENT; AND THAT, IN ALL SUITABLE WAYS, WE WILL DISCOURAGE THEIR USE THROUGHOUT THE COMMUNITY.

NEW YORK.

PRINTED BY S. W. BENEDICT.

1841.



REPORT

OF THE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION,

1841.

PLEDGE OF THE UNION.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, DO AGREE THAT WE WILL NOT USE INTOXICATING LIQUORS AS A BEVERAGE, NOR TRAFFIC IN THEM; THAT WE WILL NOT PROVIDE THEM AS AN ARTICLE OF ENTERTAINMENT, OR FOR PERSONS IN OUR EMPLOYMENT; AND THAT, IN ALL SUITABLE WAYS, WE WILL DISCOURTEGE THEIR USE THROUGHOUT THE COMMUNITY.

OFFICE OF
THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION

NEW YORK:

PRINTED BY S. W. BENEDICT.

1841.

TO VIRU
ALIBORI LAC

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY
UNIV. OF
OF THE
CALIFORNIA
AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

The fifth anniversary of the Union was held in the Presbyterian Church in Murray-street, on Tuesday, May 11, at 10 A. M. The officers of the Union and numerous friends of temperance assembled at the rooms in Clinton Hall, and proceeded in a body to the place of meeting, where the chair was taken by the Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, Chancellor of the University and one of the Vice-Presidents. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. NORR, of Union College. After which Mr. Frelinghuysen rose and made the following remarks.

GENTLEMEN,

The principles of the American Temperance Union are not arbitrary dogmas, adopted at a venture, for the vain purpose of a doubtful experiment. They have been prompted by a considerate regard for the best interests of man—are founded on sober calculation—on just views of duty—and the most efficacious means of moral discipline and improvement.

If there was not firm ground to encourage the efforts that are now making, none would willingly encounter the opposition that assails the friends and advocates of this cause. But there is wisdom and stability in the purpose, and hope and promise beam from every aspect of the blessed scheme. Its means are adapted to the great end that is sought. A ruinous practice had grown into a habit, always stern, often irresistible in its demands. A habit that impairs health, morals, and happiness ;—breaks through all the restraints of religion, honor, family, and friendship ; and, in its excesses, first depraves and degrades and then destroys. These consequences are not denied. All admit them—and thousands of unhappy families mourn over them as sad and most afflicting calamities. Christians have prayed over the evil for generations—that God would arrest its progress—turn back the burning tide of desolation, and, in the greatness of His mercy, grant us deliverance. To meet the

crisis and in faithfulness to His promise, the Hearer of prayer moved the purpose of total abstinence. And when it rose to our view, it drew to itself an amount of favor that inspired the strongest hopes. It is a remedy, fit, adequate, and full;—an antidote safe, effectual, and thorough. It does more than impart strength to resist the temptation—it breaks the head of the tempter.

Among the incidents attending this great moral revolution, has been the kind of opposition which it has encountered. That the vicious would denounce it, was expected;—but many of the friends of virtue have been its adversaries and assailed it as ultraism—a wisdom above that which is written, and an impeachment of scriptural example.

Perhaps the imprudence of too sanguine friends may have given some occasion for exception. But yet the remedy, that which was prayed for, the way of deliverance, stands out in its simple energy and mighty purity, clear of all challenges.

Yield to the casuist the benefit of his scruples, that the use of intoxicating liquors in itself is not sinful—but the use had become inordinate to a most alarming degree and extent. By the very laws of our physical and moral economy it was found that the use of such stimulants tended, almost inevitably, to excess. It was a monster that lived on itself—the greater the indulgence the more voracious the appetite. Every libation only aggravated the thirst which it professed to allay.

The solemn truth is, that total abstinence, seemed to be the last effort of desponding humanity, to which she clung as with the grasp of despair, in the deep, soul-felt conviction, that if this failed, all was lost.

That it calls for sacrifices, firmness and self-control, commends it to the heart and conscience. This allies it to all revolutions for good. They have always been illustrated by sacrifices. Look at our own history, from the first footstep of the pilgrim—what was that early enterprize, but a series of singular and voluntary sufferings and hardships endured for the sake of a great principle, involving the dearest interests of civil and religious liberty? And the consecrated purposes of the American Revolution,—what were they but a tribute to the doctrines asserted and defended by our forefathers, at every temporal hazard?

And now the sacred interests in danger demand like sacrifices—and the friends of temperance make them, freely, joyfully—and, thanks to the Father of mercies, successfully.

We surely have a right to the joy of success. Obstinate as the habit had become, it has been subdued in millions of instances. These emancipated hosts wonder and bless God for his merciful interposition.

The temperance movement in Ireland has been so overwhelming and universal, that it arrests us as a moral phenomenon. A mighty influence has come down from heaven in the majesty and power of truth. It has laid open to infatuated man the abominations—the pollution, crime, and madness of his bondage.

And there are still more glorious triumphs than Ireland with her reclaimed millions. It has reached the very seat and citadel of the enemy. While many of the temperate have been indifferent, incredulous, and hardly persuaded to lift a finger in aid, to rescue the victims of intoxication, the victim himself has turned upon his destroyer. He has grappled with him on his own territory; and by a resolute, heaven-helped effort, broken the chains of his thralldom—and now walks

abroad with the firm, exulting footstep of a free man. Who will ever distrust again? Where is the Christian—the friend of his race—that can find it in his heart, to hinder or discourage a cause of such results and such promise?

The treasurer's report was read by JASPER CORNING, Esq. The Rev JOHN MARSH, corresponding secretary, then read the report of the Executive Committee.

Mr. TAYLOR, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the New York State Temperance Society, moved the acceptance and publication of the Report. It was, he said, by exhibiting such facts as the Report contained, that this great moral enterprise was to be brought home to the bosom of every individual in the community.

DR. CHARLES JEWETT, of Massachusetts seconded the resolution.

Mr. President, said he, I rejoice at the cheering prospect presented in the report just read, but there is much to do. We have stormed and successfully carried the outworks of the enemy, but the strong hold yet remains in his hands. Fifteen years ago, when I first began to labor in behalf of temperance in a country school house in Massachusetts, there was no man for ten miles around, whom I could call brother in the cause. Since then there has been a great change, and we are still going ahead, but there is a great deal to do. We have never put forth a degree of energy at all proportionate to the magnitude of the work. A great obstacle to our progress is the want of system. To use a figure that will be intelligible to farmers, we should put ahead a great breaking up plough, to tear up the turf, clear away the roots and stones, and get ready for the crop. On this plough we should put the strong team. But it seems to me that we save the principal part of our strength for the harrow and the bush which come after, and leave the great plough to be dragged by a feeble team.

In Massachusetts, we raise \$41,000 for christianizing the heathen. This is not too much—nor so much as we can afford. But to save the thousands who are annually going down to the drunkard's grave, we raise only \$2000.

We have not told half the truth respecting the evils of intemperance and its causes. We have said the truth was too bad, and the people would not bear it. I am for telling the truth, and the whole truth. The adversaries of temperance accuse us of a persecuting spirit. Sir, we have none. The dealers in ardent spirits have been treated with a degree of lenity, such as has been extended to no other class. We have condemned the deed, but let the men alone.

In Rhode Island, a child was burnt to death in consequence of its mother getting drunk. The rum-seller cared little for that. He pocketed the avails. He was a justice of the peace. But the fact became known—the boys found it out, and they cried, "There goes the man who sold the woman the rum." He shrunk before the indignation of the community. He could not brave the storm of contempt which the exposure brought upon him. It does not give us joy to report such facts. Let them give us better facts, and we'll report them. But let us publish the names of the sellers in cases like this and we shall stop the traffic.

Suppose a drunkard dies in the street, and the rum-seller reads it in the papers. Such an event is so common, that it excites no wonder. It is merely an *awful affair*, and nothing is accomplished by its publication.

But let the name of the dealer be published, and, as we say in the country, he must pull up stakes and be off. Another man is dead over across the street—his bloated face, his blood-shot eyes, his tattered garments, and feeble limbs, betray the ravages of the monster, and show the cause of his death. But unless the name of the man who slew him by furnishing the poison, is mentioned, the publication does no good.

We don't take hold of the matter right. It is a thing that we don't understand. The best illustration I can give—my illustrations are somewhat homely, for which you must pardon me—is that of a landsman taking up a lobster. He knows there is a safe place to handle him, but he don't know where to find it. He feels round, and finally gets a nip. An old Salt comes along, and, knowing how to take the lobster, picks him up without damage, claps a couple of plugs in his claws, and renders him harmless. Just so with the grog-shops. They bothered us. We didn't know how to take them up. But the Baltimore reformed drunkards have taught us a lesson. They have come up out of the den of the lobster—they have seized him in safety, and, if I mistake not, they will soon stick a peg in his claws, and prevent him ever biting hereafter.

In looking at the prospect of final success in this cause, Dr. J. alluded to the Sabbath-schools and the District schools, which he regarded as channels for the exercise of a very powerful influence in behalf of this cause. The church, also, is another means of exciting a very powerful influence. Nine-tenths of the females are with us; and they have more to do than any other class in forming the character of the rising generation. Here there is the Irish reformation, reflecting back its light upon us, and here come the efforts and labors of our Baltimore friends.

Finally, *God is with us*. There is not a single attribute of his character by which He can by any possibility take sides with our opponents. It is as contrary to his justice as his mercy. Dr. J. trusted we should always feel our dependence on him for assistance, and go to him for strength.

PROFESSOR GOODRICH, of New Haven, offered a resolution declaring that the smiles of Heaven upon the temperance reformation in foreign lands, call for the liveliest expressions of gratitude from the friends of the cause.

If there was anything, he said, which might justly awaken grateful emotions in the mind of an American citizen, on setting his foot for the first time on the continent of Europe, it was the conviction that an influence had gone forth from this young nation that has shaken all Europe, and is yet to pour light and power into its darkness and death.

If any thing is to rejoice our hearts it is, that truth has been communicated to us, to be borne forth to the nations of the earth—that light has risen in this western world, which is to scatter the darkness of the nations, and usher in the millennial glory. When we hear from abroad of the temperance movements the past year, we have reason devoutly to thank God.

The President then introduced Rev. Mr. SCOTT, of Stockholm, in Sweden,

who said he had no intention of making a speech, but only of stating a few facts connected with the progress of this great cause in foreign lands. He should like to take this meeting on a journey through Europe, and follow our excellent agent and his friend, Mr. Baird, to tell us what has been done in Prussia, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, and Russia. But this would take more time than was allotted to him at this meeting, and therefore he would confine his remarks to Sweden, where he had resided nearly eleven years. That a reform was needed, will readily be granted, said he, when I tell you that ten years ago there were upwards of 160 thousand stills at work. This great number may surprise you; but a great many of them are exceedingly small, containing not more than five or six gallons each; and the evil arises not so much from the amount produced, as the extent to which it is diffused over the whole country. Such a still is found, as a right, connected with every piece of ground; and that right contemplates the manufacture of so much as may be necessary for the cultivator of the ground and his family. Hence, himself and all his family share in the works of manufacture, and acquire a taste for the liquor.

The quantity produced is not easily ascertained; but, with a population of three millions, there is not less perhaps than forty millions of gallons. There does not seem to be a great amount of gross drunkenness; but they are all at it. One custom is that of having a brandy table in one corner of the room, where every one goes to whet his appetite before taking his food. This state of things was deeply lamented by many; but up to 1830, nothing was done. Then, following the example set by this country, it was resolved to try what could be done; and a temperance society was formed. Opinion was divided as to the principle on which the effort should be made. A majority thought it would not do at once to strike at the root, but that the society must be formed on the plan of using it moderately. Great and influential men joined the society, but it soon died out. But, a few of the minority thought nothing but a pledge of total abstinence would do. That pledge does not include wine and other fermented liquors; for such drinks are not known there. This society labored on for five or six years, laughed at, and its labors despised; about the beginning of 1836, the cause languished. The men connected with it did not look up to God; and it must be allowed the cause had fallen back.

It was then you sent us Mr. Baird the first time, and from that day we may date an entire new era. Mr. Baird presented his book to his Majesty, and the King caused it to be translated; and, at his own expense, placed a copy in every parish, commanding every clergyman to read it, and make efforts to enlighten the people on the subject.

When I read the book, I felt amazed, when I considered who they were that were engaged in the production and consumption of spirits. I was confident no private individual or association would have dared to publish such a book. But, the Chief of the Government issued forth his order, and the book is hence called the King's book, and no man dares to offer a word against it. From that time, there was a most delightful state of revived operations; and almost everywhere, the people refer to the 'King's book.'

or 'Baird's book,' as it is sometimes called, on the occasion. It is not to be wondered at, then, that the repeated visit of our friend should have been hailed with enthusiasm. Never, perhaps, in the history of the world, has a conqueror passed through a country with such marks of honor as your friend. It was not as a conqueror, causing tears of blood to flow; but his course was marked with gentleness, peace, and love; and the tears shed were those of hearty gratitude: and it is especially gratifying that the poorer classes were most ready to testify their thankfulness.

We have with us men of great influence and talents, and the cause is making delightful progress. We have examples of very old men, who have used spirits constantly for many years, laying it aside at once without injury, and with benefit. One instance just occurred, a few days before we left. A respectable old gentleman, 95 years of age, a tall, stout, athletic man, had always been in the habit of using it daily. He had often been spoken to on the subject and had always said, "I am a living proof that what you say is not true." But at length this strong man began to come down—he became ill, and took his bed. He was visited by one doctor and another to no purpose; and they concluded there was no hope for him. He asked them if he should leave off his drink; but they said, "By no means, but rather increase it, because your strength is declining." He was no better; and at length, a liquid matter began to run from his swelled legs. One morning his attendant, while dressing his limbs, started back and exclaimed, "I smell brandy!" The old man was astonished. But the attendant said he was not quite sure, and he would call in his assistant; and, on further examination, they told him it was quite strong—clear brandy. "What is this!" said the old man; "I had heard a great deal said about brandy not mixing with the fluids; but I had no idea that I had been drinking brandy these many years to run out through my legs. I'll drink no more." He laid it aside, and in three days he was up, and soon gained his strength. He took a journey of 25 miles, to visit a relative who was president of a temperance society, told him that as he had before set up himself as a living witness against the temperance principle, he was now a living witness in its favor, and joined the society.

I have referred to the visits of Mr. Baird. Those visits must be repeated. This friend of temperance and religion has acquired an influence by the direct interposition of Divine Providence, which I venture to say no other man living possesses. Here are some pious men, who feel their hearts encouraged, and their hands held up by such visits. They stand almost alone. You must send these visits to encourage them on, lest they should sink under the weight.

He thought, where there was such an opening for doing good on a large scale, there ought not to be lacking the necessary funds. The Swedish Temperance Society had adopted the principle of requiring every member to pay a dollar a year, or \$12 at once; and perhaps we might be stimulated by their example, and thus our influence upon them be reflected back upon ourselves.

Wherever this cause prospers, there are morality and religion. We look

upon the field, for the purpose of sowing the good seed ; but it is a *stagnant marsh*, and if we put in the seed, it is in danger of rotting. This society digs a trench along the field, it drains off the fearful, desolating element, and then the seed sown produces its legitimate fruit.

The Secretary said he was happy to state that the Rev. Mr. Baird was in the house, and hoped we should be permitted once more to hear his voice.

Mr. BAIRD rose, under the influence of considerable emotion, and said, he should not have consented to say one word, if it were not that he had a duty to discharge, which he probably should have no other opportunity of doing. He would therefore with pleasure improve the present season by expressing to the friends of Temperance in the United States, the interest which the peasantry of Sweden feel, and the thanks which they have commanded me to express to them for the benefit which they have received, through their influence, from the temperance cause.

The progress of Temperance in Europe is only in its infancy. Things cannot make progress so rapidly there as here. Mr. B. made some interesting statements respecting Russia—from which it appears that the consumption of ardent spirits is so enormous, connected with the government revenue, as to be attacked with great difficulty. However, the Emperor has countenanced the publication of the Temperance History, and hopes are entertained that this course will ultimately triumph there.

He had conversed with seven kings, and most of the ministers of state. They were interested in the subject, and especially in the legislation which had taken place in this country, and which he hoped might have a good effect, if carried out, as it ought to be, upon the European governments.

The Chairman introduced Rev. Mr. Bingham, of the Sandwich Island Mission, who made a statement of the progress of Temperance there, and the obstacles thrown in its way by the visit of the French frigate.

Mr. BINGHAM gave an account of the early efforts for suppressing intemperance at the Sandwich Islands. The distilleries were all suppressed except those belonging to the king. He was petitioned to suspend them also, and to prevent the importation and sale of spirits from abroad. This was opposed by the foreign residents. They desired one or two *grog shops*, *well regulated grog shops*!! The influence over the king was successful. He passed a law prohibiting the manufacture or importation of ardent spirits. A fine of \$1,000 was imposed on any ship that should import it. The effect was most salutary. This they thought was a triumph. They think so still. But, alas! a foreign and a powerful government, against argument and against remonstrance, enforced upon them, at the cannon's mouth, the introduction of French wine and brandy.

The consequences following this outrage of the French government have been disastrous to the sobriety and morals of the Sandwich Islands. The fire of intemperance which had been extinguished, are again enkindled in part. If France may introduce her brandy, America claims the right to furnish her whisky, and England her West India Rum! But there is still much of hope. The principles of Temperance have been promulgated and established among a large part of the population. Mr. Bingham alluded to

the effect of example from British and American Men-of-War, visiting the Islands, on board of which daily rations of spirits are furnished the crew in the presence of the inhabitants of the Islands, as very destructive. He said the people of the Islands see the spirit rations given out on board these ships. They say the President of the United States is a wise and good man, and how is it that he furnishes spirituous liquor.

After Mr. Bingham had sat down, Mr. JOHN TAPPAN, of Boston, offered the following resolution :—

Resolved, That the poor unfortunate drunkard has claims to our deepest sympathy, and that the sudden reformation and deliverance from their chains of bondage of some thousands of this class in our land, shows that the Lord is very pitiful and of great mercy, and is a token that he designs the entire deliverance of our land from the evils of intemperance.

The resolution, he said, contemplates the pitiful condition of the drunkard, and we need not be told *how* pitiful that is, nor whom it concerns. We are accustomed to think of them as ragged, miserable men ; but he had lived long enough to know that it concerns every individual ; and he feared there was not one within the sound of his voice but had lost some friend by it. To his knowledge, three of the first families in the land had each a son and brother in the Insane Hospital, from this cause. They demand our deepest sympathies. There is a class of them who demand it in a very high degree—those who are just bursting the shackles of their degradation. Their families have suffered in silence in the depths of poverty. They hear of these meetings, want to attend the meetings, but have not the garments. In Boston, last week, a woman called on him and said she wanted to open her house to receive cast-off clothing, and make it up for them, and she thought there ought to be one in every ward. He urged very strongly the necessity of giving them a little pecuniary aid now, to encourage them in this effort at the present time.

Mr. JOHN HAWKINS of Baltimore, a reformed inebriate, then took the stand, and spoke with much feeling and solemnity of the practicability and possibility of the reformation and salvation of every drunkard ; of himself as a brand plucked from the burning, and of his earnest desire to save every one who was such, from the degradation and misery to which he had been reduced.

The meeting was closed with singing the doxology, and with a deep sympathy for the thousands deceived and ruined by intoxicating liquors.

OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

JOHN H. COCKE, of Virginia, President.

Reuben H. Walworth, of New York, Lewis Cass, of Michigan, Matthew Newkirk, of Pennsylvania, Theodore Frelinghuysen, John Savage, of New York, Joseph Duncan of Illinois, Samuel Hubbard, Lucius M. Sargent, Rev. Justin Edwards, D.D., of Massachusetts, Robert Lucas, of Iowa, R. T. Dunlap, of Maine, Rev. J. Roaf, of Upper Canada, Vice Presidents.

Theodore Frelinghuysen, John Tappan, John T. Norton, Christian Keener, John W. Leavitt, E. H. Blatchford, Robert H. McCurdy, Executive Committee.

Theodore Frelinghuysen, Rev. James Milnor, D.D., Rev. Thomas De Witt, D.D., Rev. Nathan Bangs, D.D., Rev. Henry White, D.D., Rev. Wm. R. Williams, D.D., Com. of Publication.

Rev. John Marsh, and Dr. Lindon A. Smith, Secretaries.

Jasper Corning, Treasurer.

John Wheelwright, Auditor.

Presidents and Secretaries of Societies constituting the American Temperance Union, for 1841.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Samuel Hubbard, LL. D., President. George Odiorne, Sec.

MAINE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY—*Anniversary, Feb. 20.*

Hon. R. T. Dunlap, President, Phineas Barnes, Cor. Sec.

MAINE TEMPERANCE UNION—*Anniversary, Jan. 7.*

Hon. Asa Reddington, President, Rev. Thomas Adams, Cor. Sec.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE SOCIETY—*Anniversary, June 15.*

Hon. Joshua Darling, President. Rev. Edmund Worth, Cor. Sec.

VERMONT STATE SOCIETY—*Anniversary, Oct. 23.*

Hon. Jona Loomis, President. George B. Manser, Cor. Sec.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE SOCIETY—*Anniversary, May 26.*

Dr. John C. Warren, President. Dr. Walter Channing, Sec.

MASSACHUSETTS TEMPERANCE UNION—*Anniversary, May 28.*

John Tappan, President. Nathan Crosby, Cor. Sec.

RHODE ISLAND STATE SOCIETY—*Anniversary, Nov. 20.*

William Aplin, Esq., President. ———, Cor. Sec.

CONNECTICUT STATE SOCIETY—*Anniversary, Oct.*

Hon. Thomas Williams, LL.D. Pres't. Rev. Chs. J. Warren, Cor. Sec.

NEW YORK STATE SOCIETY—*Anniversary, Feb. 14.*
Hon. Reuben H. Walworth, President. Elisha Taylor, *Cor. Sec.*

NEW JERSEY STATE SOCIETY—*Anniversary, Jan. 17.*
Stacy G. Potts, President. Dr. James B. Colman, *Cor. Sec.*

PENNSYLVANIA STATE SOCIETY—*Anniversary, May, 4th Tuesday.*
Thomas Fleming, President. David McClure, *Sec.*

DELAWARE STATE SOCIETY—*Anniversary, April 17.*
Hon. Willard Hall, President. Dr. Henry Gibbons, *Cor. Sec.*

MARYLAND STATE SOCIETY—*Anniversary, Feb. 28.*
Hon. Stevenson Archer, President. C. R. Taylor, *Sec.*

VIRGINIA STATE SOCIETY—*Anniversary, Feb. 28.*
Gen. John H. Cocke, President. ———, *Cor. Sec.*

OHIO STATE SOCIETY—*Anniversary, Jan. 11.*
———, President. P. B. Wilcox, *Cor. Sec.*

INDIANA STATE SOCIETY—*Anniversary, Dec. 11.*
Jeremiah Sullivan, President. Joseph M. Moore, *Cor. Sec.*

MICHIGAN STATE SOCIETY—*Anniversary, Feb. 11.*
J. S. Fitch, President. G. W. Clark, *Cor. Sec.*

KENTUCKY NORTHERN TEMPERANCE UNION.
Dr. Samuel Sharp, President. ———, *Cor. Sec.*

TENNESSEE STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.
———, President. ———, *Cor. Sec.*

ILLINOIS STATE SOCIETY—*Anniversary, Dec. 5.*
Dr. B. F. Edwards, President. A. W. Corey, *Cor. Sec.*

MISSOURI STATE SOCIETY—*Anniversary, Feb. 5.*
H. R. Gamble, President. Samuel Knox, *Cor. Sec.*

MISSISSIPPI STATE SOCIETY.
———, President. James Burke, *Cor. Sec.*

LOUISIANA STATE SOCIETY.
Gen. J. B. Dawson, President. S. P. Anderson, *Cor. Sec.*

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE SOCIETY—*Anniversary, Dec. 5.*
Hon. Job Johnston, President. G. J. Snowden, *Cor. Sec.*

WISCONSIN SOCIETY—*Anniversary, Feb. 13.*
Samuel Hinsman, President. S. A. Dwinell, *Cor. Sec.*

IOWA SOCIETY—*Anniversary, Dec. 11.*
Robert Lucas, President. Dr. J. M. Robertson, *Cor. Sec.*

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
Rev. Henry Slicer, D. D., President. J. Leech, *Cor. Sec.*

REPORT

OF THE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

NEVER before have the Committee come up to the Anniversary of the Temperance Union, with such cause for gratitude and praise. The mighty Ruler of the Universe, who will overturn and overturn and overturn, until every knee shall bow, seems to have taken the enterprise in which we are engaged into his own hands, and to have given it an impulse in the past year, wholly unlooked for by its warmest advocates. We are nothing. Human thought stretched not to what has been accomplished. Human action would have been stamped as folly, had it labored to do it. God devised, and God has executed. We look up and adore.

Three special interpositions of divine providence, during the past year for the cause of temperance, demand the earliest notice.

The first, in the continued and wonderful change, which had commenced at our last anniversary, in the people of Ireland, and in its recent extension over the Irish in our own land. From many peculiarities, they seemed to be inaccessible to our ordinary instrumentalities. Faith staggered as she heard of the tumultuous waves of the people rushing onward, and of thousands on thousands, uncovered but by the canopy of heaven, taking the pledge. But it is now no longer matter of doubt. Ireland is sober. Near five millions of her population have abandoned the use of all intoxicating drinks. Her prisons are nearly empty. Her cities are quiet. Her distilleries are converted into manufactories and oat mills. Her fairs

are without a drunkard. Her families are being clothed. Her children will soon have bread enough and to spare.

Hope cast a bright look at the son of Erin in America. She saw him in bondage. She knew that he loved his chain, for it was the badge of friendship. But she remembered the sympathies of the Irish heart, and she has not been disappointed. During the past winter, through the length and breadth of the land, in most of our cities, on our rail roads and canals, wherever, in a word, the poor emigrant has found a resting place, there a pledge has been taken by hundreds and thousands, rescuing them at once from the dram-shop and the social glass, saving from waste their hard earnings, and, from an early sacrifice, their health and lives. That this work, either in Ireland or America, has been all that it should be, or all that it is said to be, or unaccompanied with improper influences, or that it will be there or here lasting, the committee pretend not to say. But enough has been done to fill the heart of every philanthropist and patriot with joy. And in it all, we are nothing. Father Mathew is nothing. God has done it, and to him be the praise.*

The second interposition of divine providence during the year, had relation to the successful tour of our countryman, the Rev. Robert Baird, in the north of Europe. None but He who has the hearts of kings in his hand, could have secured such a reception as this beloved brother met from the king of Sweden, his nobles, his clergy, his diet, and more especially permission from the emperor of the Russias to print and circulate the history of † the Temperance Reformation to any extent, among his sixty millions of subjects.

The third interposition of divine providence has been in a movement among a peculiar portion of our own population—the debasedly drunken—effecting, to a wonderful extent, their own reformation.

In the commencement of the Temperance reform, there was but little expectation of saving the poor unfortunate drunkard. It was generally supposed that his case was hopeless; and the great object was to save sober men, and especially the rising generation, from drunkenness, by inducing them to abstain from all its causes. Yet the powerful onset made upon intemperance, arrested the attention of multitudes of this class, and kindled up the hopes of

* Appendix A.

† Appendix B.

their friends; and in 1835, the Secretary of the American Temperance Society reported, as the effect of the work, the reformation of 12,000 drunkards. But there was no associated action among themselves for countenance and support; their reform was based on the ardent spirit pledge, they continued in the use of cider and other fermented drinks, and went back by scores to destruction; yet many were permanently saved, and became consistent members of Christian churches. In England, this bold and active class early attracted the regard, and received the sympathies of the temperance public. As they reformed, they at once became the principal public speakers. Their speeches were reported and were read in this country with great interest. They formed a considerable part of the ninth report of the American Temperance Society. And as these reformed men were based from the first on the total abstinence pledge, there have been but few relapses; the work has gone on, and it is now estimated that 35,000 drunkards have been reclaimed of whom 5,600 have united with Christian churches. In Ireland, by another and peculiar influence they have been reformed almost without number; and a gentleman who has recently traveled through the most reformed districts, has informed the committee that, best of all, they keep the pledge.

But alas! in our own country, the mother of the temperance reformation, the poor drunkard has, of late, been almost forgotten. In none of the reports of the Union or of the State societies for the last three years, has there been one bright spot for him. 500,000 in number, the main support of the taverns and dramshops licensed for the public good, they have been left to sink unlamented into the drunkard's grave. But God has been better to them than others. What do our eyes witness? In the city of Baltimore, without any special agency excepting their action one upon another, more than a thousand reformed drunkards stand upon their feet and walk forth erect in the conscious dignity of freemen. Several of these individuals, long deceived, robbed, beaten, tormented, suffering the horrors of the pit, now plucked from the burning, joyful in their deliverance, affected to tears at what they have been and where they have been, yet willing to acknowledge all and confess all, and desirous of raising every inebriate from degradation and ruin, have visited sister cities, and by telling to crowded houses their simple tale, have waked up this great community to the practicability and possi-

bility of the drunkard's reform, and arrested many a miserable man who was abandoned by his friends to hopeless ruin. Already in New York, more than 400, and in Boston more than 550, have signed the pledge of total abstinence. Similar simultaneous and wholly unconnected movements have been reported to the committee from Buffalo, Augusta, Me., and other places. And in the Irish movement, several hundreds of drunkards in our large cities and in other places, though not recognized as such with much publicity, have become sober men. It is not perhaps too much to say, that in the United States, in the last six months, 15,000 drunkards have ceased using all intoxicating drinks. The physiologist has been confounded, the caviller silenced, the fearful shamed, the distiller and the vender struck dumb, and a tide of unlooked for blessings has been poured into the bosoms of many miserable families. The committee believe it is a token that God intends to complete our enterprise and save our land from the curse of intemperance. They look anxiously for the advance of the work. Thousands of families, still afflicted with drunken inmates, are looking anxiously for it. And hosts of men, who see nothing before them but certain destruction, are waiting around this new pool of Bethesda, now that the waters are troubled, that they may be healed. The committee commend this movement to the active co-operation, and the prayers of every friend of humanity. They commend it to the solemn consideration of every manufacturer and vender of intoxicating drinks, and ask them whether they can longer carry on a business which has bound these thousands in the most degrading wretchedness, and which, if prospered as many desire, would again drag them back from the liberty with which God has made them free. They commend it to our legislators, who, for the public good, are licensing men to do that which has been the ruin of all these men, and which, if continued, will be the ruin of thousands on thousands in all coming generations. They plead with men of every class for poor unfortunate drunkards: believing that now, by suitable efforts, they may be saved by hundreds and thousands from temporal and eternal ruin.*

Besides these extraordinary interpositions of divine providence for the advance of the cause of temperance, the committee acknowledge with gratitude the blessing of God, during the year,

* Appendix C.

upon all their ordinary labors, and the labors of the various State and local societies throughout the country.

Through the divine goodness, death has not been suffered to invade their number or to make any breach upon the officers of the American Temperance Union. But the committee state with regret the retirement of E. C. Delavan Esq., from the station to which the National Temperance Convention at Saratoga Springs called him as Chairman of the committee, and which office he filled for five years with great credit to himself and usefulness to his country and race.*

The committee have labored for a faithful discharge of the duties incumbent on them. They have endeavored to make themselves fully acquainted with the state of the temperance cause at home and abroad; with the action and power of the great destroyer; with every obstacle to the temperance reformation; with the laws of nature and revelation relating to the use of alcoholic drinks; with the views of wise and good men in this and other lands on the subject of temperance; and, as they have gained light, have labored to form and sustain a correct public sentiment, and to animate and press forward every part of the host arrayed against the deadly evil. Besides maintaining an extensive correspondence, the committee were able to put into circulation in the year ending the 31st December last, 105,000 Journals, 200,000 Juvenile Temperance Advocates, 3000 copies of their last report, 24,000 tracts, handbills and almanacs, 26,000 extras of the New York Observer and Evangelist with extracts from Anti-Bacchus, and 75,000 of the Beer trials. This and the support of the office and agencies was at an expense of \$10,347 39, absorbing nearly all their income from sales and donations and what remained to them of the \$10,000 donation of Mr. Delavan. That generous gift, made four years since to the Union, has now all been expended, to the satisfaction, it is believed, of the generous donor, and the committee must now look to other friends for support. With the sum of \$3000, besides the income from their publications, they can go on, and exert perhaps a more salutary influence over the country and the world than can possibly be exerted by so small a sum in any other way. Confident that it would be provided, they have associated with them a highly respectable committee of publication from

* Appendix D.

various denominations of Christians, and only wait for the means to publish a temperance library, tracts and handbills, which shall be like the leaves of the tree which are "for the healing of the nations."

The committee believe that the Union is gaining more and more the confidence of the American public. The simplicity of its design, and its capabilities of extending its influence over the whole country without engaging in more than it can perform, impress every beholder. They find the press saying, without any solicitation on their part—

"The Union is just the kind of national organization that is needed. Composed of a fair representation from the several states, it concentrates the combined wisdom of the country, and at the same time leaves the state organizations to carry forward the work within their own limits in their own way. This is as it should be. There is no one of our national institutions which is more justly entitled to a generous support, or which promises greater results in proportion to the means employed."*

The duties of Corresponding Secretary and Editor are too numerous for one individual to perform. An assistant Secretary is greatly needed, of commanding influence, who shall visit the Legislatures and ecclesiastical bodies of the States, attend the anniversaries of the State societies, keep up their action, and solicit from individuals donations for the general purposes of the Union. Such an officer, it is believed, would be of eminent service.

From several of the States the committee have received most cheering reports of temperance action; particularly from Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Illinois, and Missouri. In Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Ohio, Kentucky, and Michigan, there have been wholesome and valuable movements, but in some of the States the friends of the cause have sunk into a surprising and fatal apathy. Even an abstract of each report received is more than the committee can give.† They can only collect and present some of the main facts, and remark upon some general principles and actions.

TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATIONS AND PLEDGES.

The number of active and efficient temperance societies and

* Appendix E.

† Appendix F.

pledged members in each of the states, auxiliary to the State societies, it is impossible to estimate. Almost the only pledge that is now in circulation is a pledge of total abstinence from the manufacture, sale and use of all intoxicating drinks, as a beverage. If there are societies in which it is not adopted, it is not so much from want of conviction of its propriety as from apathy and indifference to the great object to be effected, there being now none so uninformed and weak as to suppose that, in character, there is any difference in drinks that intoxicate. The committee are happy to state that the pledge which, at one time seemed to be abandoned as having accomplished its work, has again been restored, and is now extensively circulated in temperance meetings for general signature. In the city of New York more than 16,000 pledges have been taken during the year. In Philadelphia more than 4000 during the lectures of Mr Hunt, in four months. By the missionaries of the Am. Home Miss. Society, 65,000 have been taken in the new settlements. In like manner the action has been good in other parts of the country.

OF THE PRESS AND TEMPERANCE LECTURERS.

In Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Delaware, Maryland, South Carolina, Georgia, Ohio, Kentucky, Michigan, Illinois and Missouri valuable temperance papers have been sustained, while almost every religious paper and several political journals have inserted in their columns an unusual amount of temperance intelligence. And it is a subject of congratulation that all the temperance journals perfectly harmonize with each other and with the publications of the Union. No difference of views exists on a single point. All are a well disciplined corps, wasting no strength upon indifferent subjects, or in the destruction of rival institutions, but bringing their whole force upon the too long triumphant foe.

In several of the states public lecturers have been employed through most of the year by the state organizations, and in several of our large cities the clergy have volunteered in a series of temperance sermons on successive Sabbath evenings, which have been well received and have been influential in causing the churches to understand and feel the close connection between the progress of religion and the progress of temperance, and their great responsibilities in relation to this moral enterprise.

A smaller number than usual of original works on the subject of temperance, have appeared from the American press; but two valuable works, *Bacchus* and *Anti-Bacchus*, have been reprinted from the English, which, if not perfectly unexceptionable in all their positions and criticisms, are valuable repositories of science and fact, of powerful reasoning and graphic illustration, and are accomplishing an important change in the public sentiment relating to the Divine sanction and approbation of the use of intoxicating drinks.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION.

Since the repeal of the fifteen gallon law of Massachusetts, and the high political excitement in relation to it, there has been in none of the States much attempt at legislative action. Political men in power have been unwilling to risk it, and hence temperance men have been less forward to ask it. In the Legislature of New York a committee have reported in favor of referring the question of license to an expression of the popular voice in each of the towns and wards of the cities, but no action has been had upon the report. In Rhode Island the Legislature have raised the price of license to 50 dollars, and forbidden the sale of liquor in taverns on the Sabbath. In Pennsylvania an act has been passed requiring the applicants for license to publish their petition and the names of those who recommend them, six weeks in the county papers, thus rendering it more difficult than before to procure a license. The laws of Tennessee and Mississippi remain as they were, and the people are satisfied with them. Their influence is salutary for temperance.

From the success of the enemy in bringing evil upon us in our attempts at legislation, there has been in the minds of the community an increased prejudice against it. Had there never been any legislation at all, the subject would stand differently from what it now does. But legislation has been had. Laws relating to the traffic in spirituous liquors, stand on the statute book of every state in the Union, and are extensively found to be in the way of the temperance reform. They license, sanction, and make legally right the traffic; and, as free citizens of the states, the friends of temperance ask, and they have a right to ask, yea it is their duty to ask that such a support of the traffic be abandoned. The object of legislation is to protect the rights of the people; to guard them

against heavy burdens and remove grievous evils. Every penitentiary, every alms house, every mad house shews that the free and promiscuous traffic is the greatest curse to the country. An immense number of individuals throughout the land, not less than 500,000, with their families and dependants are reduced by it to the lowest degradation and suffering, and the friends of temperance have no right to hold their peace until the cause of these evils is removed. On this subject the committee entirely accord with the following sentiments of the Hon. Theodore Lyman, late mayor of the city of Boston.

If there can be no doubt of this degradation of the man who would otherwise have been respectable, and prosperous, and perhaps eminent, but instead of being thus, is degraded, then it becomes us to look about us and see what has been the cause of it. Why is it? who has done it? the person who administers, or society which permits it? Society is interested to look into it, and to remove the cause. It is a duty both to God and man.

I have alluded to the case of the unhappy, unfortunate man. What now is the condition of the *wife* and *mother*? How many wives of such men are obliged to toil hard and late for the support of a family—to suffer reproach, rebuke, self denial, and domestic weariness and want! And how many children are left to grow up in poverty and suffering—how many become burdens to society, or thieves to prey upon community! Accountability rests somewhere. Somebody must answer for all this; and so long as there is responsibility, society must try the experiment of a removal, and not faint until it is accomplished.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

During the year there has been, in several of the States, an increasing disposition for a popular vote on the license question. The experiments in Illinois have been found to be favorable. In Connecticut also the reference of the subject to the people has elicited in town meetings, much important discussion and an amount of statistical information to which most of the inhabitants were strangers, and which has been not a little appalling. "They were," say several reports, "the best temperance meetings we ever had. Many came to them who never attended the regular temperance meetings in their lives, and became converts to the cause." Several towns in that State, by a large vote, have withheld all licenses. In Lowell, Mass., the question was submitted in March, to the whole people, "Shall the Mayor and Aldermen be instructed to grant no licenses for the sale of intoxicating drinks during the ensuing municipal year?" The vote was 830 yea, and 365 nay. More

recently, memorials, numerously signed by highly respectable citizens of Boston have been presented to the Mayor and Aldermen of that city, asking for a popular vote on the same question. In Cincinnati more than 3000 men, in the practical business walks of life, men who labor hard to procure the means of supporting their families and who cannot well bear any unnecessary burdens of taxation, have petitioned the City Councils to abolish all licenses to sell intoxicating drinks, and thus forever close the manufactories of criminals and paupers: and though repulsed, they are not hushed, but will come up again like the importunate widow; yea, will stand up as freemen, and demand it as a right that they be delivered from these public burdens. It is confidently believed, that in very many parts of our country a large majority are now submitting to a minority on the subject; and that, could it be fairly discussed before the people and a free vote be taken, separate, as it cannot be in legislative bodies, from political considerations, a decision would be extensively gained against the legal sanction of any house for the sale of intoxicating drinks. Such a business must sooner or later be acknowledged by public sentiment and every statute book to be piracy on the best interests of man. God will hasten it by one of those unexpected and mighty movements for which this age is so signal.

ECCLESIASTICAL ACTION.

The Committee have been gratified during the past, as in former years, with many spirited resolves of ecclesiastical bodies in favor of temperance.* These strengthen and animate them in their course. These they place in their archives, as witnesses to posterity that their course was approved by those who, in this age, held up the ark. They are gratified to find the number of churches increasing which will admit no man to the communion table who manufactures, sells, and uses intoxicating drinks as a beverage; and that there is a growing disposition to avoid, in the ordinances of God's house, all those vile compounds which are sold in the shops as wine, and to procure, as far as possible, the fruit of the vine, free from those inflaming and maddening properties which drown men in destruction and perdition.† But they are grieved to hear of numerous rum-sellers yet nestling quietly

* Appendix G.

† Appendix H.

in the churches, and astonished that ministers are to be found who consider the subject of temperance unfit for the pulpit, and who look upon the whole temperance effort as unnecessary and even an intrusion upon the work of the Gospel. Let them close their pulpits; let them cry, The Temple of the Lord! The Church! The Church! Let the distiller and the vender sit unrebuked under their ministry; the work will roll on; drunkards will be reformed; the benevolent heart of the Redeemer will be gratified; and if he spares them from the thunder-bolt of his wrath, and does not send leanness into their souls, and "spew" them out of his mouth, it will be because this is the day of his patience and forbearance, and not of righteous retribution.

PATRONAGE IN HIGH PLACES.

By the rulers of the land, by the Governors of States, by national and state Legislators patronage is not yet fully bestowed where we believe every consideration of affection to their beloved country would direct. Men highly talented, greatly beloved, and showing in quiet domestic life every virtue, seem not to be able to withstand the powerful influence of evil custom abroad, and when most honored by public elevation, often most dishonor themselves; leading at the same time the youth of the country in the paths of ruin. The army of the nation is reaping in every department the benefit of the removal of the spirit ration.* But the Navy, the Committee and it is believed thousands of patriots say with grief, is still the patron of Intemperance. In many of our ships of war there has been a most commendable relinquishment by officers and parts of crews of the spirit ration, but, as a whole, more spirit is consumed in the American navy than in any of its size on the globe. Foreign nations who hear of the temperance of our country, are confounded at it. The poor Islander of the sea, struggling to burst from his degrading bondage to strong drink, looks at it with amazement, and says, "The President of the United States knows what is good, can I be mistaken? Shame to America, if she does not blot this foul stain from her escutcheon!"

EVIL PARTICIPATION.

The Committee cannot withhold an expression of their amazement, not to say indignation, at the extent to which the friends of

* Appendix I.

temperance patronize rum-selling taverns and stores. A temperance house is often sustained with difficulty even in a temperance community; the friends of the cause showing it to be a matter of indifference whether they go there or to one that has a bar; and stores which are little else than dram shops receive, in a multitude of cases, equal patronage with those which are conducted on strict temperance principles. These things ought not so to be. This traffic is the greatest scourge of the human family, and the venders know it. They could carry on no other business doing half the mischief in society that this does. Public indignation would render it impossible. But the absence of public indignation and the patronage and friendship of men who say they see the extent of the evil, keeps them quiet. Their consciences condemn them. The love of money draws them onward. 'I know,' said a merchant in St. Louis, 'you have all the truth and all the argument on your side, but I must make money.' But would temperance families everywhere withdraw themselves from them, never be seen, if possible, where there is a tavern bar; never trade with a man who will scatter this desolating poison through society, it is confidently believed that a great change would speedily take place throughout the community. The friends of temperance would injure no man in his business. But they have a right to protect themselves and the community from injury. Yea, it is their duty to do it, and to show their decided disapprobation of all evil by their practice, as well as to feel it in their hearts.

Drunkenness cannot be continued in our world without the aid of sober men. Sober men must make the laws which license the traffic. Sober men must be the venders; sober men must be the importers and distillers, and sober men must furnish the capital for importation and the materials for distillation. The farmers of our country stand at the fountain head of this tremendous evil, and to them, standing there, the committee would make a solemn appeal.

FARMERS, next to the great Author of all good, you stand as the almoners of the world. You bring food out of the earth. As you pour it forth from your granaries, the eye blesses you. "The ox knoweth his owner; the ass his master's crib;" the widow's heart, as she receives sustenance for herself and her babes, sings for joy. For a momentary gain, you can become a curse and not a blessing. You can convert the grain and the fruit, which the earth pours into your lap, into a poison which shall turn the husband and father

into a brute and fiend, beggar families, excite men to the commission of ferocious crime and ruin souls. But will you do it? You can feed the distilleries with your surplus productions; you can keep up those fires which burn up the body and burn the soul, and plead that, as you throw your productions into the public market, you are not responsible for any of these effects. But will this satisfy conscience? Will this satisfy the suffering community? Will this satisfy the Searcher of all hearts, when he shall make inquisition for blood? To those of you, who look simply at loss and gain, we would put a question—Will not every drunkard you make, hold a mortgage on your farm for his support? Will not every criminal, excited by you to acts of violence, lay upon you for his trial, imprisonment and punishment a heavy assessment? Does not every poor house, jail and hospital bring sweat from the brow of every industrious farmer and mechanic in the land? And have you a right for personal gain thus heavily to tax your fellow citizens? May there not also be an assessment of another character which you may not be willing to bear? If you manufacture a poison or furnish the material for this manufacture may not a righteous God visit you in judgment by calling you to follow a son to a drunkard's grave, or perhaps cause you to fall into a pit which you yourselves have digged? Would it not be better that God should send the mildew to blast your crops, the insect to destroy your wheat, the frost to blight your corn, the caterpillar to waste your fruit; better, far better that God should stretch you on a bed of sickness, and that your farm should lay waste, your fruit rot in the field, and your children become pensioners on the bounty of others?*

SIMULTANEOUS MEETINGS.

The annual gathering of the friends of temperance, for mutual consultation, thanksgiving and prayer, on the fourth Tuesday of February, was greater and more animating this year than for several past seasons. It is hoped it will soon be a general concert, on which Heaven will smile:—reaching from sea to sea, “from the river to the ends of the earth.”

RESULTS AND PROSPECTS.

The Committee believe that the temperance cause has a con-

* Appendix K.

stantly increasing claim upon the attention, gratitude and support of all classes of our fellow citizens, and that its prospects of ultimate success are daily growing brighter and brighter.

Foreigners ask for statistics to show the benefits of temperance. Our testimonials are negative rather than positive. The statistics of Intemperance are abroad in the land.* Every one sees them in the poor house, the jail, the hospital, the open street. But no one sees the 100,000 men who now would have been drunkards, but for this good cause; no one notices the strong and the vigorous who would have been years ago tenants of the grave; no one can point out the happy families who would have been cursed with a drunken father, or with a son bringing a parent's grey hairs with sorrow to the grave;—no one can tell the increased labor, wealth, power, and moral virtue of the nation, or the greater purity and holiness of the churches. Temperance is willing that her work should be concealed and her name unknown, if the day may but come when the horrid statistics of intemperance can be reported no more.

Still the marks of progress and the blessedness of results are so full and cheering, that they cannot be hid. And where there is no direct evidence of advance, your Committee are confident it is not because there is no sincere desire for it, but because no efficient influence is brought to bear upon the evil. In such places there may often be found a large church, a learned ministry, men standing high in political life, wealth enough to sustain any moral enterprise, and a general disposition to educate the rising generation for usefulness and happiness in the world, and yet nothing is done to suppress or prevent intemperance. None but a few individuals, reputed as irregular and unsafe guides, have there signed the total abstinence pledge; few feel any personal obligation resting upon them to sign it; few look upon the traffic as derogatory to moral or Christian character, and the temperance enterprise is suffered to hold none other than a low place among the benevolent enterprises of the day. Here the demon triumphs. Here, here are the sighs of the drunkard's wife and the tears of his famished babes. Here is Sabbath breaking and swearing; and here blood toucheth blood. The distiller and the vender roll in wealth, but the poor house and jail are full of degraded and lost beings. And on whom rests the fearful responsibility?

* Appendix L.

In relation to the great fountains of intemperance the Committee are aware of the vast amount of capital invested, and the power of appetite which demands indulgence; but they see also a daily diminution. By the returns of the census of 1840 we learn, there are, in the United States, 9,657 distilleries, producing 36,343,236 gallons of ardent spirit. But 16 years ago, it was estimated there were 40,000 distilleries, producing 72 million gallons. In Pennsylvania, where there are now but 707, there were 5000. In New York, where are but 219, were 1,200. Then we had 12 millions of people, each of whom could be furnished with 6 gallons a-year; now 17 millions, to each of whom the distiller can give but two. Several distilleries have been abandoned as unprofitable; others, through the power of conscience, which will not suffer man knowingly to consume his fellow man. And conscience is still doing its work. Says the last report of the Illinois State Society,

We know of one which is said to have been a perfect machinery of its kind, and yielded the proprietor, as he informed us, a very large net profit a day. He suddenly became convinced that his distillery was scattering death and destruction through the land! In reflecting on it during a sleepless night, he came to the conclusion that he must stop it or lose his soul. Before the day dawned he took his resolution. "I will be faithful to my conscience and my God whatever becomes of my distillery." Accordingly he arose early in the morning, went to the distillery, and calling his foreman, "John," said he, "come here. Put out these fires." John looked up, at this unusual order, in doubt whether he understood it. "What do you mean Mr. S.—?" "I mean to have you put out the fires of the distillery. There shall no more whisky be made here." A little while after, Mr. S. visited the mill, and discovered that John was grinding grain for a neighboring distillery. "I will have no more of this, John; stop it! stop it!" said he. "Indeed, I believe you will have me do nothing after a while, Mr. S., said the man.—"No, NOTHING towards making whisky." Application was made to him, either to hire or buy his establishment, to carry on the business.—"No" said Mr. S., "I will rent or sell it for a church or any useful purpose, but not for a distillery."

In 1825, there were in operation in the State of New York 29 breweries. Ten years after the number was 99. The official returns do not show the quantity of beer made. In 1840, the number was decreased to 86, with the yearly manufacture of 6,471,122 gallons. For the last four years there has been a constant decrease in the demand for this destructive article. Never, perhaps, have facts which nearly concerned human health and the lawful pleasures of appetite been sought after with more avidity, than those connected with the prosecution of Mr. Delavan

by the brewers of Albany. A circulation of 75,000 copies of the report of the trial, besides the issues from the newspaper press, have not yet satisfied the community. Should a fair *exposé* of the drug system follow, the manufacture of beer would probably soon come to its proper termination.*

The cider-mill has vanished from the premises of almost every reputable New England farmer, and the choicest wines are, by thousands and tens of thousands who once delighted in them, now classed with the "drink of the drunkard." The traffic is immense, but it is not where it once was. Hundreds and thousands who once sold intoxicating liquors without the least emotion, would now sooner cut off a hand than be a partaker in these murderous gains. Many of our finest steamers at the east and the west have closed their bars. The temperance tavern is rising up fair and beautiful with its fountains of pure cold water in city and country, and meeting with a good support.* The Marlboro' House in Boston, the Tremont in New York, the Worcester, the Albany, the Hartford Hotels, which are disgraced with nothing which intoxicate, are delightful visiting places to the weary traveler. The West is purifying herself from the evil under which the East has so long groaned. Says the Illinois report: "A man may now travel from St. Louis to Chicago through the heart of the State, and without inconvenience to himself, not be compelled to put up at a rum-selling house on the road. A clergyman in September last, traveled with his family from Alton to Michigan, and, said he, "during the whole distance, going and coming from the Michigan line to Alton, I did not find myself in more than one or two public houses where intoxicating liquor was visible."

The drinking usages of 1826, where are they now? Usages among farmers and mechanics, usages among ministers and ecclesiastical bodies, usages in social parties, on the new year, the nation's birthday, and even at political meetings? Every year sees their decrease.

The police courts tell of what we are doing. The number of drunkards brought before the police courts of Philadelphia in January and February, 1840, was 69. In the same months in 1841, 28. The riots and fights were diminished in the same proportion. In four days in succession not one drunkard was brought before

* Appendix M.

† Appendix N.

the mayor; sixteen and twenty a day formed the usual complement two years ago. Doctor Kane, the police justice, said a few weeks since, that *nine-tenths* of all the crime in the city of Albany has been occasioned by the use of intoxicating drinks—that the criminal business for the last three or four months has fallen off full *six-eighths*, compared with corresponding months of last year, and that *temperance societies are the sole cause of this happy change*. Says a late National Intelligencer, there has been a great diminution of crime in the city of Washington, in consequence of the progress of temperance.

In New York, in 1826, with a population of about 182,000 souls, the whole number of indictments tried before the court of General Sessions was 652; in 1839, with a population of about 325,000 souls, the number of indictments was reduced to 389—thus exhibiting a decrease of more than seventy-five per cent. But as yet, we have not seen the full operation of temperance in our Irish population. These, we hope, have bid a final farewell to the police office, the penitentiary and almshouse.

The license law continues; but, like the poor cast off gods of the heathen, no one pleads for it. And in every city and town the man who asks for a license will be looked at by the poor drunkard's family as seeking a commission to keep them in the dust. They will look up to the judge with a supplicating eye and ask, will you give it? In the city of New York there was a reduction of 260 in the last year. In Boston a great reduction of licenses is contemplated the coming year; and in the city of Baltimore, such is the strength of the temperance cause, that it is expected but few will ask for one. And the committee cannot but notice it as a new and favorable feature of the times, that where the license law is supported, there is on the part of the municipal authorities a strong disposition to punish every violation. From the statements of the mayor of Cincinnati, it appears that there have been fined there for selling liquor without license from December 26th, to February 25th, in all, 118 persons.

Total amount of fines assessed,	\$2,489 00
Total of above collected and paid into city treasury,	1,433 00
Not collected, but in process,	832 00

The most unprincipled part of the community bear testimony to our progress. The theatre advertises there shall be no spirit-

ous liquor sold within its walls. The circus says, it will not have it upon its grounds. The man who, with his pompous advertisement allures our youth to his frivolous and demoralizing exhibitions, and caters to the vices and follies of the age, gravely assures the public that nothing that intoxicates shall be seen on the premises. What an index of public sentiment!

An increase of domestic comfort is widely visible, and the men who contribute to it, partake of the benefit. Many a butcher has a good bill at the end of the month and well paid, from a man who seldom bought any thing in the market. Many a baker finds his business from certain families nearly doubled. Many a tailor furnishes new and handsome suits to men who were contented with a patch to cover their nakedness. Many a shoemaker now puts a smile on the drunkard's boy and an additional dollar into his own pocket. "You have a new pair of shoes," said one to a little boy in Baltimore, who had not been seen with any before. "Yes," said he, "my father has joined the Washington Temperance Society." Men lie down with new security at night. The rich with their bars and bolts may not feel it. But the poor do. "I can now," said a poor washer woman, "leave out my clothes all night since they have joined the temperance. Before, they were alway a thieving."

The friends of temperance may be exposed to charges of enthusiasm. It is idle, say many, to talk of changing in an hour, the habits, fashions, and business of men. But what do we see, but that the providences of God far outstrip the most extravagant calculations. What mind, a year ago, would have ventured to predict what has been accomplished? Why would it be any more surprising to see, in less than a year, **THE WHOLE TRAFFIC ABANDONED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY** than it now is to see drunkards by thousands forsaking their cups. All the signs of the times bid us look for great things. Man is contemplating with new interest the sins and miseries of his fellow man. The increasing intercourse of the nations of the earth, the facilities for diffusing knowledge, the power of the press, the disposition to know and secure every thing which tends to the amelioration of the condition of our race, and the numerous religious and moral instrumentalities which now are in operation, all insure the triumph of temperance. Ireland is a mission-

ary nation. Wherever an Irishman goes, he carries his medal and preaches temperance. England, Scotland and Wales, are filled with bold untiring temperance spirits. Their victories during the last year have surpassed all former achievements. And though for a season they may be depressed by a lordly and luxurious aristocracy, who drink wine in bowls and care not for the affliction of Joseph, yet they will cause the leaven of temperance to work among the laboring and reflecting population, until the nation is redeemed.* The King of Prussia is favorable to us. Sweden, in spite of her 120,000 distilleries, is with us. The Russian press is at our service. The Finnish press is ours. Northern and Southern India will furnish helpers. Sable Africa will testify to our good. In Texas, Mexico, South America, and the West Indies, are those who will press our cause on surrounding darkness. Canada is second to none in the vigor and enterprise of her temperance societies.† And every missionary station on the globe is a stronghold of temperance. Every missionary family is a model of temperance; and every missionary himself a willing and most devoted agent for the spread of all the publications we put into his hands. Our American seamen too in great numbers are temperance heralds. Our navy carries the red flag, though we have officers and crews there, who will, and do preach temperance.‡ But multitudes of our merchantmen and whalers are raising the temperance banner, and spreading our principles among the nations of the earth. But our strong hope, under God, is in the youth of our land. In every part they are coming up under temperance influences, which will secure them from the ravages of the destroyer. Why should we not be confident? Why should we not already shout, VICTORY! VICTORY!!

But amid these bright prospects there are great responsibilities. The American Temperance Union and the State and local Societies have before them no common work. Not to speak of foreign operations to which they have a loud and imperious call, they are acting for a population at home which, in half a century, will be as the sand of the sea shore. Forty years ago the State of Ohio contained only 45,000 inhabitants; now a million and a half. Illinois 215 souls; now near 500,000. Should the five Western States, have a population with equal density with England, they

* Appendix O.

† Appendix P.

‡ Appendix Q.

would contain 53 millions. And should they drink even as we now do, it would require 150 million gallons of spirit annually, to supply them. Let the wheels of the temperance reformation roll backward, and let them drink as we have drank, and not 300 millions would supply them, and the earth could scarce swallow up the slain. Let these wheels roll onward and it will leave hundreds of millions of money to be employed in public improvements in private and public education, and in sending the gospel to the ends of the earth.* When have men been called to more important labor? Our work is great; but it is a work which, under God, can be accomplished. It is a work which every other benevolent enterprise says must be accomplished. It is work whose abandonment would be traitorous to all the great interests of humanity. Our means are few, and simple. With light and love, we press on our way. Our cause demands associated action; demands peace among ourselves; demands persevering and untiring exertion; demands sacrifices of time and sacrifices of property; demands that we go to it in the spirit of Christ, and above all, that it be prosecuted for the glory of Him who bought us with his precious blood.

The committee would express their gratitude for all the assistance which has been afforded them, and they would express an unwavering confidence in the public to furnish them with the necessary pecuniary aid to go on in their work; and above all, in God, to crown their labors with success.

In compliance with the request of six State Societies, they have called a third National Temperance Convention to meet at Saratoga Springs on the 4th Tuesday of July, to review the past, and take counsel for the future. They hope that every State and important local society, will be well represented, and that it will be one of the most profitable and joyful convocations ever held for the good of man.

The Committee cannot close their report without noticing the unexpected and melancholy decease of the late President of the United States, who on more than one occasion expressed a sympathy with us, and whose benevolent heart, we doubt not, would have rejoiced in the prosperity of our enterprise. Surely it bids us work while the day lasts, for "the night cometh, wherein no man can work."

* Appendix R.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, IN ACCOUNT WITH JASPER CORNING, TREASURER.

Dr.

Jan. 1, 1841, To Cash paid to balance, 1839, ...	\$593 00
To Cash paid for paper and printing, ...	5266 63
To salaries, agents and expenses of office, ...	3328 64
To discount and bad notes, ...	176 15
To Post Office, freight, portorage, stationery, advertisements, public meetings, wrapping paper and twine, ...	486 86
To Books, Almanacs and Tracts for sale, wood cuts, &c., ...	418 28
To Custom House, ...	49 36
To sundries, ...	6 12
	\$10,325 04

Cr.

By sales of publications, ...	\$4846 17
Sundry donations, ...	761 20
Residue of Mr. Delavan's donation, ...	5000 00
Collected at public meetings, ...	59 15
	\$10,666 52

In the Treasury, ... \$341 48

*Supporters of the American Temperance Union, by contributions, from
January, 1840, to April 1, 1841.*

Edward C. Delavan,	\$5000 00	James Converse,	\$10 00
Gen. J. H. Cocke,	100 00	Edward Brooks,	10 00
William B. Astor,	100 00	Daniel C. Parker,	10 00
Edmund Hyatt,	100 00	P. Greeley,	10 00
John J. Knox,	100 00	Robert Hooper,	10 00
Gerrit Smith,	100 00	S. May,	10 00
John T. Norton,	100 00	Israel Munson,	10 00
Mrs. S. A. Austin,	75 00	S. T. Armstrong,	10 00
J. W. Dominick,	50 00	Thomas Adams,	5 00
Samuel Williston,	50 00	S. D. Peters,	5 00
John Tappan,	25 00	Samuel Marsh,	5 00
E. T. Haines,	25 00	L. Corning,	5 00
J. P. Stagg,	25 00	D. Phyle,	5 00
James Roseveit,	25 00	Doctor Boyd,	5 00
Stoddard & Edwards,	20 00	Henry Landon,	5 00
William Jay,	20 00	Henry Codman,	5 00
John C. Warren,	20 00	Daniel Safford,	5 00
John C. Gray,	20 00	Samuel Johnson,	5 00
Samuel Durr,	20 00	John L. Gardner,	5 00
Amos Lawrence,	20 00	W. Tracy,	3 00
M. S. Bidwell,	15 00	H. Atkins,	2 00
Theodore Frelinghuysen,	10 00	J. Holcomb,	2 00
S. V. S. Wilder,	10 00	E. Jones,	1 00
George R. Ives,	10 00	A. Friend,	1 00
Mrs. Wilson,	10 00	Jonathan Latham,	1 00
Miss Sydney Paul,	10 00	David Torry,	. 66
Moses Grant,	10 00	W. S. Hobert,	. 50
H. Plympton,	10 00	Elias Latham,	. 50
Robert B. Storer,	10 00		

APPENDIX

A. (p. 14.)

IRELAND.

The first intimation of the extraordinary reformation under the Rev. Theobald Mathew, of Cork, was furnished to the friends of Temperance in America in a letter from R. Allen, Corresponding Secretary of the Irish Temperance Union, dated Nov. 19, 1839. The number who had joined the total abstinence pledge up to April, 1840, and reported at our last anniversary, exceeded one million. From month to month through the year, the work of receiving pledges has gone on with increasing power, and according to the last advices, near five millions of the population had been enrolled for total abstinence, viz.: At

Marsboro, in three days	65,000	Limerick	10,000
Ahascragh	50,000	Thurles	65,000
" in Nov.	40,000	Templemore	70,000
Killaboe	15,000	Ballyshanecon	60,000
Athlone 14th, 15th Sept.	100,000	Enniscotty in Feb.	15,000
Dublin 28th Sept.	72,000	Cartlidenot	30,000
Castlereagh in Nov.	65,000	Carlow	100,000
Butlersbridge	40,000	Maryborough	100,000
Kells Jan. 23	100,000	Bells (Meath)	100,000
Tipperary	60,000		

making, including many smaller subscriptions and previous reports, Feb. 25, FOUR MILLION SIX HUNDRED AND FORTY SEVEN THOUSAND. Among these were eight Roman Catholic Prelates and seven hundred of the Catholic Clergy.

As the result, there has been great joy throughout Ireland, and a great diminution of crime. The Smithfield penitentiary, in Dublin, was in Dec. closed, as no longer needed. Richmond Bridewell had 1200 less in 1840 than in 1839, and had an hundred cells empty.

The Waterford Mirror for Jan. said:—

'There is not a *single prisoner* for trial at our approaching assizes.' The 'Sligo Champion' observed, 'The crown business is a mere trifle.' Judge Crampton, in his address to the Grand Jury of the county of Cork, after remarking on the astonishing improvement that had taken place in the moral habits of the people, observed, 'The calendar presents a striking effect of the moral good brought about. A crime that had been of almost daily occurrence, and from which such lamentable results spring, is *now nowhere to be found on the calendar*. I allude to those faction-fights which had so long disgraced the country, and as

arising from which species of offence, the calendar, when I last had the honor to preside here, was prolific. *It is now swept away altogether.*

"The 'Dublin Quarterly Review' for 1841, in a powerful article headed 'The wants of Ireland,' after alluding to the immense good that had been accomplished, observed—'One of the great results of the temperate habits already acquired by millions of our Catholic community is, the great increase that has taken place in their attendance at their respective chapels, and their participation of the Holy Sacrament.'

"Edw. Hobson, Esq., Alderman of Waterford, in a letter dated 5th of March, and addressed to Mr. J. P. Murphy, of Mount Zion, in Waterford, observed—'I am happy to say that owing to the decrease of crime in this city, the Board of Superintendence of the city jail did not apply for money from the city Grand Jury, for the support and maintenance of prisoners, as has been the case ever since I have been grand juror, now upwards of nineteen years.—The Board has now a large balance on hand, which *speaks volumes*, as it is the end of the long half year, the winter one.'

"In regard to the increased comfort of the people, some idea may be formed from the following facts. The 'Dublin Evening Post' remarks, 'The meat market is rising rapidly, not from excess of exportation, but from the altered habits of the people. We shall give one instance in illustration: there is a certain class of butchers in this city, who slaughter for the humbler orders. One of the most considerable of them, used to think himself very fortunate if he disposed of fifty sheep in a week—THREE HUNDRED scarcely supply him at present!'

"Our public hospitals bear abundant evidence also of the improved health of the people. I was informed lately by a young surgeon, that the want of broken limbs, &c., is severely felt, as subjects for young practitioners; also that there is a greatly increased difficulty in getting bodies for dissection.—In our largest hospital there has been but one case of *delirium tremens* (whisky fever) for several months past, and even that a doubtful one, although formerly it was not uncommon to have *twenty or thirty at one time*. Deaths from fever have much decreased."

Says the Corresponding Secretary of the Irish Temperance Union, in a letter to the Secretary of the American Temperance Union, dated

Dublin, 10th of 4th Month, 1841.

DEAR FRIEND,—A few days since I wrote a long letter to my valued and energetic friend Edward C. Delavan. The main tenor of it was to urge you to make all the use you can of *Ireland*—to hold her up as a living present example of what total abstinence has achieved!—as a population of nine millions! who, freed from the soul-destroying, deadly, inexpressible curse of strong drink and drunkenness, are going on vigorously in the march of improvement, without for a moment looking behind, or indulging even the idea of returning, like a dog to its vomit, to their old sensual debasement! Yes! total abstinence, or its success, is now no debatable point in Ireland—the battle is gained—the victory is won. The great mass of the people in Leinster, Munster and Connought are teetotallers; our jails are comparatively empty; Ireland needs but few soldiers to keep her in order; excuse me, in my opinion she needs none; our police in Dublin have a sine-

cure ; a drunken man is a rarity. Such is Ireland now ! Compare it with what she was, but a short time since—famous for *many things*, but most of all, for drunkenness. Think, my friends, of disturbed portions of the country being now very models of peace—think of an Irish Fair without a drunken man to be seen—think of our public houses, now in hundreds, either “to be let,” or closed, or opened in other trades—think of our distillers honestly declaring that their property is all but lost—that it has depreciated from 50 to 70 per cent, and that they have *now* no hope of its improving ; that the porter brewery would be enough for Dublin, aye ! and too much ; that the large Dublin distillery is now an oat meal mill, and many others in Ireland are either closed or next door to it—yet these are all facts, and not a little of what I could tell.

I observe by the “Freeman’s Journal” of yesterday morning, “that not a single case of tippling was before any of the head police of five divisions on the previous morning.” And this is Ireland ! This is Dublin with its population of 250,000 and upwards, and with a vigilant day and night police looking out for drunkards. Then again look at our Savings’ Banks ; in January 1840, the receipts exceeded the payments in four weeks about £2400 ; in January 1841, the receipts exceeded the payments L.5,200. Is not this proof positive of what is going on ? Amongst “T. Mathew’s” latest triumphs were 100,000 members at Bells, in the Co. of Meath, and 25,000 at Carllidenot, but these are common matters *now*.

DISTILLATION.

Estimating the decrease in the quantity of malt used last year in the Irish distilleries, there appears a decrease of 2,852,416 proof gallons of whisky compared with the preceding year.

PUBLIC HOUSES.

Two hundred and thirty-seven public houses have been closed within the metropolitan police district, since January, 1840, and provision and clothing stores have multiplied as rapidly as the public houses have decreased.

IRISH EXCHEQUER.

In submitting his budget to the British House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord John Russell, stated, “that there was a falling off in the duty on spirits, in Ireland, of £354,000, (which is \$1,770,000,) which, he added, was no proof, and he felt pleasure in stating it, of the decreased resources of that country, for it was entirely owing to the increased habits of temperance in the people of that country. On the other hand, the payments into the Irish Exchequer showed an increase in the amount of duties on tea, coffee and other conveniences and comforts of life.”

SALES OF LANDED AND OTHER PROPERTY.

Mr. W. W. Simpson, the eminent auctioneer of London, has been engaged here during the last three days, in offering for sale, by auction, extensive property.

Mr. Simpson, at a public meeting, took occasion to observe that he was exceedingly gratified to mark, at every succeeding visit to this country, the progressive increase in the value of property, and said he could not but attribute much of this improvement to the beneficial effects of the temperance movement which had been most unfairly represented as one of a political character, (brought forward to serve the

purposes of a party inimical to Protestant ascendancy,) while, on the contrary, it was, in truth, a stupendous moral reformation, and the great and good man who had accomplished it ought to be regarded as one of the most distinguished benefactors of his country; Mr. Simpson added, that he had had the pleasure of conversing with Father Mathew, (whom he believed to be one of the most pure minded and benevolent men of the age,) who had assured him that the members of the Tetotal Society were bound by nothing but a solemn promise, which they might retract whenever they thought proper. From extensive observation and careful inquiry, Mr. Simpson said he was convinced that the movement must be regarded by all but the prejudiced, as subservient to the promotion of morality and industry, and consequently to the increase of public order and domestic happiness, and it could not by any possibility be so perverted as to become injurious to the interests of the community. Mr. Simpson stated that in the *wild-est parts of the county of Tipperary, which he had recently passed through, property had acquired a value which brought it fully up to the level of that situated in what had been heretofore considered the more favored districts, and this was solely to be attributed, in his opinion, to the improved habits of the people*—the districts which were formerly the constant scene of riot and drunkenness being now the peaceful abode of orderly and industrious peasants. During surveys in the latter part of last year, in the counties of Cork, Tipperary, and Westmeath, Mr. Simpson said he had frequent opportunities of observing the movement in the conduct of the peasantry, and of obtaining accurate information as to the present state of the country, and he could not but arrive at the conviction that in some localities the office of the *policeman* had been almost a *sinecure*. As an evidence of the increasing confidence of English capitalists in the stability of Irish property, Mr. Simpson mentioned that, during the last twelve months, he had been successful in negotiating several heavy loans at four-and-a-half per cent. on Irish security, and that just previously to his departure from London he had been offered £100,000, by way of mortgage, at the same rate of interest, on landed property in Ireland.

IRISH IN AMERICA.

The following number of signatures have come to the knowledge of the Committee. In some cases, as in New York city, the pledge is in itself very defective, though the practical operation is said not to differ; but in most instances it is the true one—total abstinence from all that intoxicates.

New York city	10,000	Amsterdam	800
Brooklyn	3000	Little Falls	1200
Philadelphia	6000	Utica	1000
Boston	6000	Buffalo	860
Providence	1000	Cleveland	1500
Lowell	2000	Detroit	1000
Albany	3200	Montreal	6900
West Troy	1600	Baltimore	3000
Schenectady	800	Georgetown	350
		Washington City	400

In most of the American cities St. Patrick's day was improved for a demonstration of temperance. Thousands who had been in the habit of paying their anniversary homage to their Patron Saint in the taverns and dramshops, appeared in procession, neatly attired with appropriate medals and beautiful banners dedicated to the cause of temperance. The results of this reform upon the health, thrift, peace and prosperity of this great portion of the American population cannot be told.

B. (P. 14.)

MR. BAIRD'S SECOND VISIT TO THE NORTH OF EUROPE.

Mr. Baird left Havre for Hamburg, July 1840. In this city he formed a temperance society of 250 members, and found that since his former visit, 200,000 temperance publications had been distributed over Western Germany. At Copenhagen he made arrangements to have his history of Temperance Societies translated into the Danish, and 2,000 copies published, one half for Norway. At Christiansa, the capital of Norway, he organized a committee of three to distribute them. In passing from Gottenburg to Stockholm he was the only person on board the steamboat who did not take brandy. Sweden he found a great manufacturing and drinking country. Four years ago he learned that with a population of three millions, Sweden produced in 150,000 distilleries fifty millions gallons of whisky, and in the last year in 125,000 distilleries, forty millions gallons, and that every man, almost without exception, drank his glass three times a day. At Stockholm, he was cordially welcomed by the king and nation; he addressed an assembly of 2,000 persons, including the diet, nobles, clergy, burghers, and peasants; attended a large Temperance Convention in the north of Sweden, traveled four hundred miles, and addressed many thousands of people; had an interview with the king, and addressed at Stockholm the peasants and a general assembly of nobles and people, the prime minister presiding. Forty thousand persons in Sweden have joined the temperance societies. Many distinguished individuals were induced to renounce the brandy table. Two temperance journals exist. In October Mr. Baird went to St. Petersburg, and found that his Temperance History had not been published. He hastened to Moscow to ascertain the cause, and found it in a state of readiness for publication. At the palace, sixteen miles from St. Petersburg, he had an interview with the Emperor Nicholas, who acceded to the proposal to have the History of the Temperance Reformation published in the Russian and expressed a desire to have it also published in the Finnish, and promised that it should not be interrupted by the censors. The work of translating and publishing was at once commenced. The revenue of Russia is 600,000,000 rubles, of which 125,000,000, or \$25,000,000 of our money, is derived from licenses. A Russian nobleman in Courland was so convinced by reading the Temperance History in German, of the evils of drinking ardent spirits, that he agreed to pay the government the sum which the retailers had undertaken to pay for the licenses, in order to have no brandy sold on his extensive estates.

At Bremen, Mr. B. found no temperance society existing. One at Hanover with three hundred members. One at Gottingen. In Prussia he found the cause making steady, but not rapid progress. It needs a national society and an enlightened agent. In the province of Es-

part are one hundred and seventy three temperance societies, embracing several thousand members, chiefly on the moderation plan. At Dresden he was introduced to the king. At Munich, Stutgard, Heidelberg, and Frankfort, he conversed with several distinguished individuals on temperance, and returned to Paris in December, having been absent five months, and traveled 6,500 miles. The American Tract Society have furnished 700 dollars to aid in the publications.

C. (P. 16.)

REFORMATION OF DRUNKARDS.

This extraordinary work commenced in Baltimore, April 5th, 1840. Six men of intemperate habits, while over their cups in a public tavern, suddenly resolved that they would drink no more, and formed and signed a simple pledge of total abstinence. They also resolved to form a society to be called the Washington Temperance Society, and at their successive meetings, each man to bring a man. These meetings soon attracted attention, through a public relation by each individual of his own experience and history. The members became indefatigable in their work of reforming drunkards, and in less than one year, their society numbered more than one thousand members, the greater part of whom had been grossly intemperate. Other societies were excited to action by this extraordinary movement, and greatly increased their numbers, both from the intemperate as well as from moderate drinkers, so that in the entire city more than a thousand drunkards were reputed as reformed men.

On the 5th of April, 1841, the anniversary of the Washington Temperance Society was celebrated by a public procession. More than six thousand men and youth from the various temperance societies, formed in the principal street of Baltimore, every society having its own banner, and each member wearing his appropriate badge. The whole, cheered on by bands of music and the acclamation of thousands of spectators, marched in deep columns through the principal parts of the city, to Mount Vernon, where, in front of the monument to the Father of his country, they formed in solid mass, and, standing uncovered but by the canopy of heaven, returned thanks to him who had had mercy upon the poor unfortunate drunkard. The scene was one of intense interest, and fraught with the most affecting consequences to the numerous individuals and families who had experienced deliverance.

Anxious for a similar blessing, the Executive Committee of the New York City Temperance Society, invited five of their number, reformed men, to come to their city and relate their experience. The novelty of the affair and the character of the exercises attracted crowds to hear them. More than twenty successive meetings were held in the largest churches, and one in the Park, and above two thousand persons gave their names to the pledge of total abstinence. But what was of most importance, the sympathies of the miserable drunkard were at once enlisted, and a large number came forward and signed the pledge. These, like their brethren at Baltimore, became at once actively engaged for the reformation of drunkards, formed a Washington Society for New York, and now number from four to five hundred members, chiefly reformed men.

From New York, two of their number proceeded to Boston, where they were cordially received by the friends of temperance, and where their simple tale was most effective in rousing the attention of the community to the evils of intemperance, and of bringing many a miserable man to take the pledge and become a member of a Boston Washington Temperance Society, already numbering more than sixteen hundred members.

On the 22d of April, a great meeting was held at Faneuil Hall. The Hall was crowded to excess. The Hon. Theodore Lyman, ex-mayor, presided, and made the following introductory remarks:—

"Gentlemen—We have assembled under new and interesting circumstances. A new effort, and a new development in the history of the great cause of Temperance, is presented to our view. It relates to a class who have been regarded as *outcasts*, and no one can doubt or wonder why they have been so regarded. Vice cannot be concealed; and the poor inebriate has but too painfully reaped as he has sowed. If there can be no doubt of this degradation of the man who would otherwise have been respectable, and prosperous, and perhaps eminent, but instead of being thus, is degraded, then it becomes us to look about us and see what has been the cause of it. Why is it? who has done it? the person who administers or society which permits it? Society is interested to look into it, and to remove the cause. It is a duty both to God and man."

"I have alluded to the case of the unhappy, unfortunate man. What now is the condition of the *wife* and *mother*? How many wives of such men are obliged to work and toil hard and late for the support of a family—to suffer reproach, rebuke, self denial, and domestic weariness and want! And how many children are left to grow up in poverty and suffering—how many become burdens to society, or thieves to prey upon community! Accountability rests somewhere. Somebody must answer for all this; and so long as there is responsibility, society must try the experiment of a removal, and not faint until it is accomplished."

The meeting was then addressed by Mr. John Hawkins, and Mr. Wright, the two Baltimore delegates, and the following resolutions adopted.

Resolved, That we receive with gladness, in this Temple of Liberty, the delegates from the Washington Baltimore Temperance Society of reformed inebriates, and hail the noble stand they have taken in the cause of humanity, as marking a new era in the Temperance reformation—that their example is a living argument, which nothing can refute, and that it is expedient to form a similar Society in this city.

Resolved, That the approbation of distinguished patriots and statesmen encourage us to persevere in the cause in which we are engaged, and that we will not relax our efforts until the land is redeemed from the pestilence which invades it—that we will invoke the dealer, until he shall say in his heart, in the language of the lamented Harrison, "*Whereas I have sinned—I will sin no more*:" and those who are in bondage to the tyrant alcohol, we will urge, to break their fetters, and be "as of right they ought to be, free and independent" citizens—and to the young and rising generation, who have not yet put on the chains of the moral despot, we will echo around these consecrated walls, glowing with the almost speaking resemblances of the sires of our country's freedom, the impressive injunction of one of the earliest martyrs to her liberty—"My sons scorn to be slaves."

At Augusta, Me. was formed on the 1st of April, a Washington Temperance Society—and the last Maine Gazette says:—"We perceive as yet no abatement of enthusiasm, or rather we think, of healthful excitement, which keeps them in excellent spirits, and prompt and energetic in their efforts to extend the influence of their good work. No one acquainted in Augusta can walk our streets, without being impressed with the change that has taken place amongst us, and all has been done so kindly—so pleasantly—we can scarcely tell how—and yet, *it is done*. Our dramshops are in a great measure forsaken, and those who lately thronged them, with freshened countenances and elastic step, are industriously devoting themselves to the proper business of life, diffusing joy and gladness around their domestic circles.

'It is a pleasant treat to sit down, as it has often been our privilege to do, in their crowded hall, and listen to what they say of their experience. If we always had pen in hand, we could have gathered up many pithy sayings, that would interest our readers. Said one, a few evenings since, "I have saved a double tax: my rum tax and my barber's tax. A few days ago my hand trembled so that I could not shave myself, but now I can do it without difficulty. All things go on well at home—I have as happy a family as any other man!" The same individual was lately visited by a brother-in-law, who very soon, according to former custom, invited him to go and take something to drink. "No," said he, "I've done." "What! you!" said his friend, overwhelmed with astonishment to have a refusal from him. "I have signed the pledge, I drink no more rum." "Well," said his visitor, "I will drink no more, till you do—and if you will persevere, I will give you the best cow on my farm." "I like that name, *reformed drunkard*," said one of the shrewdest of them the other evening: "for if I have not been a drunkard, I have been a most outrageous *soaker*. For the last week I have had employment—have paid for my house rent and provisions for my family, and have laid up more money than I did all last summer." One, a sea captain, just returned from Boston, stated that he heard, while in Boston, of what was doing in Augusta. He immediately said to his informant, "If Fred. Pishon has joined the Temperance Society, I will drink no more till he does." He returned home, and behold "Fred. Pishon" had pledged himself to abstain from all that can intoxicate forever: and he means to *stick to it*. The number of members on Monday evening was one hundred and eighteen. On that day, in compliance with an invitation from Bath, a delegation of four members went down in the Minerva, to assist in laying the corner stone of a Washington Temperance Society there. The Society here is to have a public meeting at the Baptist Church on Friday afternoon.'

Societies have been more recently formed at Portland, Hallowell, Gardiner, Belfast, Bangor, and other places.

Thus the work is spreading over our country. O let it spread! and may there be a Washington Society in every place where there is a poor drunkard. It is the great movement which now, under God, is to save thousands that are perishing.

SPEECH OF MR. JOHN HAWKINS, OF BALTIMORE, AT FANEUIL
HALL. MAY, 1841.

When I compare the past with the present—my days of intemperance with my present peace and sobriety—my past degradation with my present position in this Hall—the Cradle of Liberty—I am overwhelmed. It seems to me holy ground. I never expected to see this Hall. I had heard of it in boyhood. It was here that Otis and the elder Adams argued the principles of independence, and we now meet here to declare ourselves free and independent; to make a second Declaration—not quite so lengthy as the old one, but it promises life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Our Forefathers pledged their lives and fortunes and sacred honors; we, too, will pledge our honor, our life, but our fortunes have gone for rum! Poor though we drunkards are, and miserable, even in the gutter, we will pledge our lives to maintain sobriety.

The cause of Temperance! what is it, but the cause of humanity? I need not talk long to show its connection with humanity. I have suffered from every description of drunkenness—have borne the heat and burden of the day in *rum-mills* (grog-shops), and know all about it—and I rejoice to say, in this Cradle of Liberty, that whereas I was once a drunkard, I am now a sober man, and always mean to be.

I represent 2000 reformed drunkards, saved in one year, and now connected with the Washington Temperance Society of Baltimore and its auxiliaries. Our Society originated in a rum-mill where twenty of us, all drunkards, resorted. Our pledge was drawn up, and first signed by six persons, who now stand firm in the cause—the President, Mr. Mitchel, is a host in himself. Our meetings are held every night in a week, and we find it as pleasant and good a way to spend our time as it ever was at a tavern; aye, more pleasant, and in better company than in those little hells upon earth. At our meetings we don't sit and look at each other, and say nothing. No! you can't keep us from talking. One said, 'I feel better, though I am growing smaller and look pale; my ideas are clearer: I eat better, and feel happy.' Another, 'My wife is so happy, and every thing goes so nice at home; children so rejoiced;' and so we went over the ground, telling our experiences, and we had none too much time, I assure you. We found enough to tell about ourselves, our homes and our old grog-shops, to make a long evening short. We would have no sectarianism, no politics or arguments. Whoever ventured upon either was made to take his seat; he must tell his own experience, and not another's—'Tell us how often you have been drunk, and what rum has done to you and your family; and how you now feel, and what cold water is doing for you.'

Total abstinence is the basis—no proscription of men, ONLY THE LIQUOR. Men who sell rum may take our pledge and join us; and we would like well to have the man who sells 20 hogsheads a week come and attend our meetings, and if we did not give him enough I am mistaken. He knows when the mechanic earns only twelve dollars a week and spends five of it at his tavern bar; he knows that he has taken his money and given no equivalent; that it is wrong to vend out an article that will send millions to a drunkard's grave.

We cover all under *rum* and *rum-mills*. You may talk of your gin and wine—it is no matter what you call it—we know there is no difference; you may as well drink one as another. Twenty years ago we drank everywhere, on all occasions, and the question we asked was, ‘does he keep a good bottle!’ and when we could not get a good one, a bad one would do.

I was born of respectable parents, and was educated by a minister, and then bound out to the hatting business, in as perfect a grog-shop as ever existed. A few days before I left Baltimore I found the old books of my master, there were the names of sixty men upon it; and we could recollect but one that did not go to a drunkard’s grave. Another hatter says it was just so on his books. At one time there were twelve of us as apprentices; eight of the twelve have died drunkards, one is now in the almshouse in Cincinnati, one in the almshouse of Baltimore, one is keeping a tavern in Baltimore, and here am I.

For awhile I was prosperous, notwithstanding I drank on; I did not expect the appetite to conquer me. Well, when 22 years old, in 1818, I went to the West. As soon as away from parental care, I gave way; all went by the board, and my sufferings commenced. For six months I had no shoes, and only one shirt and one pair of pantaloons. Then I was a vagabond indeed. But I returned, ragged and bloated, to my mother’s home. When I got to the edge of the town, I was ashamed even to walk on the ground of my nativity. In the dusk of evening I crept along to my mother’s, and was soon dressed up decently. My mother only said, ‘John, I am afraid you are bloated.’ I then drank nothing for awhile; but it was so hard to do without, that, at length, I took a glass of ale, and all was over with me again; my appetite rushed on like a flood and carried all before it. And for fifteen years, time after time, I rose and fell; was up and down; would quit all, and then take a little glass. I would earn \$15 a week, be happy and well, and with my money in hand start for home, and in some unaccountable way, imperceptibly and irresistibly, fall into a tavern, and think one glass only would do me good. But I found that a single glass of ale would conquer all my resolutions. I appeal to all my fellow drunkards if it is not exactly so—if the one glass of any intoxicating drink does not annihilate, by revival of the appetite, all resolutions to resist drinking on. I am satisfied this appetite is rooted in me, and I never expect to get rid of it. It is like mercury in the thermometer—keep heat away from it and it will not rise, but apply the heat of your finger and it will rise at once.

June 13th last, I drank and suffered awfully—I can’t tell you how much I suffered in *mind*—in body everything, but in mind more. I drank dreadfully the two first weeks of June—bought by the gallon, and drank, and drank, and was about taking my life—drunk all the time. On the 14th, I was a wonder to myself; astonished I had any mind left, and yet it seemed in the goodness of God uncommonly clear. I laid in bed long after my wife and daughter were up, and my conscience drove me to madness. I hated the darkness of the night, and when light came I hated the light. I hated myself—my existence. I asked myself, ‘Can I refrain;’ ‘is it possible.’ Not a being to take me by the hand, and lead or help me along and say, ‘YOU CAN.’ I was friendless; without help, or light; an outcast. My wife came up stairs and knew I was suffering, and asked me to go down to breakfast. I had a pint of whisky, and thought I would

drink; and yet I knew it was life or death with me as I decided. Moderate drinkers, beware! Take care you don't get into this condition! Well, I told my wife I would come down presently. Then my daughter came up and asked me down. I always loved her. More because she was the drunkard's friend—my only friend. And then she said, 'Father don't send me after whisky to-day.' I was tormented before, but this was an unexpected torture. I told her to leave the chamber, and she went down crying, and said to her mother, father is angry with me. Wife came up again, and asked me to take some coffee; I told her I did not want anything of her, and covered myself in the bed. I soon heard some one enter the room, and I peeped out and saw it was my daughter. I then thought of my past life; my degradation; misery of my friends; and felt bad enough. So I called her and said, 'Hannah, I am not angry with you, and I shall not drink any more.' She cried, and so did I. I got up and went to the cupboard and looked at the enemy, my whisky bottle, and thought, 'Is it possible I can be restored,' and then turned my back upon it. Several times while dressing, I looked at the bottle but thought I should be lost if I yielded. Poor drunkard! there is hope for you. You cannot be worse off than I was; not more degraded, or more of a slave to appetite. You can reform if you will. *Try it—try it.* I felt badly, I tell you. There are some here to-night, who know how I felt. I know you feel bad enough. I have talked with some of you. Some say, we feel bad. Some, we feel *better*, and some say we feel *FIRST RATE*. Well, Monday night I went to the Society of reformed Drunkards, and there I found my old companions. I did not tell any body I was going, not even my wife. I had got out of difficulty, but did not know how long I would keep out. The six founders of the society were there. We had fished together; got drunk together. You could not break us up when drunk. We stuck like brothers, and so we do now we are sober. One said here is Hawkins, the 'regulator,' the old *bruiser*; and they clapped and laughed as you do now. But there was no laugh or clap in me. I was too sober and solemn for that. The pledge was read for my accommodation. They did not say so and yet I knew. They all looked over my shoulder to see me write my name. I never had such feelings before. It was a great battle. I once fought the battle at North Point, and helped to run away too, but now there was no running away. I found the Society had a large pitcher of water—drank toasts and told experiences. There I laid my plan; I did not intend to be a drone. Alcohol promised me everything, but I found him a great deceiver, and now I mean to do him all the harm I can.

At eleven I went home. Because, when I staid out late, I always went home drunk, my wife had given me up again, and thought I would be home drunk again, and she began to think about breaking up and going home her to mother's. My yard is covered with brick, and as I went over the brick, wife listened as she told me, to determine whether the gate-door opened drunk or sober, for she could tell, and it opened sober and shut sober; and when I entered, my wife was standing in the middle of the room to see me as I came in. She was astonished, but I smiled and she smiled, as I caught her keen black eye. I told her quick; I could not keep it back. "I have put my name to the temperance pledge, never to drink as long as I live." It was a happy time. I cried and she cried; we could not hush it, and our crying waked up

our daughter, and she cried too. I tell you this that you may know how happy the reformation of a drunkard makes his family. I slept none that night, my thoughts were better than sleep. Next morning I went to see my old mother, I thought I must go to see her and tell her of our joy. She had been praying twenty years for her drunken son. Now she said, "It is enough, I am ready to die." It made all my connections happy.

The next thing was to determine what was to be done. My mind was blunted—character gone—I was bloated, and was getting old; but men who had slighted me came to my help again and took me by the hand, held me up, encouraged and comforted me. I'll never slight a drunkard as long as I live; he needs sympathy and is worthy of it, poor and miserable as he is; he did not design to become a drunkard; and people have too long told him he cannot reform; it is no use; he must die a drunkard. But now we assure him he can reform and need not live or die so, and we show ourselves, 2,000 in one year, as evidence of the fact. The poor wretch here is crammed into the poor-house or prison, and when he comes out he meets temptation at every step—he begs you to succor him; but he is led by appetite and neglect, straight to the grog-shop. Drunkard! come up here, you can reform—take the pledge in this Cradle of Liberty, and be ever free! Delay not. I met a gentleman this morning, who reformed four weeks ago, rejoicing in his reformation. He brought a man with him who took the pledge, and this man has already brought two others. This is the way we do the business up in Baltimore; we reformed drunkards are a *Committee of the whole on the state of the Union!* are all missionaries—don't slight the drunkard, but love him. No! we nurse him as the mother does her infant learning to walk. We go right up to him and say, how do you do? and he remembers our kindness. I tell you be kind to him and he'll never forget you. He has peculiar feelings when the boys run after him and hoot at him;—take his part and he'll never forget it. He has better feelings than the moderate drinker;—don't lay a stumbling block in his way. One man—poor, miserable, wretched, ragged—a *real wharf-rat*—(I expect you have such here, we had plenty of them in Baltimore, but much lessened now,) he was a buster, about a year ago, his clothes not fit for paper rags, his family had nothing to eat, no fuel, not even clothes,—I'd give you his name, but won't trouble you, as he and his were not worth a "*fig-ny-bit*;"—well, he told his brother he was going to quit and wanted him to go his security for a horse and cart, but he would not. Our members then went to his brother, and he was persuaded. He has paid for his horse and cart, his family and himself are well clothed, cellar full of wood, a barrel of flour; and he has become a gentleman and Christian. And all this in one short year.

Just let me tell you about one of our reformed men. We all of us changed a great deal in our appearance—some grew thin—some pale—but a dark complexioned man grew yellow, and the grog-seller, noticing the change in others, and seeing his old customer not becoming *white*, said he did not believe he had quit it altogether. The man heard of it, and prepared himself for an interview—so happened in his way.

These taverners are apt to complain, say we do them an injury because we shared our money for the support of our families—quite villainous to be sure! And so they charge us with drinking a little; but

I tell you that we keep close watch of each other, we are very loving and we take care to get along side the mouth and know pretty well what has been going on there.

As I was going to tell you, the taverner said to the member, "It appears to me you don't alter quite so much as some of the rest." "Don't I," said he, "well, why don't I?" "Why you don't look pale, you grow yallar." "I grow yallar you think?" "Yes." Well said the man, drawing out a handful of gold pieces from his pantaloons pocket, "these look yallar too, but you don't get any more of them, they belong here," returning them to his pocket—"and my wife will have them—you'll get no more of them—that is the trouble with you."

These grog sellers know how to fix the drunkard—they understand their business—they keep a big plate of salt-fish—cheese, herring and crackers, to fix the appetite—all free—don't ask anything of course, for them; but when they see a man take hold and eat a little, they think they have him, he'll want to wash it down—he'll get started, and "he'll do well enough yet." Well the stuff is very apt to stick in the throat, so it is washed down—and then the breath must be changed, and a little more fish or cheese is taken, and that must be washed out of the throat, and so it goes. But if a man eats and don't drink, he is pretty sure to be told that that will not do.

This drinking has killed more men, women and children, than war, pestilence, and all other evils together. You cannot bring upon man so awful a curse as alcohol; it cannot be done; no machinery or invention of death can work like it. Is there a moderate drinker who says he can use "a little," or "much," and "quit when he pleases?" I tell him from experience he can't do it. Well he can, *if he will*, but HE WON'T WILL, that is the difficulty, and there is the fatal mistake. Does he want to know whether he can? I ask him to go without his accustomed morning bitters, or his eleven o'clock, to-morrow, and he will find how he loves it! We have come up out of the gutter to tell him how he loves it, and how he may escape. It is the moderate use—the little, the pretty drink, the genteel and fashionable, that does the mischief—the moderate drinker is training to take the place of the drunkard.

Go to Baltimore and see now our happy wives and families. Only look at our procession on the 5th of April, when we celebrated our anniversary. Six thousand men, nearly half of them reformed within a year, followed by two thousand boys of all ages, to give assurance to the world that the next generation shall be sober. But where were our wives on that occasion? at home, shut up with hungry children in rags as a year ago? No! no! but in carriages riding round the streets to see their sober husbands.

My family were in a hack and I carried apples, cakes, &c., to them, and wife said, "how happy all look," why husband there is ——— all dressed up—and only think, I saw old ——— in the procession as happy and smart as any of them, and so she went on telling me who she had seen. And where do you think the grog seller's wives were? Were they out? Not they!!! Some of them peeped out from behind their curtains! We cut down the rum tree that day in Baltimore, under ground; not on top of the ground leaving a stump, but under ground, roots and all!!

We have not seen six drunkards staggering in the streets since we have been in Boston; and we have been all around, even in Ann street.

They must hide themselves. If they are put into the House of Correction, I don't wonder they hide. I said when I talked to them on the Sabbath, over there, that I wished I had a distiller at my right hand, and a rum-seller at my left, and let them answer the question, what brought all these here? and we would have had the answer rum. This making the drunkard by a thousand temptations and inducements, and then shutting him up in a prison, is a cruel and horrible business. You make the drunkard, and then let him come into your house and you turn him out; let him come to the church and you turn him out; friends cast him off; the grog-seller turns him out when his money is gone, or midnight comes. When he serves his time out in the prison, he is turned out with the threat of a flogging if he is ever caught again; and yet you keep open the place where he is entangled and destroyed. You are bound to turn the whole tide of public opinion against the traffic. The seller will pour down your son's throat a tide of liquor, and you do so to his son and he would cut your throat. Ask him if he is willing you should make his daughter a drunkard? and why should he make your son one?

WHAT SHALL BE THE DRINK OF THE REFORMED MEN?

BY DOCTOR SAMUEL B. WOODWARD, OF WORCESTER, MASS.

Intemperate persons may quit the practice of using alcoholic drinks at once. A very prevalent opinion is that it is unsafe for them to do so, and that the only way to do it prudently, is to do it gradually, and cautiously. There is no more propriety in suspending it by degrees than there would be in leaving off stealing, lying, or profanity, by little and little; which to all persons must appear quite ridiculous. Who ever thought of pulling a child out of the fire, gradually, for fear of increasing the dangers? No more propriety is there in discontinuing the use of intoxicating liquors, gradually, by those who have used them to excess. The modern practice, to withdraw all spirituous liquors from those who have been intemperate, *at once*, and resorting to no substitute, is found not only the most certain mode of curing the habit, but quite the most easy for the patient. The suffering may be sharp, but it is soon over, and then renovation and recovery begin. The opinion that delirium tremens, or the horrors, is the consequence of discontinuing the accustomed potations is founded in error: the loss of the appetite for the stimulus is the first *symptom* of disease. Much experience has convinced the writer of this truth, and his experience is of such a kind as to admit of no mistake in application to the disease in question. Medical treatment may in some cases be indisputable, but the individual must not only be satisfied that his disease is curable, and that the effects can be wholly eradicated from his system if he will forever abandon all intoxicating drinks, but also that he can return to society with his friends as he would have done if his misfortune had never come upon him. This state of feeling will pervade society at last, and the intemperate man, cured of his malady, will be as cordially received by his friends as if he had been restored from insanity or fever. Imprudence and thoughtlessness lead to many of the evils to which life is incident, and the class of men who have been led into intemperance are often generous, unsuspicious, social, hospitable; their very good nature is not unfrequently the cause of all their woes: they yield read-

ily to enticements, not so much from a propensity to evil as from a want of firmness to resist temptation—not so much to gratify themselves as to oblige others. How often it is said of the victim of intemperance,—he was the finest young man of the neighborhood—intelligent, kind, and generous. His social feelings led him into company, his generous disposition made him to be hospitable, when hospitality was manifested by the flowing bowl and the social glass, of which he partook freely and was ruined. This might be the epitaph of many a young man of genius, who gave promise of great usefulness and eminence: now alas! sunk to an untimely grave, or what is little better, living in the mire and wallowing of intemperance. It follows from the foregoing, that it is all important for those who would be cured of intemperance to know how they should proceed, in future, respecting drinks. Some have heretofore recommended wine to such persons, some ale or strong beer, and others cider. The only safe course, however, is to abstain *wholly*, and *totally* from all alcoholic drinks, by which I mean every thing which can intoxicate. The inebriate, especially, should resolve to touch not, taste not, handle not the poison. In this course there is safety and in no other. Even cider will induce a love of something stronger, and as the natural tendency is to desire an increase of strength, it will increase the danger of a relapse. On this subject *principle* should guide a man, and not *appetite*, or *fashion*, or the *opinions* of others.

The intemperate man rescued from his dangers, standing aloof from all intoxicating articles is *perfectly safe*: he can never become intemperate again. Allow him one drink of cider or one glass of wine to begin with, and can this be said of him? Certainly not. He must stand firm to his principles of tasting nothing which can intoxicate, both now and forever. Strong beer is worse than cider. Wine is worse than either.

The question then fairly presents itself—what SHALL BE THE DRINK OF THOSE PERSONS WHO HAVE ABANDONED ALCOHOL IN ALL ITS FORMS? To that question the temperance community would answer. “Principally water.” This is doubtless the natural drink of all animals: it is the purest and most appropriate drink in its natural state, as received from the fountain; pure cold water, the greatest luxury in creation, incomparably more congenial to the taste of the thirsty man than any other liquid, however costly, and however mixed to gratify the taste. Prepared with tea and coffee it is also agreeable and harmless. For invalids who cannot bear cold water, weak tea, coffee, or even warm water with milk and sugar added, is all that is useful.

In conclusion, let no one say Intemperance cannot be cured. It has been, and may be again, in nearly or quite every case, if reason is not dethroned, however inveterate the habit, or long continued it has been. But if the power of self restraint is wholly gone, and the individual is alike deaf to the admonitions of conscience, and the entreaties and warnings of friends, he must be withdrawn from temptation, and placed in an asylum, under the care of a kind and skilful medical attendant, until new habits and appetites are formed, when health and vigorous purpose will place him in a position to regain all that had been lost.

EXTRACT FROM DR. REESE'S "PLEA FOR THE INTEMPERATE."

The most attractive feature of the Temperance reformation, now in successful progress through the earth, is found in the demonstrations which are beginning to be made, that there is no state of degradation and infamy to which human beings can be reduced, even by drunkenness, which places them beyond the reach of the instrumentalities now employed. While these pages are in preparation for the press, in one of our neighboring cities, some hundreds of the most besotted victims of intemperance, have set about reforming each other, each helping the other to do what neither is able to do for himself, or by his single unaided efforts. The result, as exemplified in the recent revival of Temperance in Baltimore, and especially by the instrumentality of the "Washington Temperance Society" of that city, should annihilate the incredulity of the most sceptical, and may be regarded as designed in the developments of Divine Providence, to settle the question forever, that no drunkard need despair. But even this consummation will be attained more readily, and the drunken be more easily convinced that for them there is yet hope, than will the unbelief of some Christians give way before the evidences equally conclusive, that we ourselves have no warrant either from reason or revelation, to despair of any drunkard, while on this side of hell.

Among the examples of reformation recently witnessed in Baltimore, there are found the young, the middle-aged, and the gray-headed; scores, and even hundreds of each, who were confessedly, and notoriously among the habitual drunkards. Some of these have prostrated their health, and been the repeated tenants of the Hospital, Infirmary, or Almshouse, by reason of the "tremors," "horrors," or insanity, which drunkenness had inflicted. Others had wasted their property, beggared their families, forfeited their characters, and been abandoned by all for years, as vagrants and vagabonds, until they were reduced to the last extremity of pauperism and unutterable wretchedness. And yet even such have been recovered, reclaimed, restored to their right mind, and this too by the very first effort ever put forth systematically, in their behalf. Not until now, did any messenger "go out into the highways and hedges, and compel them to come in." They have been literally "standing in the market-place all the day idle," some of them until the "eleventh hour" of life has overtaken them; and now to the first inquiry, "Why stand ye here all the day idle?" they have literally and truly replied, "Because no man hath hired us." The first invitation to go into the vineyard, has met a ready response, and now it is easy for us to decide, where the greater amount of blame lies,—upon the idlers who are perishing, or upon us, who have neglected to afford them employment, or in other words, made no effort to rescue them.

What a memorable reproof is given to Christians for their indolence and unbelief, by the multiplied proofs now furnished, that those whom they have regarded by common consent, as incapable of reformation, and unworthy of an effort, have nevertheless been successfully reached, by those who were but yesterday their companions in drunkenness, and this by the first attempt to extend to them the helping hand. They would have been rescued long since had any one sufficiently cared for their souls, to adopt the means, and employ the instrumen-

talities which has now been successful. The guilt of their continuing in drunkenness is ours, not theirs. And who can fail to tremble at the thought of how many "souls might have been saved from death," and what "a multitude of sins would have been covered," if enlightened views had prevailed in the public mind, and all these sinners "been converted from the error of their ways" long since, as they might have been, had the same kind and degree of human instrumentality been employed in the work.

That hundreds of the drunken, and scores of the most hopeless class, have been reformed in the recent revival in Baltimore, is matter of public notoriety. That this reformation promises to be radical and permanent, we have the evidence of their sobriety and conformity to their vow of total abstinence, for several months. Their improved condition, physically, morally, and socially, added to the powerful motives of reputation and self respect, the influence of which they now realize and estimate, all combine to guarantee their perseverance. Beside which, the kindred spirits with whom they are associated in mutual auxiliary relations, each sympathizing with, and aiding one another, inspired by the same motives, and combining their energies for the same end, that of bringing others to share with them the blessings of temperance, give still stronger assurance that they will not hazard the forfeiture of all they have gained without a desperate struggle. The vigilance with which they watch over themselves, and each other, for good and not for evil, will also serve as a barrier against a relapse, since their hopes and fears, their sympathies and dangers, are alike participated in by all. Under such a combination of circumstances we have the best security for thorough and enduring reformation, which can be furnished by any merely human agencies.

But who can doubt that such a reformation will bring its subjects under the influence of the instrumentalities of our holy religion from which their former associations and habits almost excluded them? Indeed the facts have already shown this desirable result, and instances are known in which already the physical and moral revolution, which has been consequent upon their recovery from drunkenness, has been followed by a self consecration to the services, obligation, and duties of personal religion.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE MASSACHUSETTS TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The example of these true reformers has not been confined to their own city. They have been as men set upon a hill, and have been seen by distant states. The effect in Boston has been marvellous indeed. A society of reformed drunkards has been formed here within a few days, and after a few meetings only it now numbers hundreds among its members. Minds which have for years been lost to all worthy effort or work, are now putting themselves forth in the labor of saving themselves, and of ministering to their very best ability to the moral, the spiritual, and intellectual recovery and salvation of others. Some entirely new facts have been revealed by these mighty revolutions. A very striking one, is, the consciousness of strength, of power to resist the temptation which surrounds them, and which labors in every way to draw them again into ruin. The effort is rep-

resented as tremendous to escape from the thralldom of long continued habit which has become as life to these wretched men. But when the effort is made in sincerity, when the man *means* to be free—that he will be a slave no longer—he puts his foot as upon a rock of adamant, and says in a power, which it is believed, is never to be conquered, that he will persist to the end. This done, we are told how deep is the peace—how full is the joy—how easy is the work. The appetite, indeed, remains ready at any moment to be brought forth in the whole of its strength; but to counterbalance it, there is in the reformation, as an element, a power of WILL developed which is sovereign over appetite, and which says to it with the fullest confidence and effect, ‘peace, be still.’ Such, in a few words, is a sketch of the mighty change which, within the year we now record, has been made in the temperance reform. All this is new. It belongs to nothing else. Like the wind which bloweth where it listeth, so has been the coming of this mighty revolution. Nothing can stay its progress. The victim of temptation—the degraded drunkard, has taken the work into his own hands. He tells you how truly he knows the sufferings of intemperance,—and asks if he is not the true apostle to his poor brethren in drunkenness. One’s very heart melted at the deep expressions of sympathy for those who still suffer by this vice, which came so often from the delegates from Baltimore.

Not only has the example of this reformation spread widely to the brethren of the reformed drunkard; it has reached men whom it was of the utmost importance to reach. It has reached them who bought and sold that which was the cause of drunkenness, and which gave perpetuity to its existence. The Council have before referred to this as a probable result of the reformation of intemperate men. This result has actually occurred amongst us, and most grateful must it be to every true friend of the cause who learns it. What is this result? What has produced this change in a man’s daily business, and which was daily bringing to him great gain? It was the direct product of the conviction of the evil that business and that gain were doing to other men, friends it might be, or neighbors. An evil which nothing can equal either in itself or its consequences. In obedience to this conviction, an immediate abandonment of the ruinous traffic has followed. Here, then, was the sacrifice of business and profit to a great principle—the paramount principle of love to man—to our neighbor, whomsoever that man might be. It was sacrifice to a cause of sacrifice, that of temperance. Here is a true principle for action. Here is something which every man may understand and put to practice.

In expressing their sympathy in this new movement in the cause—in the new society which has been formed here, the Council would respectfully suggest to the friends of Temperance if it would not usefully contribute to the efforts of the society referred to, if such pecuniary aid were furnished as would meet the incidental expenses of meetings. These men have, it may be, for years withdrawn themselves from regular employment and what they have earned by uncertain and transient labor has been expended on intoxicating drinks. Their families have been totally neglected by them, depending for support mainly on charity. The entire, the perfect recovery from intemperance to sobriety has not, it may be, been followed at once by employment, and this may be the case for some time. The

ragged clothes, and the whole squalid appearance which are the direct legacy and product of drunkenness are not a recommendation to confidence and to employment. Here then is a moment in the life of the reformed of the utmost consequence both in itself and in that to which it may lead. Should such a man be left for a moment to himself? Should he be neglected by those who have abundance, in this hour of his utmost need? No. He must be upheld. He must have his present necessities administered to. Means must be at once supplied for present comfort, and occupation secured for future need. This is most important not only in view of himself and family now, but because of its remoter importance. No man is safe at any time in idleness, and dependence on others. How unsafe, how wholly dangerous is such a state for him in whom a reformed life has begun—*begun only*; and who can be wholly safe only by being made self dependent, and who is constantly employed.

It is with great pleasure we record the formation of a society which has for its object to give aid to the families, to the women and children of those who have been the subjects of the temperance reformation. This Society is composed of women. And to whom can such an office more appropriately belong? They are the visitors of the poor and the sick—the helpless aged, and the helpless young. They will labor to learn the story of the whole wretchedness of intemperance, and be the willing ministers for others to its relief.

RESIGNATION OF MR. DELAVAN.

ALBANY, Jan. 18th, 1841.

To the Rev. J. Marsh, Sec. Am. Tem. Union.

My dear Friend: I have your letter, Jan. 12th, with a statement of your receipts and expenditures for the past year. I notice with great pleasure that the Union is out of debt, and has a small sum in the Treasury to begin the year with. I deem it of the first importance that the National Society be sustained, and that the Journal, which has been conducted with great ability, and to the satisfaction of the public likewise be supported. Placed, as the society now is, at the very focus of information which is flowing in upon you from all parts of the world, it is very desirable that the organ for conveying to the public this intelligence, should be cherished and supported by the friends of temperance throughout the Union.

You are aware, my dear Sir, that I have frequently intimated to you, during the past year, my earnest desire, that my place as Chairman of the Executive Committee be supplied by some one residing in New York City. The inconvenience of having the Executive Committee scattered through several States, as they now are, is very great, and prevents that frequency of consultation, and exchange of views so important to the cause for which we labor. I trust as soon as it can be effected, the Executive Committee will be so arranged as always to have a quorum in your city on whom you may call at all times for counsel and advice.

Considerations of health, and being obliged to leave the country with my invalid son, with an uncertainty when I shall return, and other circumstances, of a private nature, now render it a duty in me, to resign my station in the Union. In doing so, however, you may

rest assured that my interest in it, and in the Temperance cause, now so gloriously triumphant, finds no diminution, and that the American Temperance Union will always be on my mind, and in my prayers; and although compelled to withdraw from the responsible station, which the national convention at Saratoga honored me with, and as a responsible member of the Executive Committee, the society shall continue to have all the time and effort I can give to it, consistent with other claims upon me.

As the Union was formed by a National Convention, I feel a confidence that the friends of Temperance throughout the country will feel it to be a duty to support it.

I am, my dear Sir,
Truly and affectionately your Friend,
EDWARD C. DELAVAN,

E. (p. 18.)

As frequent inquiries are made respecting the origin, nature, and principles of the American Temperance Union, it is thought advisable to republish the following account of it, from the Seventh Report of the American Temperance Society.

Pursuant to a call from the American Temperance Society, as recommended by the National Temperance Convention, held at Philadelphia, May 24, 1833, a meeting of officers and delegates from the State Societies, throughout the United States, assembled for the purpose of forming a general Temperance Union.

Dr. S. Agnew, of Pennsylvania, was called to the chair, and John Marsh and I. S. Loyd were appointed secretaries.

On motion—Justin Edwards, Edward C. Delavan, N. S. Beman, Thomas Brainard and G. B. Perry were appointed a committee to report officers and prepare business for the meeting. The committee, after having retired, reported the following members as officers for the present meeting of the Union:

STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, of N. Y., *President*.

SAMUEL AGNEW, of Penn.

WILLIAM JAY, of New York,

G. B. PERRY, of Massachusetts,

RICHARD BOYLSTON, of N. H.

CYRUS YALE, of Connecticut,

JOHN MARSH, of Pennsylvania,

ISAAC S. LOYD, of do.,

HARRISON GRAY, of Mass.,

THOMAS BRAINARD, of Ohio,

Vice Presidents.

Secretaries.

The committee further reported a series of resolutions, which were adopted, as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That the officers of the American Temperance Society, and of each of the State Temperance Societies, in their associated capacity, be denominated The United States' Temperance Union.

2. *Resolved*, That the object of this Union shall be, by the diffusion of information, and the exertion of kind moral influence, to promote the cause of Temperance throughout the United States.

3. *Resolved*, That Isaac S. Loyd, Matthew Newkirk, and Isaac Collins, of Pennsylvania, John Tappan, of Massachusetts, Edward C. Delavan, and Samuel Ward, of New York, and Christian Keener, of Maryland, be a committee to carry into effect, by all suitable means,

the objects of this Union ; and that they continue in office till others are appointed.

4. *Resolved*, That the above mentioned committee call another meeting of this Union, at such time and place as they may judge proper.

5. *Resolved*, That the Corresponding Secretaries of all State Societies be, ex-officio, members of this committee.

6. As it is proved by the united testimony of thousands of medical men, and by a great number of facts, that ardent spirit is a *poison*, the drinking of which is not only needless, but hurtful, as it necessarily tends to form intemperate appetites and habits, and while the use of it as a drink is continued, intemperance can never be done away ; as it causes a great portion of the crimes, wretchedness and pauperism in the community, &c. &c., therefore,

Resolved, That for the benefit of the community, and especially the young, it be published and circulated as extensively as practicable, that, in the judgment of this body, after deliberate and careful attention to this subject, *the use of ardent spirit as a drink is morally wrong*, and ought to be universally abandoned ; and that we unite with the thousands of physicians and the hundreds of thousands of philanthropic men, in this and other countries, in expressing the sentiment that the *entire disuse of it as a drink*, would tend powerfully to promote the health, the virtue and the happiness of the community.

7. As the *traffic in ardent spirit* to be used as a drink, ministers to the use of it, and teaches the erroneous and destructive sentiment, that such use is right, and thus tends to produce and to perpetuate the above mentioned evils ; as it also tends, by increasing pauperism and crime, to augment the taxes of the people, &c. &c., being contrary to all just views of liberty, as well as a violation of the fundamental maxim of common law, "so use your own as not to injure the public ;" that for the benefit of a few, (spirit dealers), the many should be burdened, therefore,

Resolved, That the traffic in ardent spirit as a drink, is, in our view, *morally wrong, and ought to be universally abandoned*.

8. As the traffic is now upheld by the sanction of legislation, and that legislation tends to perpetuate the above mentioned evils, therefore,

Resolved, That it be respectfully suggested to all friends of humanity, whether the laws which authorize the traffic in distilled liquors as a drink, by licensing men to pursue it, are not morally wrong, and whether they ought not to be so modified, that the evil should be no longer licensed, or its continuance receive the sanction of legislative support.

9. The morality or immorality of using ardent spirit as a drink, is, in our view, the grand point on which the defeat or triumph of the temperance cause depends. If it is thought to be morally right to drink ardent spirit, and to traffic in it, both will probably be continued, intemperate appetites will be formed, and drunkenness with its evils will be perpetuated ; but if it is morally wrong, and the evidence of this truth is universally, kindly, and perseveringly exhibited in words and in deeds, by all the friends of truth ; and attended, as in that case we may expect it will be, by the influences of the spirit of truth, it will universally prevail ; therefore,

Resolved, That all persons who do not drink or furnish ardent spirit,

and yet do not believe either to be immoral, be, and they hereby are requested to examine the subject in the light of all the facts which are developed, and of all the consequences of drinking ardent spirit, and see if they have not heretofore been mistaken; and if they should be convinced that the practice is immoral, that they be requested to use all suitable means to spread universally the evidence of this truth throughout our land.

10. As it is a maxim of common law, as well as of common sense and of the Bible, that the accessory and the principal in crime are both guilty, and as the men who furnish grain and other materials for the distillation of ardent spirit to be used as a drink, and the men who rent tenements for grog-shops to be occupied in the sale of it, are manifestly accessory to the perpetuating of the drinking of it and its evils; therefore,

Resolved, That they be, and hereby are respectfully requested to consider whether their practice in the above mentioned particulars is not inconsistent with moral duty, and injurious in its consequences to mankind; and whether an enlightened regard to the public good, as well as to the great principles of morality and the Christian religion, do not require that those practices should be universally abandoned.

11. As the expression of the views of enlightened, judicious and philanthropic men, especially of those who, from their profession and employment, have peculiar opportunities to form a correct judgment on the subject, has deservedly great weight with the community, therefore,

Resolved, That all physicians in the United States be, and they hereby are respectfully requested to examine this subject, and give the result of their inquiries with regard to the nature of ardent spirit, in its effects on the human system to the public; and to state explicitly, whether in their view the entire disuse of it as a beverage, would not promote the welfare of mankind.

12. *Resolved*, That we view with great pleasure the rapid increase of temperance publications, and would earnestly recommend it to the friends of temperance in each state, to take effectual measures to put a copy of some such publication stately, into every family that will receive it throughout the country.

13. As the living voice is one of the principal means of operating on the public mind, and many persons can be influenced only by this means, and as great good has already been accomplished by means of living agents, visiting all parts of a county, or a state; therefore,

Resolved, That it be, and hereby is respectfully and earnestly recommended to the friends of temperance to employ one or more such agents permanently in each state.

14. As young men are the hope of our country, and as the course which they may take with regard to temperance, will have a momentous bearing not only on their own character and happiness, but on their influence upon the world; and as the cause of temperance has already been essentially promoted by this interesting and efficient class of our citizens; and should all young men give to this cause their united and persevering support, it would soon be universally triumphant; therefore,

Resolved, That every young man in the United States, in view of the benefits which his example and influence may confer, be requested to give to this cause his prompt, energetic, and unremitted support.

15. *Resolved*; That the females of the United States, in view of the powerful and salutary influence which they may exert over all classes in the community, and especially over the young; and the immeasurable blessings which they may be instrumental in conferring upon all future generations, and for both worlds, be, and they are, most respectfully and earnestly requested, universally, in all suitable ways, to give to this cause their united and persevering efforts.

After the organization of the Union, the foregoing resolutions were adopted with great unanimity, as expressing the deliberate and solemn convictions of its members. We subjoin the following remarks as explanatory of the temperance organization in America. This organization consists of the American Temperance Society, twenty-three State Temperance Societies, and more than *seven thousand* associations in counties and smaller districts of country.

The American Temperance Society is composed of a number of known and influential friends of temperance in various parts of the United States. Its object is, by the diffusion of information, and the exertion of kind moral influence, to extend the principles and blessings of temperance throughout the world. In the prosecution of this object, it does not intend to unite all the friends of temperance in the United States in *that* society, but to procure the formation of a state society in each state, a county society in each county, and local associations in cities, towns, villages, and districts in all parts of the country. Each of the state societies takes the general supervision of temperance operations throughout the state. The county societies, as far as they please, are auxiliary to these, and superintend operations in the county. Local associations in cities, towns, &c., when they choose to be, render themselves auxiliary to the county societies, but regulate their own movements and efforts according to their own views of necessity and expediency, and with direct reference to their own wants and ability. Each society is independent of all others, except so far as each may choose for mutual benefit, and for the public good to become united; no one society having power to dictate to another, or to control its operations. Each seeks the same object, but no one is obliged to pursue any but its own course to attain that object.

The United States' Temperance Union consists of the officers of the American Temperance Society, and of each of the State Temperance Societies, or of a delegation equal to their number, appointed by them.

Enough has been done to show that the principles adopted are correct, and the means used efficacious. Let them be universally and perseveringly applied, and with the divine blessing, the object will be accomplished. Abstinence from the use of that which intoxicates, while it will tend to promote the bodily and spiritual, the temporal and eternal good of mankind, will also cause drunkenness to cease from the earth. Sobriety, with its attendant blessings, will become universal, and the time be hastened, when the will of God shall be done on earth as it is done in heaven.

At the National Temperance Convention, held at Saratoga Springs, in 1836, the Union was re-organized, under the name of the American Temperance Union, and officers were elected. The pledge of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors was adopted by the Conven-

tion, and became thenceforth the pledge of the Union. With a substitution of intoxicating liquor for ardent spirit, the foregoing resolutions express, in the main, the present principles of the American Temperance Union.

F. (P. 18.)

VERMONT STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY,

Held its anniversary October 13. The meeting, which was well attended, was one of unusual interest. The Report of the Secretary presented no unusual advance of the cause, but exhibited many encouraging prospects.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE SOCIETY,

Held its annual meeting at Concord, June 9, and resolved, "that while we repent of past indolence, we pledge ourselves to God, and the community, and to each other, to be more zealous and active for the future.

MAINE TEMPERANCE UNION.

The Fourth Anniversary of the Maine Temperance Union was held at Augusta, the 2d Feb. The meetings extended through two days and two evenings, and were exceedingly interesting. The report read by the Corresponding Secretary was animating and encouraging. The circulation of the Gazette has increased about 50 per cent. during the year. Rev. Mr. Lovejoy had proved a very efficient agent throughout the year. Reports were given, with statistics from 25 towns. In these towns little had been done to promote the cause, yet in some there had been much advance, particularly in Kennebunk. Machias, the banner town, being without a licensed house. Old obstacles to the cause, such as want of interest in its friends, fear of displeasing those who are implicated in the traffic, example of some professing Christians, love of money and love of rum, fashion, inconsistency of professed friends, still exist. Wine drinking in social parties is nearly abandoned in most of those places from which returns have been received. Temperance taverns were rising. At the annual meeting the State was divided into three sections, each of which was put under an efficient Executive Committee. The results have already been happy. A great impulse has been given to the cause by the formation in March of a Washington Temperance Society at Augusta, and others since in several places. A considerable number of drunkards have been reformed, and are diffusing great joy among their families.

MASSACHUSETTS TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

This ancient institution held its 29th anniversary May 28, 1841. Dr. J. Warren in the chair. The annual Report was read by Dr. Walter Channing, Secretary.

During the past year the Society have published the Annual Report for 1840, several editions of the tract entitled Doings of a Spirit Shop, Cranberry Meadow, and other smaller publications, and at the late Simultaneous Temperance Anniversary, they purchased and presented to the children of the city 4000 of the Youth's Temperance Lecturer, by Dr. C. Jewett. They have also circulated various other temperance publications of a useful character, so far as the limited state of the Society's finances would admit.

The Report dwelt principally on the marvellous, the miraculous changes which have occurred in the reform of intemperate men during the year, and the duties of temperance men and of the public arising out of these changes.

MASSACHUSETTS TEMPERANCE UNION.

The Anniversary of the Union was held at Boston, May 25, 1841. The Report was read by Nathan Crosby. The Union have pursued a course of vigorous and most efficient action throughout the year. Its object has been to place the monthly journal of the Union, a monthly tract, and an almanac into every family in the State. It has accomplished it to a great extent. Dr. Jewett and Mr. Crosby have visited most of the towns of the State as agents. Members have been received on a payment of one dollar a year. The results of labor in obtaining signers to the pledge and closing dram shops has been great. A City Total Abstinence Society has been organized in Boston with 2000 members.

CONNECTICUT STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The Anniversary of the Connecticut State Society was held on the 29th of May, 1841. The Society was reorganized by an adoption of the Total Abstinence Pledge, and the Hon. Thomas S. Williams, Chief Justice of the State, was chosen President, and Chas. J. Warren, Corresponding Secretary. Most of the county and town societies have kept up their regular meetings through the year, the others have neglected them wholly. The new license law referring the subject of license to the towns, has, in some places operated favorably, in others it has thrown open the traffic indiscriminately to the great detriment of the community. Connecticut has had no temperance press, but has been supplied with the publications of the Union. Mr. Warren is engaged by the Executive Committee to act as State Agent.

NEW JERSEY STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The anniversary of this society was held at Trenton on the 29th January. On account of the badness of the roads, and a severe storm, but few delegates were present. A good spirit was manifested, and some important resolutions were adopted. A memorial was sent to the Legislature, praying that, in view of the evils flowing from intemperance, and the traffic in intoxicating drinks, they would pass such laws as shall prohibit any one from selling them unless he have previously obtained the consent and approval of a majority of the legal voters of the corporation or township in which the applicant resides.

NEW YORK STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The twelfth anniversary of this venerable institution was held at Albany, in the Pearl street Baptist Church, on Wednesday, the 10th of Feb. A large delegation was present. In the business meeting a new constitution was adopted, more adapted to the advanced state of the cause. In the evening, the spacious church, aisles, stairs and all, were crowded with an attentive audience. The Report of the Executive Committee, as usual, was an able and interesting document; taking a wide and glowing view of the progress of temperance in the earth, and furnishing interesting details of its advance at home. During the year, 201 new Temperance Societies have been formed, and 51,954 pledges to total abstinence obtained. Among these are several Catholic, and

a large number of Youth's Temperance Societies. From the whole state are reported 1570 Temperance Societies with 243,212 members pledged to total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks. Three hundred churches in the state have during the year substituted the "fruit of the vine" for the alcoholic liquors they had previously used at the eucharist. The press have given its influence more than ever to the cause, and the ministry has labored in it with much power. The publications of the last year were 293,520, equal to 9,105,211 12mo. pages, making the whole, in nine years, 14,815,764 12mo. pages. Addresses were made by Rev. John M. Van Buren, B. R. Wood, Rev. Dr. Potter. Several very important resolutions were adopted, and a large delegation appointed to the National Convention at Saratoga in July.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE SOCIETY.

This Society held a state Temperance Convention at Harrisburg in February, during the sitting of the legislature. Reports of delegates from various parts of the state were of an unusually animating character. The principles of total abstinence were represented as on the increase, and their adoption by the Irish population was viewed as a signal gain. The German population in that great state come slowly to the work. Yet in some of the German counties there have been great changes.

DELAWARE STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Delaware State Temperance Society was held at Cantwells Bridge on the first Tuesday of May.

Delaware is without a distillery. The county and local meetings have been well attended and done great things toward purifying the state.

MARYLAND STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

This Society held its anniversary at Anapolis on the 25th of Feb. The Report was more favorable and animated than any which had ever been made. Wonders had been accomplished, especially in the reformation of drunkards in the city of Baltimore.

KENTUCKY.

The Fourth Annual Report of the Northern Kentucky Temperance Union was of a very favorable character, and shews much good action in Northern Kentucky. The principles of the society have been advancing during the past year more steadily, silently, and effectually than in any previous year. A convention was held at Washington, May 25, 1841. Thirty societies reported 3463 members. A State Society is to be formed. A new temperance paper has been started in Kentucky, called the Temperance Banner.

ILLINOIS STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The anniversary of this Society was held at Alton, on the 17th of Dec. An able and spirited report was presented by Mr. Corey, the Secretary.

From this report it appears that in four years, this Society have sent out 400,000 Heralds, 1,000 permanent Documents, 300 Manuals, 1,000 Temperance Reporters, 1,500 Sargent's Tales, and 100,000 Almanacs. The whole expenditure, \$4,680, has been given by members of the Executive Committee. The only means used the last year have been

the circulating of the Herald. The great good reported has been a great and marked change in regard to the necessity, utility and lawfulness, morally, of using liquors. Many interesting facts were given in the report, such as that

Four-fifths of the merchants of the State have ceased dealing in spirituous liquor.

The influence of temperance was most marked in the late Presidential election.

A marked change is visible among members of the Legislature.

In most of the villages and settlements there are temperance houses. Several infant settlements are without the means of drunkenness, and by charter, are to remain so.

In a large number of churches total abstinence is a term of communion.

Nearly or quite all the steamboats that now leave the ports of Alton and St. Louis, have recently, by mutual consent, dispensed with the practice of furnishing liquors for their tables.

Many physicians have discarded Alcohol from their practice.

Several distilleries, some large and profitable, have been stopped.

Many are the cases of remarkable reform from drunkenness.

The existing license law, it is believed, has worked well.

Judge Robbins an able man and warm friend of Temperance was appointed State Agent and immediately entered on his work.

MISSOURI STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this society was held at St. Louis, Jan. 21. The report was read by Dr. Knox. The Temperance Herald, published at Alton and St. Louis, has been the organ of the Society. Mr. Turner has continued indefatigable in his labors as an agent, has visited 30 counties and delivered 120 lectures; has formed many new societies, and reports a great number of the intelligent and virtuous of the community, throughout the State, as settled in the belief of the correctness and importance of the total abstinence principle.

IOWA.

A Territorial meeting was held in Iowa in January, and a spirited society organized the year before with the resolution to commence the settlement of that beautiful county on true temperance principles, was represented as in a state of much prosperity.

WISCONSIN.

The annual meeting of the Wisconsin Territorial Temperance Society was held in Prairie Village, Jan. 20; 21 Delegates were present from all the principal settlements in the Territory, and a good spirit pervaded the meeting. 17 societies were reported, with 1422 members; 869 being added this year.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A Temperance Convention has been held during the year at Ashville. The different temperance societies represented were numerous and devoted to the cause. Much has been done for temperance in the mountain counties.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE SOCIETY.

The Executive Committee of this society are conducting an able paper, and are constantly devising ways and means to give it a wider circulation. It is a strong support at the South.

GEORGIA.

A spirited temperance paper is maintained in this state. In 1839, more than 20,000 petitioners asked the Legislature to abolish the retail of spirituous liquors in this state; and never did any movement unite more talent and character. The same spirit has been active in various ways during the past year, in the promotion of the cause.

G. (P. 22.)

TEMPERANCE RESOLUTIONS.

Adopted by the (Old School) Synod of Philadelphia, Oct. 1840.

The Committee to which was referred the memorial presented by the Total Abstinence Society of Gettysburg, asking an expression of the Synod of Philadelphia respecting the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating drinks, respectfully report the adoption of the following resolutions by the Synod.

1. *Resolved*, That it is decidedly their opinion, that the ministers, elders, and members of the churches under its care, and others abstain from all intoxicating drinks as a beverage.

2. *Resolved*, That the members of our churches be earnestly exhorted and enjoined to refrain from the manufacture and sale of them.

3. *Resolved*, That a renewed impulse should, if possible, be given to the progress of the temperance cause, to arrest the great and manifold evils arising from the drinks in question, that a wholesome reform be effected as widely as the bounds of our country and the world in the habits of all now given to the use of any alcoholic drinks.

4. *Resolved*, That this Synod would most affectionately and firmly say to the members of the churches, that they are utterly at a loss to know how, amidst the light which beams on this subject at the present day, any communicating members of the church of Jesus Christ can reconcile it with his views of Christian duty to manufacture or to use such drinks, or to sell them to others, or to rent a public house to any one intending to engage in the traffic, or to sign a petition to the court to license any house in which such drinks are to be sold, and they do most earnestly beg their brethren seriously and solemnly to consider the most important subject, and at once and for ever renounce a business so fraught with ruin to others, and that may be a source of deep and bitter regret to themselves on a death bed.

5. *Resolved*, That the above resolutions be published in the Presbyterian, and that the pastors be directed to read them from their pulpits to the people of their charge.

At a meeting of the (New School) Synod of Pennsylvania, October 27th, a letter from the Executive Committee of the New York Temperance Society induced resolutions, which urge continued and increasing effort on the Church in this noble cause; and a recommendation, which the interest and activity of the clergy should never need—to present the subject of total abstinence to every church and congregation within its bounds, at least once a year; and also that frequent, it matters not how frequent, meetings be held for the presentation of the subject; and that the projected Convention at Harrisburg, in January next, be as numerously attended as possible.

The Philadelphia Methodist Conference, on the 15th March, adopted the following resolutions on temperance.

1. *Resolved*, That we regard the temperance cause with increasing interest, and greatly rejoice in its triumphs both in our own country and in foreign lands, during the past year.

2. *Resolved*, That total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, is the only course that can be depended on, either for the prevention or cure of drunkenness, and that we earnestly recommend this course to all our people.

3. *Resolved*, That we consider the traffic in intoxicating liquors inconsistent with pure Christian morality, and that we enjoin upon our preachers more strenuous efforts to induce all our members to abandon this traffic.

4. *Resolved*, That as our rules forbid the use of spirituous liquors as a beverage, except in cases of necessity; and as it is now fully established that there is no necessity for their use by men of health; it is disobedience to the order and discipline of the Church for our members to use them.

At the last meeting of the New York Conference of Reformed Methodists held at Onondaga, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas we are commanded to "be ready to every good work," and believing that the temperance cause presents the most rational and efficient means of removing one of the greatest evils that ever disgraced humanity; an evil that is filling our poor-houses with paupers, our jails and prisons with criminals—spreading distress, misery, and degradation throughout our land: therefore,

Resolved, That we advise all our brethren to give to the Temperance cause—a cause that, under God, has already done much to dry up the fountain of domestic misery, and pluck many, who had gone far in the road to ruin, as brands from eternal burning—their influence and decided and vigorous support.

The Synod of Cincinnati, (New School) at their October, 1840, session, in Troy, adopted the following resolutions:—

A circular from the New York State Temperance Society was read, and referred to a committee whose report was adopted as follows:

Resolved, That the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage ought not to be tolerated in our churches, and that our presbyteries be requested carefully to watch over their ministers, licentiates and churches in respect to this practice.

Resolved, That we beseech members of our communion, "by the mercies of God," to refrain from making or selling intoxicating drinks, and from providing or selling the materials to those who manufacture them.

Resolved, That as citizens, Christians, and Christian ministers, we deplore the use which has been made of the cry of "hard cider," the lifting up of casks, the bacchanalian songs and other insignia of intemperance, by party politicians at the present day, as in our judgment calculated to encourage the use of intoxicating drinks, and lead to the miseries of inebriation.

☞ *The New Jersey Baptist Association*, at its last meeting, resolved to abstain from all intoxicating liquors as a beverage, &c. Several of the churches have adopted the principle and pledge of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks as a term of communion, and speak of the benefit derived from the pledge being made a test of membership among them.

III. (P. 22.)

Extract from the Report of the New York State Temperance Society.

A large number of churches in the State of New York, during the last year have substituted "*the fruit of the vine*" for the alcoholic liquors they had previously used at the eucharist. There are now in the state nearly *three hundred* such churches. On this subject, the Executive Committee have held, and do hold, that it is exclusively the right of churches or ecclesiastical judicatories to determine what shall or shall not be used in any of their ordinances. But, as temperance men and Christians, we rejoice that science has demonstrated alcohol is no more "*the fruit of the vine*," than muriatic-acid is sea-water; or miasma a healthy living vegetable substance.

Extract of a Letter from Rev. John Frost, of Waterville, N. Y. to the Editor of the New York Evangelist.

WATERVILLE, JAN 29, 1841.

Before the communion at the commencement of the present year, the Presbyterian church in this place held a meeting for the purpose of discussing the question, whether alcoholic wine should not be dispensed with; and wine made from dried grapes substituted.

The subject was fully and freely discussed. In addition to the objection to alcoholic wine, it was stated by one of our physicians, and by some of the most intelligent members of the church, that there was the most satisfactory evidence that nineteen-twentieths of what was sold for wines was manufactured in this country; that these wines were made of diluted spirits sweetened, of sour cider and wine, into which was put sugar of lead, logwood, and other drugs, some of which were of a poisonous and unhealthy nature. It was remarked, that were the materials of which most of the wines used in our churches were made, brought to the communion table, and prepared in the presence of the communicants, they would be shocked at such a desecration of the ordinance, and would refuse to partake of the base mixtures. It was further stated that by using such liquors under the name of wine, our churches were encouraging their manufacture. After a full discussion, all the members of the church, male and female, who were in favor of substituting wine made from the *dried 'fruit of the vine,'* instead of that heretofore used, were requested to rise, when every member present rose.

Four pounds of the best box raisins were procured, and put in a jar with one gallon of water, and kept in a warm place for two or three days. The liquor was then strained, and poured off after settling.

This was found a delicious beverage. It was used at our communion, and so far as I know, every member was gratified with the change. I have been thus particular, hoping that it may have some influence to induce churches which use the base alcoholic mixtures above named, to abandon them, and substitute this or some other unfermented wine.

There are now in this vicinity, eight or ten churches, which use wine made from the raisin.—The labor of preparing this wine is little, and the expense no more than that of the alcoholic mixtures ordinarily used.

Letter from John Dunlop, Esq., President of the Western Temperance Union, Scotland, to the President of the Montreal Society.

54, CHARLOTTE STREET, PORTLAND PLACE, }
LONDON, March 22d, 1841. }

Dear Sir,—I have just received your favor of 8th ultimo, directed to the Glen, at Greenock.

The views of the friends of temperance having made progress, it is not a matter of wonder that a question should have arisen on the subject of the beverage used in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. This has latterly proved itself to be not merely a theoretical, but a practical question, and one of importance.

It appears that in those churches where the sacrament is administered as often as once a week, serious injury has arisen by the present method of using alcoholic wines. Men have been so tempted by the sight, smell, and taste of their old seducer, that they have been enticed to habits of inebriation again. This circumstance, you will observe, reduces the subject into a more questionable shape, than where the point was only, whether there was a probability that the blessed Savior used non-alcoholic fruit of the vine, in the institution of the ordinance.

But the settlement of the last point is also one of importance: and I think that the opinion of those here, who are candidly looking into the subject, is gradually and steadily verging towards the idea, that the unvitiated, unfermented juice of the grape, was the real element made use of in establishing the sacred institution. And therefore, whatever may be the view Christians hold as to the Savior's use of the fermented wines of Judea, at marriage feasts and other occasions, it seems clear, that we are enjoined to use unfermented wine in the Lord's Supper. There remains no farther injunction at all in Scripture, referring to the use of fermented wine; as the supper is the only occasion where any formal order on the subject of the partaking of wine is made at all, if we except the medical recommendation from Paul to Timothy. This may neutralize the false position often assumed, that our abstinence is contrary to Scripture.

The principal argument that seems nearly decisive of the question, is the phrase used of "fruit of the vine," &c., in the institution of the ordinance. And this has been considered as fortified by the consideration that it was unlawful to have fermented liquor in the house of a Jew, during the time of the Passover feast. On the general point, as whether the beverage at Cana were intoxicating, &c., it seems clear that among the Jews, Greeks, Romans, Persians, and other ancient people, nearly as much unfermented wine was made use of as the contrary. The choice comes to this, whether of these two did the Savior use at Cana, &c. Some *infer* that it could not have been the poisonous kind, and that of which it is said in Scripture, it is a mocker.

Some light seems to me to be thrown on this part of the subject, from those hints in Scripture where we are informed what the diet, beverage, &c. of the ancients were. Thus the repast given by Abraham to the Angels—Hagar's beverage, Jael's—the diet of Boaz and Nabal's reapers—the fourteen articles gifted to David from Barzillai—the loaves and fishes (no wine)—the Savior's repast, fish and honeycomb,—all without fermented beverage.

In general, the Temperance cause is making steady progress in this country. The great obstacle is the artificial and compulsory system of drinking usages, drink fines and footings in workshops, and the connection of strong drink with courtesy and etiquette in domestic life. A central association has been established in London, to attempt the abrogation of this very oppressive system; and there is the prospect of a protective fund being instituted to defend workmen who are driven from their shops as a punishment for controverting the drinking usages.

Although I look forward with hope and pleasure to meet my Temperance friends on your side of the Atlantic, at some period, I am afraid that the Saratoga meeting will arrive too soon for my capacity to take advantage of it.

There is now so much Temperance literature afloat, that it is difficult to select. The Reports of the New British and Foreign Temperance Society contain much valuable information; Bacchus and Anti-Bacchus; Baker's Curse and Idolatry, are our most popular works of any size.

The circumstance of the use of strong liquor being interlaced, interwoven, complicated in hundreds of arbitrary methods, with all the sentiments, habits, and practices of life in this country, make the Temperance Reformation one of slow progress. And as the upper ranks, the arbitrators of etiquette and usage, are almost totally hostile, it is clear that the strength of another arm than that of man must be interposed to this high argument, before Temperance shall become national in Great Britain.

With kind regards to your Committee and friends,

I am, dear sir, your faithful servant

JOHN DUNLOP.

III. (P. 22.)

BEDLOR'S ISLAND, N. Y.

This fort is a recruiting rendezvous to discipline and furnish troops for the army. It usually contains between two and three hundred men, and sends away in monthly squadrons to join the service, about fifteen hundred troops in a year. The recruits are chiefly obtained in this city, and previous to enlistment have generally blighted their prospects and debased themselves by inebriety. Temperance addresses and the distribution of suitable publications first kindled an interest amongst them on the subject, which by the management of the excellent chaplain, resulted in the organization of a society. But that which invests the association with special interest, is the peculiar advantages it enjoys for extensive usefulness. By an admirable regulation the constitution provides that every squadron which leaves the Fort, shall go out a branch of the original organization, a thoroughly organized Temperance Society with obligations to correspond with, and report to the parent association. The advantages for moral and religious instruction and discipline enjoyed by the troops at this place, are probably unsurpassed at any other station. And when it is recollected that five-hundred persons a year, are here inducted into temperance principles, and are sent out in little bands as Temperance Societies to different and distant parts of the country that are most difficult of access, but where temperance is most needed—united, moreover, in

sympathy and profession by a common bond of abstinence, it is not easy to estimate the good, they may be enabled to accomplish.

In a letter to R. M. Hartley, Esq., Secretary of the N. Y. City Temperance Society, from whom we received the above statement, Rev. Wm. Burnet, chaplain at the Fort, stated the following interesting facts in January last.

Sir,—You may recollect, that the Temp. Society at this place, was formed on the 2d day of Oct., 1839, when addresses on the subject were delivered by yourself, and Messrs. Reese and Porter. At that meeting sixty-nine signatures to the total abstinence pledge were obtained; officers and men engaged in the work with ardor, and an organization was effected on the spot. Since that period, by the distribution of temperance publications, and two or three meetings each month, usually addressed by the non-commissioned officers and recruits at the fort, a very lively interest in the subject has been sustained, so that up to the 1st of January, 1841, a period of less than eighteen months, the names of more than *one thousand* persons have been enrolled on the pledge as members of the society.

It is an interesting fact, that the effects of the association have not been merely restraining and preventive, but that its influence to a great extent has been reformatory. Great numbers whose lives had been one continued scene of intoxication, whose health and faculties had been broken down by their excesses, and all whose prospects for this and for a better life were filled with gloom and the most fearful forebodings, have been reclaimed—and shall I say redeemed? Yes; to many the Temperance Society has not only come as an angel of mercy to set open the prison doors, and proclaim deliverance to the captive, but also to announce the acceptable year of the Lord. It has prepared the way for the operations of Divine truth, and many through unbounded grace, have been converted to God. You know there are many youths here, who have enlisted for the purpose of learning music, many of these have not only joined the society, but some, we trust, have become the subjects of converting grace. They have thus, in early life, taken the surest course to fortify themselves against temptation; and if found faithful to their pledge, will not only secure to themselves the inestimable blessing of temperance, but by their example and influence, prove a blessing to others. As near as I am enabled to estimate, at least *two hundred* conversions have occurred at this station within the past two years.

A great proportion of the members of our Society have been transferred to Florida and other places. But a correspondence being kept up between these and the parent Association, a watchful eye is kept over them, and we are informed from time to time of the fidelity with which they adhere to the pledge. In consequence of this vigilance, there have been 22 expulsions, and 17 have voluntarily withdrawn.

While a squadron from this station were at St. Augustine, East Florida, and other places where temptations to inebriety abound, according to a letter received, not an instance of a breach of discipline on account of intoxication had occurred, although among them were some who had been habitual inebriates for years.

On New Year's day we had a temperance dinner at the Fort, with plenty of good cheer, but not a drop of intoxicating liquor. A very numerous party sat down to the table, and every guest appeared to be the happier and better for the entertainment. But on particulars of

this kind I must not dwell. I only add that a temperance meeting was held on the evening of the same day, and 67 new members were added to the Society.

I. (P. 23.)

During a protracted meeting in the Presbyterian Church at Waterville, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1840, the question, Is it morally right for professors of religion to furnish materials for the manufacture of intoxicating liquors? came under discussion. In that place there were three establishments which consumed about 100,000 bushels of potatoes annually, nearly the same amount of grain, and a considerable quantity of apples and cider, and 3000 cords of wood, all pouring upon the community 40,000 gallons of whisky. In the gain of furnishing, professors of religion in that place and vicinity were partakers to the great detriment of their religion. During the meeting, and while much seriousness pervaded the place, a man was seized with the delirium tremens. He had been one of the head men in one of the distilleries, and his horrors were great and terminated in death. The case deeply affected the community and led to the discussion. In view of the arguments used against the practise many professors were struck dumb. A day of fasting and prayer was agreed upon for the extermination of this sin from the churches. Several made confession, and 160 signed a paper pledging themselves to furnish no longer. A funeral sermon was preached at the burial of the man who had died, from Hab. ii. 15, in which the subject was furtherably investigated; which greatly increased the sentiment that they who furnished the materials were responsible for the evils resulting from the use of strong drink. The Baptist Church appointed a meeting to discuss the question whether the furnishing the materials for distilleries was an immorality and a disciplinary offence. A majority were in the affirmative. And though some continue the practise it is believed the death blow is struck, and the practice will be exterminated from the church here, and this vicinity. Some out of the church here have abandoned their practice.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

K. (P. 25.)

DISTILLERIES.

Statistics obtained by the Boston Post, from the census tables of the United States Marshal, for the State of Massachusetts.

Number of distilleries in the state,	37
Number of gallons produced,	5,177,910
Of which Boston contains	17
Number of gallons produced,	4,108,042
Number of breweries,	7
Number of gallons produced,	429,800
Of which Boston contains	2
Number of gallons produced,	195,000
Capital invested in breweries and distilleries,	\$963,100
Of which invested in Boston,	820,528

DISTILLERIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

We are indebted to the Hon. Wm. Slade, of Vermont, for a copy from the records of the Department of State, of the number of Distilleries in each of the States, and gallons distilled—as exhibited in the returns of the last census.

States.	No. of Distilleries.	Gallons Distilled.
Maine, ...	3	190,000
New Hampshire, ...	5	31,244
Vermont, ...	2	3,500
Massachusetts, ...	37	5,177,910
Connecticut, ...	71	215,892
Rhode Island, ...	4	855,000
New Jersey, ...	38	356,417
New York, ...	219	4,008,616
Pennsylvania, ...	707	8,784,138
Delaware, ...	3	39,500
Maryland, ...	73	342,813
Virginia, ...	1450	882,516
North Carolina, ...	2798	1,938,741
South Carolina, ...	251	102,288
Georgia, ...	350	528,392
Alabama, ...	185	127,261
Mississippi, ...	15	3,150
Louisiana, ...	5	291,520
Tennessee, ...	1381	1,080,693
Arkansas, ...	47	17,215
Kentucky, ...	891	1,700,705
Missouri, ...	215	328,898
Illinois, ...	150	1,429,119
Indiana, ...	322	1,786,964
Ohio, ...	373	6,466,357
Michigan, ...	59	544,066
Iowa, ...	2	4,310
District of Columbia, ...	1	6,000
	9,657	36,343,336

L. (P. 26.)

A few statistics have been presented from prisons and alms houses the past year confirming the results of former investigations, that most of the pauperism and crime of the country is the result of intemperance.

Into the Portland alms house there were

Admitted from April 1st, 1838, to April 4th, 1840,	715
Chargeable to intemperance,	665
Doubtful,	20
Not chargeable to intemperance,	30

Of the thirty not chargeable to intemperance, seven were Canadians passing through town, who were in the house but one day.

Of those assisted by the city, exclusive of those in the alms house, from April 1st, 1838, to February 22d, 1841—

Whole number,	1,728
Chargeable to intemperance,	1,620
Doubtful,	38
Other causes than intemperance,	67

Of eighty seven committed to jail in 1840, six are known to have been sent there for offences arising from the use of ardent spirits. The remaining twenty five were principally boys, who were *probably* the children of intemperate parents.

STATE PRISON—MASSACHUSETTS.

A Joint Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature have made to that body, a report respecting the State Prison. It appears that the establishment is too strait for their criminals. The committee mention the cause :

"It appeared in evidence before your Committee, during their investigations, in relation to the present crowded state of the prison, what has, indeed, been the result of their own observation as members of the community, —that, could we, by any means placed within our power, annihilate the numerous dramshops, which now, like so many plague-spots, infect our community, we should dry up the principal fountain of crime, and should, in the sententious but expressive language of one of the officers of the prison, "have rooms to let" in our now overflowing penitentiary.

"Neither on this subject is any legislation proposed by the Committee ; but they do not, therefore, wish to be understood as intimating, or as believing, that nothing more can be, ought to be, or will be done, to check and remove this tremendous evil ; on the contrary, they believe that the moral sense of a religious and enlightened community will not slumber over such an evil and its dreadful devastations,—but that it will awaken with renewed energy ; and, advised by the experience of the past, that new and increased efforts will be made, and with new and greater success, founded upon and prompted by a sense of individual duty, responding to the calls of tempted, suffering and degraded humanity."

In Boston alms houses there were supported last year 14,912 paupers ; out of the alms house, 7,768. Of the whole number, 8,287 were known to be paupers through intemperance, and nearly all this originated in dramshops. The tax for the support of paupers was 40,000 dollars.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—A most appalling fact worthy of notice in the statistics of this Report is, that of seven hundred and eleven, the whole number committed during the year, three hundred and seventy one were sentenced as "Common Drunkards," and that two hundred and seventy seven of the whole number sentenced, were under thirty years of age.

RHODE ISLAND.

Of the fifteen convicts now in the Rhode Island State Prison, ten, or two thirds of the number, were addicted to habits of intoxication at the time when they committed the crimes for which they were imprisoned. Nothing could be learned concerning the habits of the remaining five.

One of the ten brought to ruin by intemperance killed his wife in a drunken family quarrel. Another, a Narragansett Indian, remarkable for his good qualities when free from the maddening effects of rum, committed murder while in a fit of intoxication. Another, a young man of twenty-six years, formerly a Sabbath School teacher, committed

a ~~foresy~~ when under the influence of strong drink. Another, notorious for intemperance, having had a contention with a minister of the place where he resided, entered the meeting house, took the Bible, carried it to his home, and burnt it. He is married, and the father of seven children.

Individuals committed to the Providence County Jail, in 1839, 243; in 1840, 240. It is the opinion of the warden of the prison, and the keeper of the jail, that nine-tenths of all the commitments, as above stated, were on account of intemperance. One man now in prison awaiting his trial on a charge of murder, was very intemperate, and had made up his mind to commit suicide; he succeeded in suspending himself by the neck—was discovered and cut down by an individual who wished to save his life; *as soon as he recovered himself, he plunged a knife into the body of his friend, inflicting a wound which proved mortal.*

Since the Irish Temperance Reformation commenced in Providence and vicinity, a great diminution in crime and peace-breaking has taken place among that portion of the community, as appears from comparing the number of commitments, and the proportion of foreigners, for three months succeeding the reformation, with the corresponding three months a year ago.

In November and December, 1839, and January, 1840, fifty-seven persons were committed; of this number, twenty one were foreigners.

In November and December, 1840, and January, 1841, thirty-eight persons; of this number, five only were foreigners,—which shows a falling off of three-fourths in the commitments of foreigners since the Irish reformation.

The admissions into the Dexter Asylum from February 9th, 1839, to February 9th, 1841, two years, were one hundred and fifty-five. Of this number seventy-six were persons of known intemperate habits, five cases of delirium tremens, fifteen cases of insanity, and seventy-four persons whose habits are unknown. Allowing one half of those of doubtful habits to have been brought to destitution through intemperance, and allowing one half of the cases of insanity to have been caused by intemperance, about four-fifths of the whole number of admissions to the Asylum, are found to be in consequence of the use of intoxicating drink.

HARTFORD, CT.

Of eighty cases brought before the courts in Hartford Ct., four were acquitted on trial, and one was insane, leaving seventy five cases of conviction: of these, two were cases of drunkenness.

Thirty two were crimes committed under the influence of intoxication. In most of these cases, the previous habits, so far as known, were intemperate.

Fourteen were crimes, not known to be committed in a state of intoxication, but committed by persons of known intemperate habits—some of them of the most confirmed and debasing character—leaving no doubt as to the connection of their intemperance with their crime.

In two, intemperance was indirectly the occasion of the crime.

Twenty five were crimes not committed in a state of intoxication. In some of these cases the previous habits were known to be temperate; in others nothing was known on the subject.

NORWICH, CT.

The undersigned have taken the trouble to visit the County Jail and the Alms-house (in Norwich, Conn.) for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the influence of intemperance as a cause of pauperism and crime; and the following is the result of their examination:

In the Alms House they found 29 individuals, of which, 26 are adults, and 3 boys. Of the 26 adults, 21 are intemperate themselves, and two came there from the intemperance of others. One of the boys has an intemperate mother. Therefore, of 26 adults, 23 came there from intemperance. And they found that of the three remaining adults, one had an intemperate father, and another had an intemperate mother, but they were not sure that intemperance was the cause of their being at the Alms House.

At the County Jail in this town, they found that there had been during the year 1840, 86 commitments. Of these, 33 were for the crime of intemperance, and 48 for crimes of which intemperance was known to be the chief cause. Therefore, intemperance was the chief cause of 81 out of 86 commitments. It is worthy of remark, that of the 33 commitments for the crime of intemperance, 30 were from this town.

Signed by

Norwich, Jan. 16.

W. HOOKER,
J. V. WILSON.

EXTRACT FROM A CIRCULAR OF THE NEW YORK CITY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The annual report of the Comptroller of the City of New York, exhibits the cost of pauperism and crime in the city for the year ending with the 31st of December, 1839. It is an established fact, that at least *three-fourths* of the cases of pauperism, and *three-fourths* of the offences against the laws, are attributable to strong drink.

Value of city property in the Alms-house, Halls of Justice, Penitentiary, and Bridewell, in 1839; \$1,500,000; which, at seven per cent. interest per annum, would yield \$105,000 00

Expenses of the city during the year under the following heads of account:

Alms-house,	\$275,000 26
Bellevue Hospital,	6,668 00
Courts,	39,384 31
Charities,	3,248 48
Halls of Justice,	5,448 86
House of Detention,	128 46
House of Refuge,	21,450 00
Justices' Courts,	14,966 56
Lunatic Asylum,	30,000 00
Police,	35,759 27
Salaries,	54,476 35
Total,	591,541 03

Three-fourths of this enormous expenditure being chargeable to intoxicating drinks, is \$443,655 76. The cost of the City Watch is \$233,527 76. But for strong drink the one-half of this sum would be

saved, which half added to the above, and the grand total is \$560,419 64.

The city tax the last year was \$1,352,832 58. Of course more than two-fifths of this sum, or about *forty-two cents* of every dollar paid as tax, is occasioned by intemperance.

From the special report of the commissioners of the Alms-house department, dated April 6th, 1840, we learn, that the total number of inmates in the Alms-house, Penitentiary, and Bridewell, during the past year, was 37,625; three-fourths of this number, or 28,218, having been brought to these places by drunkenness, we have the appalling fact, that nearly one-tenth of the inhabitants are made paupers or felons by intemperance. According to the united testimony of Hugh Maxwell, Esq., and the Hon. Judge Edwards, but three cases of murder have occurred in this city for the last twenty-two years, which could not be traced to strong drink as the cause.

ALBANY.

From a printed statement of the accounts of the city and county of Albany, as audited by the board of supervisors, it appears that the expenditures for the last year's crime and pauperism is about \$51,000, while the common school tax for the same period amounts to only 11,000. Of this 51,000, more than half was expended for the poor. Could there well be a people more liberal in educating for the state prison, or more economical in educating for good citizenship!

ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

In seven towns in this county, there are seventy-one licensed taverns and grocers; and in Newburg alone, eighty-eight. Some distilleries that some years since stopped, recommenced operations. Last September there were thirteen distilleries manufacturing whisky in one town. One of the distillers obtained license of the commissioners to sell liquor by the small. The amount paid for the support of the poor in this county, the last year, was THIRTEEN THOUSAN DOLLARS; what portion of this was paid for intemperance appears from the following statement from the county records:

Brought to the poor-house, within eleven months previous to September 26th, 1840, three hundred and four.

Not through intemperance, seven.

Doubtful, fifteen.

Through intemperance directly or indirectly, two hundred and eighty-two.

MOSES SAWYER, *Keeper*.

Jail report, from November, 1839, to September, 1840: 182 commitments—sober, nine; doubtful, nine; in consequence of intemperance, 164. On the first of September, twenty-three were in prison, and all came there through intemperance.

Attest.

ROBERT L. HATHEWAY, *Sheriff*.

BALTIMORE CITY AND COUNTY JAIL.

By the Report of the Visitors of the Jail of Baltimore City and County, it appears that the whole number of persons committed during the year, ending 26th November, 1840, was 1730, viz: 1107 white and 623 colored. The daily number of prisoners has averaged 79—from the city 73, and county 6.

The whole expenses of the prison, including repairs, amounted in the same period to \$8,441 45, of which the city's proportion is \$7,764 73, being twelve-thirteenths of the whole amount. The city's proportion of the fees received at the Jail, amounted to \$2,103 24, and from monies received from licenses to retailers of spirituous liquors \$874 04—leaving the actual demand to be met by taxes on assessable property of the city, \$4,787 45. The report shows a balance in favor of the county of \$1,145 75, and it is believed no levy will be required of the county this year.

CONDITION OF THE OHIO PENITENTIARY.

On Dec. 1st, 1840, there were in the prison 488 convicts.

White males	434
do females	3
Black males	47
do females	4
225 had been married:	
250 had not been married:	
64 were widowers:	
10 had been liberally educated:	
21 had received an academical education:	
199 could read, write and cipher:	
67 could read and write only:	
105 could read only:	
59 could not read the bible:	
126 grossly intemperate:	
222 moderate drinkers:	
125 total abstinent:	
115 who were intoxicated when the crimes were perpetrated for which they were incarcerated.	

—[Annual Report of the Warden of the Ohio Penitentiary.]

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

The township of Cleveland expended, as appears from the books of the County Auditor, the sum of \$2560,42; but in addition to this, orders were issued to the amount of \$400, payable one year after date, making the actual expenditure of the township for the year, \$2960,42.

Of this amount; only \$130,36 was expended for other than pauper purposes, making the pauper charge of the township for the year, \$2830,06. Of this sum 2255,33 is paid for the support and relief of the 325 intemperate poor and their families, and only \$291,32 is paid for those who are known to be temperate—being more than three-fourths of the pauper expenditure chargeable to intemperance, and about one-tenth for the support of those known to be temperate.

The total criminal expenditure of the County the past year, as above stated, is \$8910,63 and taking the Jail expenditures for two years as the *data*, \$8484 therefore is chargeable to intemperance.

Of the total expenditures for all county purposes, the past year—being \$12,288—\$8484 therof is paid for the safe keeping and feeding intemperate offenders, and for the arrest, examination and trial of intemperate trespassers and disturbers of the peace, being nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole county expenditure. The whole criminal expenditure of the County, and the aggregate pauper expenditure of all the towns in the

county, amount to \$15,069, and \$13,389 thereof is paid for administering criminal justice in the county to Intemperate law breakers, feeding and securing them, and for the support and relief of the Intemperate poor and their dependants—being over seven-eighths of the whole pauper and criminal expenditure chargeable to Intemperance.

The Prison Discipline report for 1841 states that crime has decreased in proportion to the increase of population. In 13 penitentiaries the increase of prisoners was only 86. From these 904 have been discharged, and only 12 had escaped, 8 of whom were in Kentucky. Among the causes of insanity, intemperance produced 12 per cent, ill health 25, the affections 16, loss of property 4, masturbation 6.

M. (p. 28.)

REMARKS OF JOHN TAPPAN, ESQ., OF BOSTON,

At the Opening of the Massachusetts Temperance Union, May 26, 1841.

One of the first commission merchants in Boston informed me, that he was in the habit of receiving large consignments of Holland gin from a house in Philadelphia, and he sold it to the principal dealers in this city. He has since been informed by his correspondent, that there was not five gallons of pure Holland gin in all his various shipments, but it was nearly all of his own manufacture, and he had made a fortune by it. It is notorious that all liquors can be so closely imitated as to deceive the best judges. In Paris, the past winter, an individual was prosecuted, convicted and fined, for making spurious Champagne wine. An editor of one of the Paris journals, in giving an account of it, remarked—"It is very cruel to fine a man for making Champagne wine, when not one bottle in a thousand that is sold, is unadulterated." It is notorious that the wine imported as Marseilles Madeira, is made out of an inferior wine, brandy and other ingredients, and that the city of Marseilles has been greatly enriched by the traffic in the article. The manufacture of wine is going on now in this city. So perfect has the manufacture of wine become, that any kind can be so imitated, as to deceive connoisseurs. Even George the Fourth was deceived on a certain occasion, when he made a great entertainment, by his butler. Dr. Woodward published an account of his visiting a man who had broken his leg, and when he had set it, he asked if they had any rum in the house. They brought him some, with which he wet the bandages; but two days afterwards, he was alarmed when he found the heads of the pins which he used in binding it up were corroded, and on examining the rum which was used, he found it contained a large portion of *oil of vitriol*!!

In London, the past winter, a man purchased a leg of mutton, and finding it black and putrid the next day, he carried it back, and accused the butcher of selling him spoilt meat. The butcher denied the charge, and pointed him to the mate leg, which was in a perfectly sound state, and asked him if he did not stop anywhere, on his way home. The man acknowledged that he called in at the Gin Palace, and took a glass of spirit, some of which fell upon the leg of mutton, the day before, and turned it black; undoubtedly it was partly oil of vitriol.

That the Albany ale and beer was made from water drawn from a pond in which dead horses, hogs, dogs and cats were decaying, was proved in the action brought by the brewers against Mr. Delavan, and

to be in common use by brewers in that city; and from it was manufactured that delicious beverage, known as Albany ale.

Poisonous drugs have been extensively used in the manufacture of wine and beer in *this* country, as has been acknowledged by those who have quitted the business.

Now, if only pure spirits, wine and beer were sold, it would still be poison so far as the alcohol in them went; but as many of you may wish to know something of the way in which wine is made—wine, that delicious beverage, so enchanting and exhilarating—I will state what I saw in passing through the vineyards of France, Italy, and Germany.

During the three and a half months we spent on the continent, we witnessed much wine drinking, with considerable use of brandy; but cases of beastly intoxication are much less frequent there than in America and England. We passed through the finest wine countries in Europe, in vintage time; and witnessed the "treading out of the grapes." On an appointed day, all the inhabitants of a hamlet assemble early in the morning, and with carts containing baskets, tubs and casks, proceed to gather all the grapes, *sound, and in every stage of decay*, in large tubs, resembling in size and cleanliness the tubs in which hogs are scalded and dressed in America. When the tub is sufficiently filled with grapes, spiders, spiders' webs and flies, a lad jumps into it, and drawing up his pantaloons to his middle, commences, sometimes with bare feet, and at others with his barn-yard shoes, to jump upon the grapes, and force the juice through holes in the centre of the bottom of the tub into a large tunnel, which is inserted in a cask. When the cask is filled, it is rolled away and carted to the village, from whence it goes to the wine merchant, and is manufactured, which means adulterated, and sent to market. Nothing can be more filthy and nauseating than the dirty, slovenly way wine is made, unless it may be the water back of Albany, of which Mr. Delavan proved they made strong beer. Could wine drinkers, who so much extol the cockroach flavor of their wine, in our country, once realize that it probably is the spider flavor, they would loathe what they call the *pure juice of the grape*. It is a well-known fact, that no pure wine is exported from wine countries, and why it should be believed that there is, when it is so notoriously otherwise that *even the dealers themselves* make no secret of their mixtures, passes my comprehension.

Wine and spirit dealers, of our countrymen, when abroad, boast of their mixtures at home; and the idea of any pure spirits, brandy or wine, is absurd, when it can be so easily counterfeited and passed off as genuine.

CHAMPAGNE.

Extract from a letter written by a distinguished physician and chemist of the city of New York, to E. C. Delavan.

"Are you aware that the greater part of the Champagne wine, 'imported,' (so called,) is nothing but a solution of sugar of lead and sugar, with whisky and fixed air? I have seen a bottle analyzed to-day, which contained a *quarter of an ounce of lead*, and not a particle of wine in it. And still this stuff is guzzled down as if it was nectar, and all for fashion's sake. Ninety-nine hundredths of all the wine

drank in this country, is made in it. The process generally pursued is—take whisky and pass it through charcoal, and extract all the oils which flavor it, then mix with the various species of wine they wish to make.—Color, with burnt sugar.”

N. (P. 28.)

The noble steamers on the New York and Providence line have closed their bars, and are receiving for it justly the thanks and congratulations of the public.

At a meeting recently held on board the Massachusetts, Dr. Codman in the chair, the following resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That we hail with joy the progress of the temperance cause in this country at the present time, and feel it to be a just matter of congratulation, that in accordance with the spirit of the age, the traffic in intoxicating liquors has been discontinued on board this steamer, and all those of the line with which she is connected.

Several other large steamers that run east from Boston have given up their bars.

During the late extraordinary movements at Boston, Mr. Boutell, the keeper of the National Hotel, was so impressed with the evils of intoxicating liquor in a public house, as to come to the conclusion to banish it at once, and forever from his premises. The following is an extract from a letter sent by him to the President of the Washington Temperance Society.

Boston, May 21st, 1841.

S. F. HOLBROOK, Esq.

Dear Sir,—For a great number of years, I have been in the habit of selling and drinking spirituous liquors. I have long been aware of the evil it has inflicted, not only upon myself, but upon the community; and, until recently, I have never had the fortitude to resist the tide, which was fast overflowing me. I now feel that I have conquered my worst enemy, and trust I shall never again be defeated by him. This is the first time intemperance has ever been attacked in the right way. The most inveterate drunkard, is, in many cases, the most benevolent and kind-hearted man. In some cases, he is the most intelligent. Those who are often the most intemperate, are the most liberal. My own experience has taught me this. Having for so many years been the keeper of a public house, both in this and another city, I do not exaggerate, when I say that those who drink the most are the most benevolent. I have hardly seen an instance where an individual (like those of whom I have spoken) drink alone. It is always “hale fellow well met.” “Let us take a little something together,” is the universal saying among those who are in the habit of drinking. Nothing but perseverance will bring about the reformation which we have commenced. We must work day and night in this glorious cause, which is the cause of virtue, of morality, of learning, of good government, and, in fine, the cause of God! My friends are doing every thing for me that I can ask; and in few weeks I hope to see my house filled with temperance boarders, who will take “the long pull, the strong pull, and the pull altogether,” in this glorious cause. My friends all greet me with pleasure, and all assure me of their confidence

and support. I am sometimes astonished to see so many of them who have got the start of me in this cause. I find many have joined our society, who, a few years ago, would have *smiled* had they been asked to join such a cause. These are true and substantial men—men in whom the most implicit confidence may be placed.

Gentlemen of the Society, permit me to say a word to you by way of encouragement. You are engaged in a most righteous work. You have before you a great work yet to do. On you depends the result whether Boston, which is the first and foremost in every good work, shall take the lead in the cause of *Temperance*.

II. (p. 31.)

BRITISH AND FOREIGN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The Tenth Annual Meeting of this Society was held in May. During the year the committee had rendered the pledge an optional act on the part of persons enrolling themselves as members, making the pecuniary subscription the only test.

The Report presented the following facts as evidence of the progress of Temperance in Great Britain and Ireland. The quantity of malt used by the brewers, publicans, and beer-shop keepers of England, Ireland, and Scotland, was 776,785 bushels less than in the year 1839. Of distilled spirits of all kinds there was duty paid for consumption in England, on 11,817,926 gallons, being 255,488 less than 1839; Scotland, 6,271,496 gallons, being 30,329 less than 1839; Ireland, 7,427,604 gallons, being 3,420,605 less than 1839.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF INTemperance.

The annual meeting of this society was held in the Great Room, Exeter Hall, on Wednesday evening, May 5. The hall was filled at an early hour. The platform was crowded with ministers and gentlemen from the metropolis, and various parts of the country, including the leading members of the two great total abstinence societies, namely, the above society, and the New British and Foreign Society. At six o'clock, the President, and the Right Hon. Earl Stanhope, took the chair, amidst the acclamations of the audience.

After prayer for the Divine blessing, by the Rev. George Evans, Mr. J. W. Green read an abstract of the report. Ninety auxiliaries were now in connection with the society, in which were about forty thousand members, more than four thousand of whom had been reclaimed from habits of gross intemperance. About two hundred ministers of various denominations were in union with the society, besides about seven hundred persons who were engaged in advocating gratuitously the principle by which they had been benefited. Some thousands had been brought under regular religious instruction, many of whom had been admitted into Christian churches.

NEW BRITISH AND FOREIGN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The new British and Foreign Temperance Society held its anniversary at Exeter Hall, May 17. J. Dunlop, Esq. in the Chair. The Hall was densely crowded in every part, and never did the platforms present such an array of sterling temperance talent, character and influence. The Secretary read the Fifth Annual Report. £1952 had been received in donations, and, £1273 for publications. The Report stated that intemperance was the chief cause of existing crime and pauper-

ism, and dwelt on total abstinence from all that intoxicates as the only remedy; it pointed out the beneficial effects which on almost ten thousand times ten thousand honest hearts had been wrought by this principle, and it contained accounts of hundreds of societies established for the promotion of the cause. Powerful but unsuccessful efforts were made to unite the two societies on the short pledge;—the members of this society feeling it to be their duty to adhere to the American pledge which excludes the traffic and giving liquor to others.

Of the forty counties in England, more than half have been strongly agitated by tetotalism; but its spread has been chiefly in Lancashire, Buckingham, Cornwall, Cumberland, Devonshire, Lincolnshire, Middlesex, Norfolk and Suffolk. The reformation of drunkards has ever formed a prominent part of the work, and more than 30,000 have been the fruit. One sixth of these have become members of Christian churches. In London more than fifty meetings have been held weekly. Agriculturists, sailors, carpenters, shopkeepers, fishermen, bricklayers, stone masons, sawyers, nursery men, and medical gentlemen, have extensively borne testimony to the excellence of the temperance principle. The increase of individual and domestic comfort among the working classes, from the adoption of the pledge, is immense. A society has been established in London to abrogate the arbitrary compulsory drinking usages, and there is prospect of a protective fund to defend workmen who are driven from the shops because they will not drink.

In Wales, tetotalism is considered so inseparably connected with the advancement of religion, that it is viewed as a Divine dispensation to expel the crying sin of drunkenness from the land, and ministers have been the chief instruments of advancing it, and they are gathering into their churches an immense harvest of men who were once drunken characters.

The last Report of the Western Scottish Temperance Union is a deeply interesting and important document. It gives reports from 110 societies, containing 61,905 enrolled members, embracing 16 medical men, and 42 ministers of the Gospel. 170 persons are mentioned as having relinquished the traffic. Mr. Law has performed an efficient tour through nearly all the towns of Scotland. At Glasgow, 60 meetings have been held weekly. A series of sermons by popular preachers have been preached during the winter at Glasgow on successive Sabbath evenings; and great preparations are making for a temperance procession in June. 15,000 Catholics have there signed the temperance pledge, 4,000 of whom marched the streets under temperance banners on New Year's day.

P. (p. 31.)

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE IN MONTREAL.

The number of members added to this society during the past year is 402, exclusive of 168 soldiers who were admitted as a branch society. The number which has been lost by death, removal, or inconsistency, is not known.

A very great impetus has been given to the temperance cause within the past year by the powerful advocacy of the Rev. P. Phelan, a Roman Catholic priest of this city, who has delivered many excellent addresses and exhortations on the subject to his congregation, and has succeeded in forming a society of about 3000 members, which includes

a great proportion of our fellow citizens of Irish origin in this city, as well as many from the surrounding country. We regret to add that this society is not strictly total; but a large portion of its members act as if it were, and drinking is diminished to a great extent.

The Committee have also much satisfaction in stating that an impulse has been received from a heretofore unexpected quarter, namely, the brethren of French origin, whose attention has been turned to the subject of temperance by the Bishop of Nancy and some other ecclesiastics. The lectures and exhortations of these influential men, have resulted in the formation of a well organized society of nearly 3000 members in this city, the influence and example of which are felt and imitated in the country places around. This society, like the last, is not total, but it has had the effect to render drinking less reputable, and greatly to diminish the quantity of liquor consumed in the meantime; and will lead to the adoption of total abstinence principles.

PROGRESS IN QUEBEC.

The cause of total abstinence has made rapid progress in this city during the last winter. Last season at this period there were not over 250 totalists; now there are over 6000, and additions are making daily. Meetings of an interesting character are held frequently, and the principles are generally understood and approved by the most respectable class of the community. Many most notorious drunkards have been reformed. In the country the Catholic priests seem vying with each other in zealous efforts to promote this glorious cause. Thousands of Canadians have joined societies. There is certainly a mighty revolution in the land.—*Letter to Cor. Sec. A. T. U.*

HALIFAX, N. S.

Extract from the Report of the Committee of the Temperance Society of that place, May 7, 1841.

"The Committee submit their report at the close of a year, distinguished for unexampled success to the cause of Temperance. A short time before the commencement of their period of office, a marked improvement had taken place in the addition of your society: the meetings, which for a long time previous were exceedingly discouraging, had become better attended, and signs of returning vigor had begun to appear in the renewed exertions of members. The prosperity which had thus commenced, has throughout the year advanced with ready and uninterrupted progress. During that period upwards of four hundred and twenty persons joined your society, so that the number of names now on the book amounts to upwards of six hundred and fifty; of those who have lately joined.

"Your Committee are happy to state that the greater proportion are now on the principle of total abstinence.

"Your Committee rejoice to state, that this success, great as it is, bears but a small proportion to that which has attended the cause of temperance in Halifax, through the instrumentality of another society. They notice with unfeigned satisfaction that the St. Mary's Society, established during the past winter, numbers over 3,300 of their fellow-townsmen. They have also much pleasure in noticing that a society forming a branch to the present has been established, and is now in active operation under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Breare; it numbers upwards of one hundred and twenty members, over one hundred of whom, are on the principle of total abstinence."

ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Sir,—Since I last had the pleasure of addressing you, the Temperance Cause has rapidly advanced in this city and other parts of this province. The principles appear to be better understood now than formerly. I beg to remark that the *first Total Abstinence Society* formed in *Europe or America*, was formed in this city, 25th May, 1832, and has advanced with more or less success up to the present time, and out of a population of 28,000, we have three Societies formed with 2,850 members, or a tenth of the whole city.

TEMPERANCE IN HOLLAND.

The Annual Report of the Temperance Society of Rotterdam, of which G. H. Eshuys is President, C. C. Jurrecvitz, Vice President, and J. Deyll, Secretary, presented in January, 1841, describes the work of temperance in Holland as in its infancy, having scanty funds and comparatively but few friends. The amount of members is fifteen only above the number of the former year. The society holds correspondence, and has received encouraging communications from Weener and East Friesland, where the cause is patronized by the Prince Hesse, aided by ministers and literary gentlemen—also from the New York State Temperance Society at Albany—also from the “Conseil Central de salubrité publique de Brussel.” The pamphlet contains an Address from the President, in which he pleads the cause and urges the practice of total abstinence, by which he hopes a prevailing and blessed state of temperance will be produced.

A tract published by the Society, called “the Golden Cross,” is intended for the young, and is a pleasant dialogue between “Klaas Van Oorschot and Barend Bakker,” representing the downward course of intemperance of the former, and the persevering efforts of the latter, by which ultimately his friend was saved from the disgrace, distress and ruin of the poor drunkard. It illustrates two important facts—the danger of presumptuously trusting to good intentions when we are unwilling to bind ourselves by sacred pledges—and the happy result of faithful, affectionate and persevering efforts to reclaim a friend from the way of destruction. Van Oorschot, once a poor drunkard, was restored to comfort, respectability, usefulness, and his family by his friend Baker.

TETOTALISM AT THE CAPE.

A Cape paper, the *Graham's Town Journal*, of January 14th, contains a very interesting report of the second Anniversary Meeting of the colored members of the Port Elizabeth Total Abstinence Society. It took place in a large school-room connected with Union Chapel, which was very neatly ornamented by the Natives. After they had partaken of cake and tea, their pastor addressed them in Dutch, on the evils of Intemperance; on the conclusion of this gentleman's address, a Kafir stood up to tell his artless tale to the listened crowd, and he was followed by other speakers, Hottentots, a Fingo, a Bechuand, and a man who was formerly a slave, all of them speaking in an unembarrassed manner. The writer of the account, says, “that all their clothing was good and neat, and some even genteel.” The dress of him who had been a slave, was “a handsome superfine blue cloth coat with gilt buttons, white waistcoat, trousers, and linen which perfectly corresponded.” This meeting of Aborigines amounted to about two

hundred in number, and surely it must have gladdened the heart of any feeling and Christian man to have beheld so many fellow-creatures rescued from the dominion of Heathenism and Intemperance.

LAUNCESTON, (VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.)

In a paper of a late date from Launceston, Van Dieman's Land, there is a report of a meeting of the Launceston Temperance Society, which took place in the Infant School-room, October 27. There were between 300 and 400 persons present. The Venerable the Archdeacon of Bombay was in the chair, and after a prayer had been offered up by the Rev. Charles Price, the Archdeacon spoke for two hours. The report of his speech occupies two columns of the *Launceston Advertiser*, and it appears that a considerable portion of it was taken up in demonstrating the superiority of totalism to moderation, which the speaker triumphantly effected. At the conclusion of the Archdeacon's address, which seems to have been very effective, the Rev. C. Price, the Rev. H. Dowling, Mr. Sherlin, and Mr. Allcock addressed the meeting, and at the conclusion several signed the Pledge.

TEMPERANCE IN THE WEST INDIES.

In the report of the Scottish Missionary Society for 1840, we have the following notice of a temperance society in one of its stations in Jamaica :

"It is now upwards of four years since the temperance society in connection with Hampden congregation was formed. It is said to be the first established in Jamaica; and every year has witnessed its increasing prosperity and usefulness. It is divided into two branches—the adult and the juvenile. During the past year, 239 members have been added to the former, and 64 to the latter, making together 303. The whole number of members is now no fewer than 1195, and of these, about 200 have adopted the principle of total abstinence from wine and malt liquors, as well as from ardent spirit; but this has happily occasioned no division among them, every one being left at perfect liberty to adopt the principles either of the temperance or of the abstinence society, as he thinks proper.

Q. (p. 31.)

The department of state has published certain commercial regulations enacted by the kings and chiefs of Feejee group of islands, among which there is one that forbids all trading in spirituous liquors, and all landing of these articles are forbidden. Any person offending is subjected to a fine of twenty-five dollars, and the vessel to which he belongs shall be denied all refreshments. Spirituous liquors found on shore to be seized and destroyed.

The commander of our exploring expedition, who procured this enactment, has covered himself with imperishable laurels.

A missionary at the Sandwich Islands, bears also most honorable testimony to the commander of the exploring expedition.

OCTOBER 14th, 1840.

The exploring squadron is now here, and captain Hudson is exerting a most happy influence. He addressed our church (native) a few days ago with good effect, and made some pointed remarks on the subject of intemperance. Oh that the Pacific were full of such men—missionaries would meet with fewer difficulties, and be relieved of many a heavy burden.

Since the visit of the French Frigate to these Islands, rum, under the name of French brandies is flowing in, threatening the peace and prosperity of the inhabitants. A missionary, Rev. Mr. Armstrong, writes, under date of Oct. 13th, 1840—

"We are called now to take the open field, guard every point, and spare no effort to foil the enemy. Some thirty-five members of this church have fallen in consequence of rum: most of them, however, profess repentance and a desire to return to duty."

Another missionary, Dr. Andrews, mentions the arrival of a vessel at the Islands bringing four French papal ecclesiastics, and a cargo of intoxicating liquors, and that a portion of both the passengers and cargo had found their way to Kailua. He says:—

The effect of the latter has been the downfall of two foreigners who had forsaken their cups and given satisfactory evidence of a change of heart, one of them for years, and had been admitted to the church. There has also been more intoxication, both among foreigners and natives, than there has been before for years. I am not aware that any native church member has been intoxicated.

The Mariners' Church, in Boston, now numbers 150 members. Of these more than one half are males, and of this half two-thirds were once inebriates. The Windward Anchor Temperance Society, connected with the Home, numbers, 254 members, pledged to total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks. The New York Marine Temperance Society numbers over 4000 members. It holds regular monthly meetings, which are very spirited.

Temperance Meeting at the Cleveland Bethel, Ohio.—At the last meeting at the Chapel on the subject of temperance, so much interest was manifested, that, by an unanimous vote of the Assembly, it was resolved to hold another meeting of similar character on Thursday evening of this week. Since that meeting, at least a score of sailors have signed the "tetotal pledge," through the influence of their shipmates. Among them were "all hands" and cabin boy of the brig Queen Charlotte.

Last Sabbath we had in our harbor 75 sail of vessels carrying freight, including the ship Superior, one or two brigs, &c., beside steamers and "small craft," yet among the whole the crews of only one or two were found at work. One "set of hands" we understand was discharged because they would not work, it being the SABBATH. Extra seats were used in the Chapel in the evening, but the sailors complained of the heat, and many of them took their stand on the stoop where they could have fresh air.

R. (p. 32.)

THE COST OF INTemperance COMPARED WITH THE COST OF SOME OTHER THINGS.

Extract from a Sermon preached at Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, the 15th February, by Rev. I. S. SPENCER.

Intemperance is a very costly vice. The annual cost of ardent spirits still consumed in our country is not less than 38,000,000 dollars. This is more than the whole usual expense of our national government. And this is not the whole cost of the intemperance of our land. The trials of intemperate criminals, and the support of intemperate convicts, and furnishing jails and state-prisons for them,

annually cost the country six millions. The pauperism occasioned by intemperance costs the country annually, the sum of, at least, two millions and a half. The annual cost of wine, for eleven years, has been four millions, at least. Strong beer costs, at least, one million. The loss of time through idleness occasioned by intemperance, and the unnecessary lawsuits that grow out of it, should probably be reckoned almost equal to one-eighth of all the rest. But since it is not easy to determine these last amounts, I pass them by.

And now if we add together the cost of—

Distilled spirits, ...	\$38,000,000,
Wines, ...	4,000,000
Strong beer, ...	1,000,000
Pauperism occasioned by intemperance, ...	2,500,000
Criminal prosecutions, support of intemperate convicts, interest on the cost of public prisons, ...	2,000,000

We have the enormous sum of \$50,500,000 which this vice annually costs for its support! All this, aside from idleness, and civil law-suits, and private charity. Here is a direct tax of \$3 *apiece for every man, woman, and child* in the nation, to be paid annually, if this vice continues to prevail, as it has. What a tax! There is not an iron-handed despotism on earth which would dare to tax men so!

Compare this with the cost of some other things.

Now the American Bible Society, during the *whole 24 years of its operation*, has not cost the country so much as the strong drink consumed in the country costs *now*,—(after all the diminution since the reformation began,) **IN 17 DAYS!**

The American Board received in five years, ...	\$889,379 56
Paid for <i>foreign</i> liquors in five years, ...	8,455,345 20
(Estimating at one dollar per gallon,) which is for six months, ...	845,534 00

The consumption of *foreign* liquors, therefore, sends nearly as much money out of the country *in six months*, as the American Board for *Foreign Missions* in *five years*!

If we had the income of five of the most prominent benevolent societies of our land—

The American Bible Society, (1840, sales and donations,)	\$97,355 09
The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, ...	241,691 05
The American Home Missionary Society, ...	78,345 19
The American Tract Society, (sales and donations,)	117,596 16
The American Education Society, ...	51,983 50

Making a total of, ... \$586,950 99

we should not have enough to pay the *direct cost* of the spirituous liquors consumed in our country in *five days*! If we had the whole income of the American Board of Commission for *Foreign Missions*, ... \$2,753,605 65

during its thirty-one years of operation ;	1,889,648 02
American Bible Society, ...	1,889,648 02
during its twenty four-years operations ;	1,107,670 71
American Tract Society, ...	1,107,670 71
during its fifteen years of operation ;	

American Home Missionary Society,	867,740 01
during its fourteen years operation ;	
American Education Society,	807,869 00
during its twenty-five years operation ;	
we should not have enough to pay the direct cost of strong drink in our land for <i>fifty-four days</i> !	
The 863 miles of the Erie canal cost,	\$10,731,595
The 97 miles of the Chenango canal,	2,009,582
The 76 miles of the Champlain canal,	1,179,872
Making a total of,	\$13,921,049

These are the three great works of the State. But the costs of the spirituous liquors consumed in our nation would pay every cent for the whole of them in **FOUR MONTHS** ! And here this proud "Empire State" has been embarrassing herself with this debt for *24 years* ! and it is not paid yet !

I find by the legislative reports that,	
The common school fund of the State of New York is,	\$5,038,807
The literature fund,	268,777
The bank fund,	253,406
Making,	\$2,555,990

The whole capital of these three important funds would not pay the cost of the strong drink consumed in the country in **TWENTY-FIVE DAYS** !

The New York and Erie Railroad is another magnificent project. Its length will be about 446 miles. It will cost about 9,000,000 of dollars. The legislature, thought the company would do well, if they met the vast expense and finished the work in *20 years*. But if those who use strong drink in our land would give the money it costs them, to *buy this stock*, they would pay every cent of it,—not in *20 years*, but in **12 WEEKS**.

Another heavy matter of expense near by us, is the project of supplying the city of New York with pure water, by means of introducing the Croton river. Probably, when the work shall be completed, we shall find its cost has amounted to \$11,000,000. The cost of these liquors, in the city of New York alone, would pay every cent of this vast expense in *less than 15 years* ! (Cold water for the city costs much, but it is cheaper than rum.) But probably, that debt will not be paid in *four times fifteen years* !

The war with England, from 1812 to 1815, was an expensive and bloody one. It plunged the nation into debt, and cost the lives of men slain on the "high places of the field." But *during those very years* the habits of drinking cost the country more money, and killed more men ! Man for man, and dollar for dollar, the drinking was *worse* than the war !

Let the wheels of the temperance reformation roll on and save the cost of intoxicating drinks, and what may not be done for the nation and the world ?



Office of the Union is at Clinton Hall, No. 8 Beekman street, New York. All communications should be directed to the Rev. John Marsh, Cor. Secretary. This Report will be furnished to order, at ten dollars a hundred copies. The Journal of the American Temperance Union is published monthly at one dollar the single copy, and five dollars for ten copies sent to one direction.

Juvenile Temperance Advocate, published monthly, at nine dollars a hundred copies. Temperance Hymn Book at two dollars a dozen.

Prof. H. H. H. H.

REPORT

SECRETARY'S OFFICE
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION,

1842.

PLEDGE OF THE UNION.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, DO AVOW, THAT WE WILL NOT USE INTOXICATING LIQUORS AS A
MEDIUM, NOR TRAFFIC IN THEM; THAT WE WILL NOT PROVIDE THEM AS AN ARTICLE
OF ENTERTAINMENT, OR FOR PERSONS IN OUR EMPLOYMENT, AND THAT, IN ALL SUITABLE
PLACES, WE WILL DISSEMINATE THEIR USE THROUGHOUT THE COMMUNITY.

NEW YORK:
AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

1842.



REPORT

OF THE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION,

1842.

PLEDGE OF THE UNION.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, DO AGREE, THAT WE WILL NOT USE INTOXICATING LIQUORS AS A BEVERAGE, NOR TRAFFIC IN THEM; THAT WE WILL NOT PROVIDE THEM AS AN ARTICLE OF ENTERTAINMENT, OR FOR PERSONS IN OUR EMPLOYMENT; AND THAT, IN ALL SUITABLE WAYS, WE WILL DISCOURTEGE THEIR USE THROUGHOUT THE COMMUNITY.

NEW YORK:
AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

1842.

S. W. BENEDICT, PRINTER,
138 Fulton Street.

SIXTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

THE Sixth Anniversary of the Union was held in the Broadway Tabernacle, in the city of New York, on Wednesday, May 4, 1842, at half past seven o'clock, P. M. In consequence of the extraordinary progression of the Temperance Cause during the past year, the great excitement of the public mind on the subject, and the character of the gentlemen who were expected to address the meeting, the Tabernacle was filled to overflowing with one of the most imposing and intelligent audiences ever there witnessed. In the absence of the President, Gen. John H. Cocke, of Virginia, the chair was taken by the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, one of the Vice Presidents. The meeting was opened by a rich voluntary on the organ and an anthem from the choir, which were followed by an offering of thanksgiving to Almighty God for the great Temperance reform and an invocation of the continuance of the Divine blessing, by the Rev. Dr. Cox. Another anthem was performed by the choir, when an Abstract of the Annual Report was read by the Rev. John Marsh, Corresponding Secretary. The Chairman then announced to the meeting, that addresses were expected from the Hon. George N. Briggs, President of the Congressional Temperance Society, and the Hon. T. F. Marshall, Member of Congress from Kentucky, but that Mr. Briggs had not been able to arrive in the city in season to attend the meeting; he, however, had the happiness to introduce to the meeting the Hon. Mr. Marshall. Mr. Marshall rose and addressed the audience for an hour and a half in a strain of rich and deep eloquence.

On the arrival of Mr. Briggs, it was thought desirable, such was the excited state of the public mind, to hold another meeting. One was accordingly convened of equal magnitude, in the Tabernacle, on the evening of the 7th, the Hon. Mr. Frelinghuysen presiding. But unfortunately Mr. Briggs, from indisposition, was prevented from speaking. His place, however, was filled by the venerable Dr. Nott, of Schenectady, who exhibited to the audience Dr. Sewall's plates of the human stomach representing the action upon it of alcoholic liquors, and accompanied the exhibition with many eloquent remarks. He was followed by Mr. Marshall in an eloquent speech upon fashionable wine-drinking, which was received with great eclat by the assembled thousands.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

*American Temperance Union in Account with Jasper Corning,
Treasurer. Jan. 1, 1842.*

<i>Dr.</i>	
To Cash paid for paper, printing, &c., ...	5,362 67
" Salaries, Agents, and Expenses of office, ...	3,428 75
" Discount and bad notes, ...	133 17
" Postage, freight, portorage, stationary, advertisements, public meetings, wrapping paper and twine, ...	266 34
" Books and Tracts for sale, and wood-cuts, ...	249 65
	\$9,440 58
<i>Cr.</i>	
By Cash paid to balance, January 1, 1841, ...	341 48
" Sales of publications, ...	6,971 62
" sundry donations, and collections from January 1, 1841, ...	1,733 25
	\$9,046 35
Deficit,	394, 23

OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

THE American Temperance Union was organized by the first National Temperance Convention, held at Philadelphia, 1833, and is composed of the officers of all State Temperance Societies.

President,
JOHN H. COCKE.

Vice Presidents,

REUBEN H. WALWORTH,	SAMUEL HUBBARD,
LEWIS CASS,	LUCIUS M. SARGENT,
MATTHEW NEWKIRK,	JUSTIN EDWARDS,
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,	ROBERT LUCAS,
JOHN SAVAGE,	R. T. DUNLAP,
JOSEPH DUNCAN,	E. C. DELAVAN.

J. ROAF, U. C.

Executive Committee,

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,	JOHN W. LEAVITT,
JOHN TAPPAN,	E. H. BLATCHFORD,
JOHN T. NORTON,	R. H. M'CURDY,
CHRISTIAN KEENER,	ASA BIGELOW.

Secretaries,

JOHN MARSH, LYNDON A. SMITH,

Treasurer—JASPER CORNING. *Auditor*—JOHN WHEELRIGHT.

The Corresponding Secretaries of State Societies are ex-officio members of the Executive Committee.

HONORARY VICE PRESIDENTS BY A DONATION OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

ORRIN DAY,
EDMUND HYATT,
WM. B. ASTOR.

JOHN T. NORTON,
GERRIT SMITH,
JOHN T. KNOX,

SUPPORTERS OF THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION BY A SUBSCRIPTION OF FIVE DOLLARS AND UPWARDS, PAID BETWEEN APRIL 1, 1841, AND APRIL 1, 1842.

John H. Cocke,	100 00	Charles M'Curdy,	5 00
John J. Knox,	100 00	R. H. M'Curdy,	5 00
E. Hyatt,	100 00	Thomas H. Young,	5 00
Orrin Day,	100 00	Charles Ely,	5 00
John T. Norton,	100 00	Rev. Dr. Janeway,	5 00
Gerrit Smith,	100 00	Fisher How,	5 00
Mrs. S. A. Austen,	75 00	B. Woodhull,	5 00
H. D. Aldrich,	50 00	Thomas Smith,	5 00
Henry Sheldon,	50 00	S. Dutton,	5 00
Chief Justice Savage,	50 00	Oliver Teale,	5 00
Chancellor Walworth,	25 00	Robert Wilkinson,	5 00
Henry Edwards,	25 00	Luther D. Cook,	5 00
Henry Sheldon,	25 00	T. J. Dudley,	5 00
Charles Stoddard,	20 00	A. Burt,	5 00
Charles H. Stuart,	20 00	Darwin Smith,	5 00
Curtis Thorp,	20 00	T. B. Segur,	5 00
Bradford R. Wood,	20 00	William Jessup,	5 00
Wight, Sturges & Shaw,	15 00	W. G. Hooper,	5 00
W. B. Spooner,	10 00	James W. Gates,	5 00
Samuel Hoar,	10 00	S. G. Spees, for Church in Del-	
Nathaniel Thurston,	10 00	hi, N. Y.	5 00
David Leavitt,	10 00	President Humphrey,	5 00
Stuart Mollan,	10 00	David Mack, jr.,	5 00
Theo. Frelinghuysen,	10 00	Robert Campbell,	5 00
Rev. S. R. Ely,	10 00	Ira Wilcox,	5 00
Mrs. John Grigg,	10 00	Thomas Beale,	5 00
David Watkinson,	10 00	Rev. P. Campbell,	5 00
Mrs. Wilson,	10 00	Wm. Tucker,	5 00
Miss S. Paul,	10 00	Sylvanus Ferris,	5 00
D. F. Robinson,	6 00	Cyprian Armstrong,	5 00
R. B. Thompson,	5 00		

To all donors of \$5 00 are sent the publications of the Union.

REPORT.

IN the kind providence of Almighty God, the Executive Committee are permitted to lay before the American Temperance Union their own operations during the past year, and not these only, but as is expected of them from their peculiar organization, whatever is interesting and important in relation to the progress of the temperance reformation in this and foreign countries, both for the information of the friends of the cause throughout the world and as furnishing those who come after them a valuable permanent temperance document.

Besides maintaining through their Corresponding Secretary, a more extensive correspondence than in any former year with the friends of the cause in this and other lands, thereby procuring valuable information, and encouraging, animating, and binding together the friends of our great and glorious enterprise, the Committee have been enabled to issue monthly from their office, about 10,000 Journals, 45,000 Youth's Temperance Advocates, besides 40,000 Temperance Almanacs for 1842, 10,000 Temperance hymn books, with many tracts, handbills, &c., making in the aggregate over 700,000 publications. These have gone into every state of the Union, and to many extreme parts of the world. They have been cordially received by the enlightened friends of the cause in England, Scotland, Ireland, and the north of Europe ; they have cheered and animated the missionaries of the cross among the far distant nations of the globe, and done not a little, it is believed, in sustaining and forwarding that mighty revolution which has been witnessed in our own land. The Committee would express their grateful acknowledgments to Gen. Knox, of Augusta, New York, for a donation of 200 dollars to enable them to send a copy of their Journal to every member of the Legislature of the State of New York, and to every member of Congress and of the National Government. The Committee have the happiness to

know that it has been well received, and highly estimated. They would also express their gratitude to such friends of the cause as have interested themselves in circulating the publications of the Union, and would particularly acknowledge their indebtedness to General A. W. Riley, of the State of New York, and Rev. Charles A. Warren, of Connecticut, who have acted as their agents, and who have not only aided in the circulation, but by unwearied labors in lecturing have greatly advanced the cause of temperance. As the publications of the Union are furnished at a price but little above the bare cost, the Committee have not been able to sustain themselves without donations from the friends of the cause, and they would take this opportunity to express their gratitude to those who have generously contributed to their assistance. The amount of donations from January, 1841, to January, 1842, was \$1,733 25, and the receipts from other sources \$8,413. The expenses of the Union were \$9,440 58, leaving the Committee in debt \$394 23. Were larger means afforded them, they believe that, in their present location, and with the confidence the public have in their publications, the Committee could be instrumental of scattering abroad over the face of the earth an amount of information which might effect great and most important moral revolutions. It is with grief that they send but a few hundreds of their Journal to foreign lands, when many vessels which sail from our port would most gladly bear it by thousands to the different and distant abodes of men. The Committee regret that they have been obliged to relinquish the publication of a Temperance library, but they still view it of the highest importance and hold themselves in readiness to do it whenever pecuniary circumstances may allow.

In casting an eye abroad, at the last anniversary, the Committee were called to notice with gratitude three signal interpositions of Divine Providence in our cause:—The first in the extraordinary revolution among the Irish population, both in Ireland and this country; the second in the favor shown to our cause in the North of Europe; and the third in the commencement of an astonishing work of reform among hopeless inebriates in our own country. In this latter movement, an anomaly in the history of man, but a movement for which the public mind was prepared by sixteen years of arduous labor from the friends of the cause, we had clear evidence of the possibility of the sudden and entire reform of every drunkard on the globe; but whether this truth, so fraught with good to the most deeply suffering of our race, would be received—whether those sufferers would to any great extent be roused to take hold of it

and live, and whether the sympathies of the nation could be so awakened and sustained as to welcome them back to the privileges and joys of sober life, were questions which the developments of time only could answer.

At the request of six State Temperance Societies, they had called a third National Convention, to meet at Saratoga Springs on the last Tuesday of July, to review the great principles of our enterprise and to consult upon the adoption of such measures as might further its advancement here and throughout the world. They knew not what materials might be collected from all parts of this great Republic, nor into what parties, contentions, and strifes we might be thrown. But no sooner had 560 delegates from almost every State and District mingled together in one assembly, than it was manifest there was an overwhelming joy and gratitude at the wonderful work which had commenced at Baltimore and was spreading itself throughout the nation; a soul-melting sympathy for the poor unfortunate inebriate, and a determination to press forward, shoulder to shoulder, to the deliverance of our land from the ravages of the destroyer. Never, perhaps, has there been a more harmonious and joyful meeting of the friends of humanity than was witnessed at that convention. It is not known, said a venerable member, that ever before have 560 men been continued in a deliberative body for three days without one unkind look, or action.

The proceedings of the Convention have been before the public. They consisted in the discussion and adoption of a series of resolutions touching,

The goodness and power of Divine Providence, in the wonderful reformation of drunkards, then just commenced, and in the astonishing progress of the cause in Ireland and other parts of the world:

The moral obligation resting upon all men, in view of the evil tendencies of all intoxicating drinks, to cease from their manufacture, sale, and use:

The License law, as at variance with all true political economy and one of the chief supports of intemperance:

The adulteration of liquors and their exportation to heathen countries:

Public temperance celebrations:

The power and value of the temperance press:

The spirit rations in the Army and Navy: and

A system of greater boldness, and persevering temperance action throughout the whole country, for the speedy termination of the deadly evil. At its close it was

Resolved, That this convention, in view of all the great and important bearings of the temperance reformation upon the temporal and eternal interests of mankind throughout all successive generations and for both worlds, do affectionately commit it to the support and active labors of all who love their country and their race; and do respectfully invite all national, State, district, and local temperance associations, to gird themselves afresh, with an enlightened zeal, great liberality, Christian kindness, and untiring perseverance in the work, until intemperance, with all its desolations, shall everywhere cease, and our world, becoming a sober world, with all its mighty population shall rejoice in the triumphant reign of the Prince of Peace.

From the convention, each member returned to his field of labor with new resolutions of activity in the cause, and to witness most signal and affecting triumphs.

Two reformed men, (Messrs. Pollard and Wright,) who had sat in the convention, commenced a tour through Central and Western New York. Every where they were cordially welcomed. Their simple tale and forcible appeals met with a response from thousands of hearts, sealed up, as it was supposed, in impenetrable hardness; and when they had completed their circuit, they had witnessed in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, a personal, free, and joyful signature to the total abstinence pledge of 23,340 names, one-fifth of which were supposed to be of common drunkards.

Throughout New England, which enjoyed the labors of the eloquent and indefatigable J. H. W. Hawkins, the summer and autumn presented an untiring activity and zeal of the friends of temperance, with the most surprising results. As early as the first of October, the Washington Total Abstinence Society of Boston had sent out 217 delegations to 160 towns in five different States, and these towns, reviving under the wonderful impulse, had engaged in the same work of sending their delegates, until, through the whole instrumentality, more than 50,000 persons had signed the pledge, a considerable portion of whom were miserable, abandoned inebriates.

At Hudson, N. Y., the work commenced before the meeting of the Saratoga Convention. The first onset of the reformers, Messrs. Pollard and Wright, was discouraging in every point of view. But they persevered, and soon gained attention. Said a gentleman of that place, in a letter to our Secretary—

“Some of the meetings took the air of a deep religious solemnity; eyes that never wept before were seen suffused, and hearts from which all feeling seemed to have departed, were suddenly converted into flesh. The simple tale of the ruined inebriate,

interrupted by a silence that told of emotions too big for utterance, would awaken general sympathy, and dissolve a large portion of the audience in tears. The spell which had bound so many seemed to dissolve under the magic eloquence of those unlettered men. They spoke from the heart to the heart. The drunkard found himself unexpectedly an object of interest. He was no longer an outcast. There were some who still looked upon him as a man. A chord was reached which had long since ceased to respond to other influences less kind in their nature. The light of hope too shot its ray deep into his dark soul. There stood men who had cast off fetters equally galling. They had broken from the tyrant, and had come to invoke others to rise to the same dignity and freedom. After a breach had been made in the strong fortress of intemperance, it was astonishing how soon the enemy capitulated. The work of years seemed to be done up in days. In one week, I may say, the moral aspect of our city in respect to temperance was changed. The social principle operated with great power. A few leaders in the ranks of intemperance having signed the pledge, it appeared to be the signal for the mass to follow; and on they came, like a torrent sweeping every thing before it. It was for weeks the all-absorbing topic. Men and women went hand in hand to the work; and day after day the evening sun set upon the crowd standing in the open places of our city to listen to the arguments and appeals of the temperance advocate. Songs were composed and sung, blending patriotism and temperance; and 'auld lang syne' was baptized in cold water, and converted from a bacchanalian to a moral purpose. I could write sheets of paper in detailing the incidents of these weeks of reform—in quoting the affecting sayings of reformed inebriates—in portraying the desolate home now made glad—the empty closet now filled—the naked and squalid children now decently attired—in picturing the gleam of hope coming back to the wan cheek of despair. The number, so far as I can get at it, who have signed the pledge, including 800 children, is not far from 3,000. Our population differs not much from 5,500; so that, excluding infants, we shall have on the pledge a large majority of our citizens."

Early as June, a delegation of reformed men, (Messrs. Vickers and Small,) from Baltimore, set their faces to the West. They first lighted upon Pittsburg, the Birmingham of America, where the enemy had strongly entrenched himself among the manufacturing population; and "never, perhaps," said the public prints, "was there seen such a complete moral revolution, such triumphant marches in the temperance ranks. All classes, all ages, all ranks and denominations, and both sexes, pressed every night to overflowing churches," and joined their counsels and Christian sympathies to lead the intemperate in the way of reform. In a short space, more than 10,000 in Pittsburg and its vicinity, including a multitude of most hopeless characters, signed the pledge.

From Pittsburg they proceeded to Wheeling, and then to Cincinnati. A wise preparation was there made to receive them. Distinguished divines and medical gentlemen took them by the hand. Day after day immense crowds flocked to their meetings, and day after day were witnessed the most signal triumphs over the degrading vice. The whole adjacent country sympathised in the movement, and the new advocates of reform, were sought for in all directions.

At Cleveland, in western Ohio, a wealthy individual offered to defray the expense of a delegation of reformed men, who should go out, two by two, and relate wherever they went, the desolating effects of the use of intoxicating drinks and the happy results of total abstinence in their own persons. Commissioned on this errand of mercy, two plain but most efficient laborers,* visited a large portion of the population of western Ohio and Michigan, awakening an intense interest in behalf of the drunkard and lighting up the pathway of return to many a wretched wanderer.

In the large cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore and their adjacent population, the summer and autumn witnessed a most enthusiastic devotion to the great cause. Although the new organization of reformed men in the city of New York came into existence only on the 29th of March, yet, on the 4th of October it numbered 2,203 members, and it had four city auxiliaries, numbering 600 members, and five country auxiliaries numbering 1,280. Sixty-two speakers had been sent from this society to different parts of the country, whose mission had been crowned with great success. On the 13th of October, was held a mass meeting of reformed men, gathered from the city and the adjacent towns and villages; an imposing procession moved through Broadway and other principal streets to one of the public squares, where many thousands were appropriately addressed from the stands, by men who but a short time before were sunk in the depths of intemperance. If larger and more splendid processions had moved through the city, none had ever surpassed this in moral sublimity or been more touching to the eye and heart of the patriot and philanthropist. As winter approached, mass meetings in groves and forests, which had accomplished a great work, gradually closed. The intercourse between the inhabitants of one district and another became less easy; delegates from societies found it difficult visiting the different places to which they were invited; and it was feared there might be a decline of the work so auspiciously commenced and carried forward. But all these impediments were more than counterbalanced by the

* Messrs. Turner and Guptill.

general leisure which the winter months afforded a cause in which the sympathies of the community had become so deeply enlisted.

Your Committee are happy to say the work rolled on with increasing momentum. It pervaded the most obscure towns and villages. It spread to the North over the granite hills of New Hampshire and the green mountains of Vermont, and to the far West, now teeming with a new and enterprising population. It pressed its way into the legislative halls of states and the very capitol of the nation, and passed to the mild and bland cities of the South, filling them with an enthusiasm and joy never before caused by any moral enterprise. They might fill a volume with interesting details of these more recent operations. A few only may they present in the space allotted them.

About the twentieth of December three delegates from Cincinnati reached St. Louis. They expected opposition, but, as if by divine power, the whole city seemed moved to receive them; and in less than a week more than a thousand had signed the pledge. Said a lady, writing to her father at Washington, under date of December 22,—

“Last night I attended a meeting of the Total Abstinence Society—it was the most interesting meeting of the kind I ever witnessed. The meeting was addressed by three reformed drunkards from Baltimore and Cincinnati. And though plain, uneducated mechanics, they produced a most extraordinary excitement and interest in St. Louis. Last evening *three hundred and twenty* persons joined the society, some of them notorious drunkards, and many of the most influential men of the city signed the total abstinence pledge, saying they could not resist the plain unvarnished statements made by those men and they must throw all the influence they possessed in favor of total abstinence. An exceedingly touching incident occurred at the meeting last night. A man who had been a confirmed drunkard for years, was one of the first to come forward, who, after signing the pledge, mounted a bench and appealed to the citizens of St. Louis, to sustain him in the effort he was about to make to reform. He was most enthusiastically cheered, and many gentlemen went forward and offered their hands, and pledged themselves to aid him. His wife then rose and returned thanks to God, that he had ever put it into the hearts of those men to visit St. Louis. Oh! said she, I feel as if my heart was broken; my husband, here's my hand, (given as it has always been) to sustain you: Oh God, (she added) look down from heaven and seal this compact. The whole audience was overcome. The house resounded with shouting and clapping; and the old and young, rich and poor, high and low, flocked to the altar to sign the pledge. An old minister said, he had attended hundreds of temperance meetings, but never one of such thrilling interest.”

In November two reformed men visited Newport, R. I. At first they attracted but little attention, but in a short period, through their instrumentality, more than a thousand names, one eighth of the population, including some of the most notorious drunkards of the place, were affixed to the pledge. On the 3d of January the place was visited by Mr. John Hawkins of Baltimore, when the cause was revived with great power and a thousand more names were enrolled on the total abstinence pledge—the trade was extensively broken up, and many of the worst drunkards reformed.

At Springfield, Mass., about eleven hundred of the inhabitants almost simultaneously signed the pledge.

At Portsmouth, N. H., three thousand signed the pledge in a short period. Of these one hundred were confirmed drunkards. Eight stores discontinued the sale of spirits; and the business of lawyers and minor courts was essentially diminished.

In December, a delegation from Cincinnati of two reformed men* visited the surrounding country, attending every where crowded and interesting meetings, and at their return at the end of eight weeks presented a signature of 6,529 pledges; of this number 1,630 were hard drinkers, and 700 confirmed drunkards.

In December, Sag Harbor and the East end of Long Island became the scene of great interest through the labors of Benjamin Goodhue, a reformed drunkard, from Boston. A large number of intemperate men enlisted in the ranks of temperance, and a work commenced which has in its wonderful operation nearly purified the Island.

In Columbia Co., N. Y., including Hudson, where the work of reform early commenced with great power, 18,000 pledges were reported for six months in the county, a considerable portion of which were of the worst of drunkards.

In the city of New York and its adjacent population of Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, Newark, Paterson, &c., the whole winter has been one of unceasing activity and wonderful advance. The largest Halls in the City and also Churches, night after night have been filled to overflowing to hear the experience of the reformed men and witness the signature of the pledge by many who were consigned to hopeless degradation. By the 4th of April the parent Washington Society consisted of 4600 Constitutional members, with 22 auxiliaries in the City and County, whose whole number was 16,400 enlisted under Washingtonian Banners, the greater portion of whom were but a short time before the tipplers and drunkards of society.

* Messrs. Brown and Porter.

In Philadelphia, the Reformed Societies adopting the name of Jefferson Societies, sent through the winter delegates throughout Eastern Pennsylvania, West Jersey, and Delaware, gathering not less than 20,000 pledges and reclaiming wherever they went the lost inebriate.

The whole of Central New York has presented one continual protracted meeting. At Syracuse, 5000 in January had signed the Pledge. One Society was formed of those only who were habitual drunkards, numbering 400. In Manlius, 1081 signed the Pledge, 40 drunkards. At Sag Montille 586, with 20 most hopeless characters. At Orville 232, including many drunkards. In Broome County, containing 23,000 inhabitants, 4,500 in a few weeks signed the pledge. In Ontario, Societies on the Washington plan were organized in every town, carrying on the war of extermination against Alcohol. The town of Seneca had 1500 pledged members. Phelps, 1200 ; In Yates Co. Barton, 800 ; Jerusalem, 700 ; Penn Yan, 1000. Similar results of the new effort were witnessed in every town in the county. In Wayne Co., Palmyra, 300 ; Lyons, 300 ; Clyde, 400. In Seneca Co., Waterloo, 600, a very considerable portion of whom were reformed inebriates. In Seneca Falls 1300, and through every town in the county King Alcohol was routed in his strongest entrenchments. Political prejudices, sectarian jealousies and personal feuds were every where forgotten, and the entire population gave themselves to the work of rescuing the drunkard from ruin. More than 1000 in one county are reported as reclaimed men.*

Two reformed men visited New London, Ct. The first night they only encountered ridicule. The second, they secured some attention, and after that for several succeeding nights, the largest Churches were crowded and in a short time in a population most unpromising 1600 names were added to the pledge; a number of the worst drunkards became reformed men, and a larger procession than ever before paraded the streets of that city, marched by torch light to the heights escorting three trucks loaded with casks of rum, where, by the shouting populace, it was given to the flames. In New Haven, weekly meetings have been well attended, and 1200 have signed the pledge; 100 reformed drunkards. In New Milford, the Washington Society commenced in December, numbers 1200 ; in Hartford, 1000 ; in Woodbury, 300, and in a large number of other towns in that State from 100 to 300.

* In some cases these figures may not express the exact truth, but it is believed from the best information we can obtain, that they fall short of, rather than exceed the truth.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Maine were through the winter the scene of most active operations. At the close of their first year the Boston Washington Society numbered 13,000 members, and since the 21st of July, 1841, the delegating committee have sent out 260 delegations to 350 towns in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont and Connecticut, extending the work of reform into the remotest regions of those States with wonderful success. 'It is impossible,' says their last report, 'to tell the great and happy results of these efforts. Instead of tens of thousands it might almost be said hundreds of thousands have been reclaimed and brought back to usefulness and respectability.'

In Maine more than 50,000 pledges have been taken during the season, of which at least 5000 have been from reformed drunkards. A temperance jubilee was celebrated at Keene, N. H. on the 22d February, at which returns of operations for the county were made; one-third of the population had signed the total abstinence pledge.

The Reformers' Society of Montpelier, Vt., returned 400 names at the end of a single week, and 3000 from the county from October to February. In other parts of the state the work has been equally astounding; not less than 20,000, it is supposed have signed the pledge.

In January the Valley of Wyoming, Pa., was visited by Messrs. Wright and Pollard, the reformed men from Baltimore, and in the space of two weeks they attended sixteen enthusiastic and crowded meetings, in which were obtained six hundred and fifty signatures—284 females and 366 males—of the males sixty were notorious and confirmed drunkards. Some of these became at once heads of a new total abstinence society, and efficient lecturers in the surrounding region.

Says a gentleman of Pittsburg, Pa., in a letter to our Secretary, early in April—

"The work has grown in this city and vicinity, and under the hands of our laborers, at such a rate as has defied a registration of its triumphs with anything like statistical accuracy. The history compiled at any one time would not have been true of the succeeding week. The most active agents and laborers in the field have been at no time able to report the state of the work in their own entire province—the work spread around us from place to place—running in so many currents, and meeting in their way so many others arising from other sources, or springing spontaneously in their pathway, that no one could measure its dimensions or compass its spread. We have kept some eight or ten missionaries in the field ever since last June, who have toiled over every part and parcel of every adjoining county of Pennsylvania, and spread

thence into Ohio and Virginia, leaving no school house, or country church, or little village, cross roads, forge, furnace, factory, or mills, unvisited; holding meetings wherever two or three could be gathered together, and organizing as many as from 20 to 30 societies in a single county. Two of our missionaries, in seven weeks, took alone 9009 names to the pledge in two counties in Ohio: and now the same men have just returned from another region, Knox county, after a six weeks' tour, with 5,800 names more. This is, perhaps, the one-third of the work of these two men alone; the success of all has been surprisingly great.

I, though not a reformed drunkard, have seen more than 10,000 persons write their names to the pledge since the beginning of last June. Mr. Vickers, of Baltimore, has been present, probably, at the signatures of 70,000 pledges."

At the opening of the spring, new and great impulses were given to the cause by its wide extension over the far west and in the cities of the south. In the state of Ohio 60,000 are reported to have signed the abstinence pledge. In Lexington, Ky., 1,600; in Louisville, 3,891; in Frankfort, 500; in Maysville, 1000; in Danville, 641, in one week; in the whole of Kentucky, 30,000; in Washington, Indiana, 1,200; in Clermont and vicinity, O., 4,800, in three months; in Zanesville, 2,800, and scarce an old drunkard was found clinging to his cups.

From Detroit a delegation of reformed men was sent over Michigan. Wherever they went, temperate men were roused to take an interest in the temperance cause, and scores of drunkards were induced to sign the pledge, and become sober and happy freemen. In two months, their influence and example induced 1,937 to sign the pledge: of those, 400 were said to be confirmed inebriates.

Over Illinois the reformed men have recently flown like angels of mercy; and wherever they have gone they have been listened to with the deepest attention, and been received with enthusiastic cheering. In Quincy, a visit of a few days resulted in the formation of a society with over 200 members, embracing men of high standing and influence in the community, many Irishmen and Germans, some abandoned drunkards, and a number of grocery keepers.

In Jacksonville, men of high standing in society signed the pledge; and men, too, who until the pledge was presented to them had been wallowing in the filth of intoxication, and each and all determined that they would make eternal war upon the monster who had thus chained them down and ruined their prospects for time and eternity.

In Exeter, Scott co., where was a distillery which consumed 36,000 bushels a-year, the hardest spot in the state, 100 signed the pledge, embracing nearly every intemperate man in the place.

In the whole state, over 10,000 have signed the Washington pledge. And in St. Louis, Mo., 7,500.

Baltimore city, for two years the heart of this great work of reform, has never relaxed its pulsation, but with the power of Behemoth has, day by day, sent its life-blood to the extremities of the nation. It has 15 societies, numbering 7,842 members. Washington city and the whole of the district of Columbia have been the scene of many most interesting operations. The vigilant total abstinence associations of reformed men in the metropolis have held constant meetings, gathering in their ranks multitudes of the intemperate, and even causing their influence to be felt in the halls of Congress. The Franklin Society of Alexandria numbers over 1000. All the reformed societies in the district form an aggregate of 4,297 members.

In January, Messrs. Pollard and Wright, ever active in the cause, visited Richmond, Va., where they were received with great enthusiasm, and 1000 names were affixed to the pledge. From Richmond they went to Petersburg, where they obtained 1000 signatures, embracing persons of all classes, from the tavern keeper and confirmed drunkard to the most influential citizen of the place, including about 400 colored persons. At Charlottesville, also, they made a powerful impression, and procured 600 pledges, 100 being from the students of the University. At Norfolk a society was organized, and 1,100 whites and 900 blacks signed the pledge.

During the winter, Mr. Cady, a reformed Bostonian, traversed the state of North Carolina, and received 10,000 signatures to the pledge, and is now awakening a lively interest in the cause in Charleston, Columbia, and other southern cities. Two reformed men proceeded, in February, from Boston to Mobile. But little was expected in that dissipated city, but no sooner did they commence their tale of former woe and present joy, than the most enthusiastic feeling was created and more than 2000 persons signed the pledge. From Mobile they went to New Orleans, where their labors awakened the same interest, and are promising to effect a mighty revolution. 2000 have there already signed the pledge, and 28 liquor dealers have renounced the traffic.

These are a few, and but a few of the operations of this remarkable work of reform in our country during the past and present season of the year. Your Committee feel that they cannot do any justice to them in a limited Report, and that many places have been overlooked, in which have been some of the most remarkable changes. They hope, however, not merely as observ-

ers, but as those who have a deep interest in the work, to develop more fully its character by shewing

The number reclaimed from inebriety, with their past and present condition,

The instrumentality employed,

The principles adopted,

The public sympathy in the work,

And its influence on the peace, order, and happiness of society.

NUMBER OF THE RECLAIMED.

Of the number reclaimed in this work from intemperance it is, perhaps, impossible to form a correct estimate. The number of common drunkards in the United States has been estimated at 500,000; and of common tipplers, at thrice and perhaps four times that number. The revolution has been chiefly among these two classes, and it has been mighty. In Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, it has manifestly taken, of the former class, the greater part. In Maine are reported 5000 reformed drunkards. In the Boston Washington Society are supposed to be 6000. In the New York, 6000. One county in Central New York numbers 1000. In a multitude of towns and villages every drunkard is reported as reformed. In Baltimore a thousand were reclaimed before the work spread beyond the precincts of that city, and it has since moved on there with a continually increasing power. Beyond the mountains, in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and other states far west, from 2 to 300,000 persons have recently signed the pledge; and of these it is calculated, and it is believed not improperly, every seventh man is a reformed drunkard, and every fourth man a reformed tippler. It is not, therefore, surpassing belief that 50, and perhaps 70,000 of the common drunkards of the United States, and thrice that number of common tipplers, have become, in the new movement, sober men.

In the cities they have been gathered much on the wharves and about the market houses, on the Sabbath. The places of evening meeting have been public halls, excessively crowded and rendered attractive by the relation of personal experience by the reformed drunkard, and by highly exciting songs and odes and much cheering of the poor inebriate as he has come up with tottering limbs and trembling hands to sign the pledge. In many cases the pledge has been signed by men actually drunk, and yet, wonderful to tell! with the same extraordinary result.

Your Committee have inquired, with much interest and solicitude, to what extent these once unfortunate, but now happily re-

claimed men have kept their pledge and followed the path of entire sobriety ; and they are happy to say, that thus far their adherence to the pledge has been almost as much a matter of admiration and thankfulness as their original signature. In answer to the inquiry, Do all who sign the pledge hold out ? the president of the Boston Washington society replied in the autumn,

"A very small proportion have proved refractory ; and if, of the 4000 reformed men who have signed our total abstinence pledge, 100 have broken it, are there not 3,900 left ? And I do not believe anything like 100 can be found who have tasted anything intoxicating."

And in a recent communication to the public, with an enlargement to 13,000 members, he remarks—

"We occasionally hear the mortifying intelligence that a brother has fallen, broken his pledge, and returned to his drink again, like the sow to her wallowing in the mire. This sad news throws a gloom over every countenance, but then we feel cheered to see the development of sympathy ; the fallen brother is hardly down, before he is surrounded by his Washingtonian brethren—raised up again, and, in many cases, he falls no more."

In New York, the first Secretary of the Washington Society, Mr. T. M. Woodruff, himself a reformed man, said in a report :

"I may here be asked, have all remained faithful to the Pledge ? We will answer for ourselves : and in doing this, we opine that we measurably speak for others. It is lamentably true that there were some instances in which all honorable considerations were lost and the Pledge violated ; but these cases have, on examination, originated under peculiar circumstances : for instance, inebriation when signing—mental incapacity to realize the obligation of the Pledge—untoward, and circumscribed circumstances in life—and last, but not least, the absence of all employment after reformation.

But, in most of these cases it is pleasing to remark with what tenacity they adhere to their design in joining the Society, and how resolutely the most of them return and re-sign the pledge.—Indeed, if there is one thing more convincing than another of the superlative beauty and influence of the Pledge, it is to be found in the anxiety these poor creatures exhibit when they find themselves out of the pales of this Society.

I would also state that only three cases out of 2203 persons have come to our knowledge of men who, having signed the Pledge, possessed not moral principle enough to maintain their integrity."

Says the Rev. Dr. Waterbury, of Hudson, N. Y. in a letter to our Secretary :

"I have made diligent inquiry and cannot ascertain that of the large number who have here signed the pledge, more than from 15 to 20 have violated their pledge. All has been done that could

be done to save these poor remnants of humanity. And wonderful has been the success. It was predicted that half of them would return "like the dog to his vomit." Many such things were said, but the result has shown thus far, that benevolence, in her most daring and desperate efforts, need not despair."

The Pledge, trifling as it may appear to some, has evinced a surprising power to reclaim and save. It has proved a strong tower to many a redeemed captive. Old associations too, have been broken up. The miserable slaves of the bottle, idle and vicious, have been raised to respectable standing in society and placed in regular employment; and the instant and almost universal activity of the reclaimed to reform and save others, with their open and constantly avowed hostility to the temptation in all its forms, has kept them hitherto, as a body, from the path of the destroyer.

Of the improved character and condition of these reformed men your Committee can only speak in general terms. They have in most cases passed from the extremes of poverty, of mental and moral debasement, domestic disorder and misery to the enjoyment of all those privileges and comforts which make life desirable and man a blessing to those with whom he is associated. Their physical organization, has, in a short period, to the surprise of all around them, soon acquired natural power. Men, who it would seem must soon fall into a drunkard's grave, who could scarce totter to the dram-shop, have soon become by total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors, perfectly healthy and strong. One is known to your Committee, now a vigorous, animated lecturer, who on the night in which he signed the pledge, was obliged from feebleness to sit down six times on the curb-stones of the street, on his way to his dwelling. Their burning thirst for liquor, has, in most cases, left them on signing the pledge, or in a short period after, so as to occasion them no distress or trouble.

Their mental power has in many cases burst forth to the surprise of all who knew them. Men, who for years had been lost to the world, and were known, known only as stupid, sottish, imbecile drunkards, have, in instances not a few, exhibited rare powers of public address, and for hours commanded the attention of large and intelligent audiences, producing conviction where all argument before had failed, exciting sympathies where none had before existed, and producing an almost complete revolution in society.

Their self-respect and moral sense, too, have risen at once as from a night of oblivion. Men who were lost to all sense of shame, who were seen day by day ragged, filthy, unshaven, who cared not who were their associates, how low their condition, who

would even make their bed with the swine, men who would lie and steal, and trample under foot the Bible and the Sabbath, are now well dressed, respect themselves and their standing in society, abhor vicious company and vicious conduct, and feel again, and perhaps far more deeply than ever before, that they are moral and accountable beings and responsible for all their conduct to the great Author of their existence. 'Many of our members,' says the President of the Boston Washington Society,—'have become members of Christian Churches and maintain their characters pure and unsullied.' 'Many,' says a gentleman writing from Pennsylvania: "Many, who have been inflamed and enraged by intoxicating liquors until they could neither be bound by the chains and fetters of the moral law or restrained by the influences of the Gospel, have no sooner laid aside the intoxicating draught and signed the temperance Pledge, than they have been seen clothed and in their right mind quietly and peaceably listening to God's word, which is able to make them wise unto salvation."

There has also been a happy restoration of natural affection. The moment the dramshop has been forsaken and rum renounced, that moment the heart has turned back to its long forsaken home, to the abused wife and to the wretched children. Here have been found objects of attachment, which have melted the long brutalized spirit, and there have been a devotion to their interests, a willingness to labor for them and a determination to provide for their future welfare, soothing the sorrows and afflictions that were hurrying them to the grave.

From these various results of the reformation of an untold number of drunken husbands, fathers and sons, there has been an actual relief of domestic misery and creation of domestic happiness probably never before realized from any one occurrence in Divine Providence. We have heard of a few individuals released from Algerine captivity, and returned to their agonized families; but here are thousands on thousands who have broken away from the most cruel bondage in which mind and body have ever been enchained. Liberty has been proclaimed to whole nations bound in servitude and the shout of praise has gone up like the sound of many waters, but in their servitude there was domestic happiness, pouring oil upon the wounds caused by the iron chain which festered their bleeding flesh. The father came home at night to rejoice with his wife and gambol with his children. But here the tyrant was an infuriated spirit in the husband and father, and there was no oil to pour into the wounds made day by day by the inhuman scourge. In one family, which has come to the knowledge of your commit-

tee, five females, a mother and four daughters, were all cursed with drunken husbands. For 26 years this now venerable parent has been without a home, subsisting as she best could on hard labor and scanty charity. Sometimes she has had a temporary shelter, at others she has wandered about with her children by her side without a place to lay her head. The reform has brought to this wretched mother and her children relief and joy. Of the husbands of her four daughters three have signed the pledge, and she has heard of her husband, long and far removed from her, and now at the age of 65, standing among the reformed! The probability is that this aged pair may be re-united and go to their graves in happiness and peace.

Two reformed men are now mayors of cities. Another, who was a notorious drunkard, is now a chief marshal in one of our cities.

A physician and surgeon, for the last ten years intemperate, and for the last two years grossly so, signed the pledge just before last Christmas, and carried his certificate as a *Christmas present* to his mother. He was a lost son, restored after hope had expired.

A Mr. K. was picked up in the street, in one of our cities, in the night drunk—head lying on the curb stone. A four horse stage passed over the ground immediately after he was removed. He belonged to a highly respectable family, and was ruined by fashionable tippling—he was induced to sign the pledge, and now is a blessing to his family.

A wholesale hardware merchant, connected with the highest circles in T., went rapidly from fashionable drinking to the most abandoned drunkenness—his family was broken up—he had delirium tremens repeatedly and was considered a hopeless case till a Washingtonian got him to sign the pledge. He is now very active in the temperance cause, and doing good—is restored to his family and happy.

A young man, in Philadelphia, who, but a day or two before was writhing under the horrible insanity of mania a potu, was induced to attend a meeting, and while the pledge was circulated, he expressed a desire to sign his name in the presence of the congregation, which was granted. It created no little sensation from the fact that he was well known. The act was sincere, and the example noble. He was soon greatly exercised on the subject of religion, and sought an interview with the session of a Church.

One, who is now a useful and respectable member of the Portland society, had been grossly intemperate for at least twenty-five years. He had a wife and large family of children, who occupied the attic of a small one story house. He was one day found drunk upon one of the wharves, by a leading Washingtonian, who introduced the subject of temperance to him, when he became furious, and wished to fight every one who came near him: but he soon became calm, and was induced to promise to go immediately home and remain there, until the Washingtonian should call for him in

the evening to go to a Washington meeting, which he did, when he signed the pledge; has kept it faithfully ever since, and is now a sober man and a humble Christian. One of the most interesting and touching scenes ever witnessed, was a crowded Washingtonian meeting, in which this man, within two months after he was snatched from the gutter, was leading in a fervent prayer to Him who had saved him from so horrid a fate, a drunkard's grave.

But it is in vain to attempt to exhibit, from 50,000, and we may say, 100,000 cases of reform, the results either upon personal or domestic happiness. The following from the report of the Portland Washington society, may be said of almost every city throughout the country:

"A great number of families, which formerly suffered for the necessaries of life, and were even dependent for such as they had upon charity, are now comfortably supplied by the avails of the labors of the husband and father in some cases, and by the prudence, economy, and good management of the mother in others—where formerly all was squandered at the rumsellers' shops, for the means of intoxication.

Aside from the great change in the moral and religious condition of the city from the progress of temperance within the last year among hard-drinkers, the amount of physical suffering which has been alleviated, and of mere temporal good which has been scattered through that class of the community, are enough to repay the friends of temperance for all their labors, and sacrifices, and benefactions in promoting it. Those who are well acquainted with the Washingtonian Society in this city, are of the opinion, that of the 1225 members of which it consists, there are at least one thousand who drank daily, upon an average, at least four glasses of spirits each. This quantity, at three cents the glass, would amount to \$120 per day, and to \$43,800 per year,—a sum sufficient to purchase 7300 barrels of flour at \$6.00 the barrel; and this large amount of money was expended by men, whose families needed it for their comfort and support.

For such results of this wonderful movement, and for others which affect the immortal mind, bringing the lost spirit home to its God, what heart is there which will not lift up the voice of thanksgiving and praise to Him who has remembered our afflicted and suffering country in mercy. It is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes.

INSTRUMENTALITY EMPLOYED.

This is too well known to need description;—the simple tale and bold appeal of reformed men, who have stood up before their fellow-beings, acknowledging with singular frankness and honesty their character and lives; detailing the full effects of intoxicating liquor upon their persons, health, morals, peace, domestic relations and moral state,—all the degradation and misery of a drunkard's life, their wonderful deliverance from the taste and

power of the cup, their sympathy for the unfortunate drunkard, and their confidence and earnest desire that he may be reclaimed, and, like themselves, entirely restored to sobriety and peace.

To a wide extent, the long-trying friends and laborers in the cause of temperance have sustained, counselled, and co-operated with them, encouraging them in their course, and rejoicing in all their success; the press has been brought to their aid and to the aid of the temperance cause beyond all former periods,—not only have temperance papers been greatly multiplied, but the religious and political papers of every character have devoted their columns to temperance;—still, these men have been in this mighty movement the chief speakers who have awakened the public sympathy and aroused the nation to decided action. This instrumentality in the providence of God, has been of a most extraordinary character. That men should have been raised from the lowest depths of vice and sensuality—from the entire prostration of all that is virtuous, honorable and influential, to effect such a moral revolution, may well be the astonishment of mankind.

The first six who commenced this work were not without respectable standing and character, but were decidedly intemperate men engaged in gratifying their appetite for strong drink in a public house. They were Wm. K. Mitchell, a tailor; John T. Hoss, a carpenter; David Anderson, a blacksmith; George Steers, a wheelwright; James McCurly, a coach-maker, and Archibald Campbell, a silver plater. On Friday evening, April 2d, 1840, they were at Chase's tavern, Liberty-street, in the city of Baltimore, where they were in the habit of associating together after the labors of the day. A temperance sermon which was that evening to be preached by a clergyman of some notoriety, became the subject of conversation. It was resolved that four of their number should go and hear it, and report its character. On their return they scanned its merits, when one of their number remarked, that "after all, temperance was a good thing." "Oh," said the landlord, "they're all a parcel of hypocrites." "O yes," replied another, "I'll be bound it is for your interest to cry them down any how." From this altercation proceeded the resolution to form among themselves a temperance society, to be called the Washington Society; a pledge was written and signed; and from want of speakers, each one agreed to relate his own history. Neither of these six became distinguished speakers, but the president, Wm. K. Mitchell, a man of rare genius, vigorous intellect, and commanding influence, threw into the association a power which soon caused it to be felt through the whole city. The

thrilling tales narrated by the reformed as they signed the pledge, were widely spread abroad, and by the close of 1840, thousands had flocked to their standard, many of whom had been miserable slaves to the intoxicating cup.

One of these, John-H. W. Hawkins, a hatter by trade, was reduced at the age of twenty-two to extreme drunkenness. He wandered far off from his friends to the West, where he suffered every evil from poverty, degradation, and vice;—lived years in Baltimore without providing food or clothing for his family, a living death to them; his wife would sit up for him until midnight and watch to see whether he came home drunk or sober; often would he fall prostrate in his hall and his little daughter would cover him with a blanket until morning light. This individual, possessed of a fine person, mellow voice, flowing speech, tender heart, and much Christian humility, soon became a powerful public speaker. He visited New York with four others on an embassy in March, 1841, and was listened to by many thousands with the deepest interest. From thence he went to Boston, where the results of his labours were of an astonishing character. The friends of temperance there took him into their employ, and he has since traveled over seven thousand miles, delivered four hundred lectures, and witnessed the signature to more than eighty thousand pledges. Two others, Messrs. Pollard and Wright, were plain, uneducated men, but great inebriates. The first had been a reformed man about five years, the last, but a few months. Their victories in New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, almost surpass belief. They have attended over five hundred meetings, and obtained above sixty thousand signatures to the pledge. A third, Mr. Vickers, once one of the most abandoned of men, so debased as to leave his wife and five children eighteen months without a dollar to feed or clothe them, and who was so reduced and changed that when he finally came home his wife did not know him; this man, by his history and powerful appeals, kindled up a flame which has now spread over all the West, and he himself has witnessed the signatures of seventy thousand names to the pledge.

One individual in Philadelphia,* once respectable in life, but who was reduced to the lowest extremities by drunkenness,—who sold every article of available furniture and of clothing for rum, who left his wife to earn her living over the wash tub while his daughter was bound out to hard service, being himself an inhabitant of the wharf, the almshouse, and the Moyamensing prison, drinking daily half a gallon of common ryè whisky, has, since his

* Col. John Wallis.

reform in June, 1841, constantly traveled, delivering one lecture on an average a-day, and has received seven thousand signatures to the pledge.

Another,* an inhabitant of Hudson, N. Y., who seemed to embody in himself all the ravages of alcohol over body, mind, and heart ; who had been bereft by this destroyer, in blasting rocks, of one leg and one eye, and was viewed as perfectly irreclaimable, has been a valiant soldier in the field, and gathered over eight thousand signatures to the pledge—of which at least one thousand were from common drunkards.

In New York city, a young man, Thomas M. Woodruff, a sign painter, who was for years deep sunk in the mire of intemperance, was, at an early period of the reform, by rare powers of public speaking, a great instrument of advancing the cause.

In New Haven, Conn., lived a Mr. Abel Bishop, than whom perhaps, no man ever passed through a more horrid fever of delirium tremens and lived. Men were about him, in his apprehension, to slay him alive. He saw them begin to cut his flesh with saws and to pull off his skin in strings and hang them on wires. At other times, it seemed to him a cage of wild beasts were let loose upon him. At one moment he thought his breast was full of animals : he asked a young man to draw them out, which he did, and every time he drew one out a horrid sensation of faintness came over him. At another time he thought his comrades were assaulting him with hooks, which they endeavored to strike into his flesh. He would stand on the defensive, fighting till the sweat from his body would stand in puddles on the floor. This man, reformed by this new instrumentality, became himself a public advocate of the cause, visited most of the counties in the state, and, by his relation of the awful consequences of rum-drinking in his own case, has every where produced great results.

In Massachusetts, one Joseph J. Johnson was early rescued from the jaws of destruction. Rum had done all it could do for him, but put him in the grave. He was a regular low drunkard, degraded, debased, having the appearance of a man of seventy, while not yet forty. This man reformed, invigorated and strengthened we may say, with power from on high, has gone forth to the almost entire regeneration of Mobile, shaking New Orleans, as it has never been shaken before, and saving perhaps as the ball shall roll onward, many thousands of the children of the sun from a drunkard's grave.

Another remarkable instrument in this work has been Joseph Hayes, of Bath, Maine, of whom it was a proverb, "drunk

* George Haydock.

as old Hayes." His poverty, destitution and debasement were the most extreme. He had one garment for which no name could be given. The hat which he wore through the cold winter was made of straw. Boots he had none, and his shoes were in very bad order. But with an uncommon vigor of intellect and powerful frame, he has traversed, as a perfectly reformed man, many parts of the state; waging an exterminating war with his old enemy; extensively reclaiming inveterate drunkards, and breaking up the most profitable liquor establishments.

Another unexpected agent in this work of reform was a son of one of the wealthiest American merchants, who, like most other rich men, reared up his children to drink wine and strong drink, and who could finally leave to this son, not his millions, for he was ruined by the destroyer;—all he could give him was a bare subsistence on which he might drag out his wretched and useless days. But that son has been reclaimed and become a powerful lecturer, warning all fathers against placing the wine cup before their children, and pointing to the fashionable wine party and the splendid hotel as the way down to death and woe, to madness and damnation. His labors have proved, and it is believed will prove, the salvation of many from the circles of which he might, from his birth and wealth, have been the pride and honor.

Such are but a specimen of the instrumentalities which divine Providence has used to do what men, who had no personal experience in the desolating effects of intoxicating liquors could not perform—open the eyes of a whole nation, and reclaim thousands of drunkards from the most ruinous courses. It is an anomaly in the history of man.

PRINCIPLES ADVOCATED.

The fundamental principle of this extraordinary reform has been Total Abstinence from all intoxicating drinks. This had been adopted by the National Temperance Convention in 1836 : by the American Temperance Union, and by most of the state and auxiliary societies, though some, conspicuous, had not advanced to this high and only safe ground. But these new reformers, knowing from experience that there was very little difference in the effects, especially on them, of alcoholic drinks of all descriptions, that a glass of ale excited their horrid appetite as well as a glass of rum, never thought of any pledge but one which should exclude the whole. Accordingly they subscribed their names to the following, which has extensively, though not exclusively, become the pledge of Washington societies throughout the country.

"WE WHOSE NAMES ARE ANNEXED, DESIROUS OF FORMING A SOCIETY FOR OUR MUTUAL BENEFIT, AND TO GUARD AGAINST A PERNICIOUS PRACTICE WHICH IS INJURIOUS TO OUR HEALTH, STANDING, AND FAMILIES, DO PLEDGE OURSELVES AS GENTLEMEN, THAT WE WILL NOT DRINK ANY SPIRITUOUS OR MALT LIQUORS, WINE OR CIDER."

Not being connected with or at all exposed to the trade, no pledge was given, as was usual in temperance associations, against the traffic in these pernicious drinks; and the omission was improved to the extension of the hand of fellowship to all who were engaged in the manufacture and sale, provided they personally abstained,—a movement which it was believed would do much to cause them to renounce their destructive business. All political and sectarian alliances were carefully guarded against; and the leading object of the association was the reformation by kindness of unfortunate drunkards. As has been seen, the work early assumed a missionary character; the first business in every place, has been to raise the total abstinence banner; the second to make the temperance meeting, once occupied by the learned lecturer, an experience meeting; the third to induce every individual to sign the pledge, and the fourth, by songs, processions, and celebrations to give the whole temperance movement a popular character.

No new principles, therefore, breaking the harmony among the promoters and friends of temperance throughout the country, (a subject of gratitude), has been adopted, nor has any material measure, except the relation of personal experience, a great improvement, been pursued different from those which have been relied upon for years in this great movement. One remarkable circumstance in the new organization was, that a somewhat lower rather than higher standard should be set in the pledge. In England, the more thorough friends of temperance, dissatisfied with the short pledge of the British Association under the Earl of Stanhope, as it neither excluded the traffic nor the providing for others nor required the individual signing in every possible way to discountenance the use in the community, adopted the American pledge, and formed the New British and Foreign Society. Had the temperance societies in America been all formed on the simple abstinence from personal use, and had one been now established renouncing the traffic and promising not to provide the intoxicating cup as an article of entertainment for others, it might, as in England, have justly given rise to new and distinct organizations all over the country. But it is the reverse; and as the signers to the Washington pledge manifestly go strong, both by *example* and in precept, against the traffic and all provision for others in their entertainments and fields of labor, and even surpass others in active ef-

fort, there can be no dissension, at least in spirit, though there may, for convenience or affinity, be different organizations.

PUBLIC SYMPATHY.

As might be expected this work of reform has extensively excited the sympathy of the Christian public. The miserable men who were throughout the country, especially in the large cities its subjects, were without decent clothing, without food or employment, and their families were destitute, afflicted, and exposed to the worst temptations. Though the drunkard had ever been cast off as an odious being and his poor unfortunate family had been left to partake of his poverty and degradation, yet the moment he seemed to make a bold and honest resolution to rise, the sympathies of many were moved towards him. First, the reformed men themselves who sought him out and took him by the hand, who led him to the temperance meeting and encouraged him to sign the pledge, did what they could to minister to his necessities. In their temporary asylum in some sail loft, they washed and combed and nurtured him, but they could not clothe him. Appeals in their behalf were made to the public, and some feeble aid was rendered ; but system was needed and the heart of woman was touched. Ladies combined in several cities in associations properly called Martha Washington societies, taking the work of supplying the wants of the reformed into their own hands and the results have been of the most heart-cheering character. Indeed no language can fully express the blessedness flowing from these associations. Thousands of articles of clothing have been distributed ; and to their personal visits, kind counsels, and numerous benefactions, may be ascribed in no small degree the perseverance of the reformed. And it is also to be mentioned with gratitude, that through their instrumentality, several hundreds of intemperate women have been induced to sign the pledge, reform, and engage with new life in the care of their families. This, it is believed, is decidedly the first Christian charity that has not been extensively abused, and almost worthless. Thousands on thousands of dollars have been expended on the drinking and drunken poor ; ladies have tasked themselves to the midnight hour to supply the wants of drunken families, but continuing to squander all they could get upon rum, these families have only sunk deeper and deeper in poverty and debasement, vice and misery. In relieving the reformed and their families, the Martha Washington societies have given valuable aid to those who are escaping from that terrible whirlpool, and who will now, sober, take care of themselves and soon be able to help others, coming out of the same degradation.

Whenever the reformed men have made a public manifestation of their joy and gratitude at their wonderful escape from the fangs of the monster which ground them in the dust, they have at once been met with a most enthusiastic response from almost the entire community. At their first public procession in Baltimore on the 5th of April, 1841, the whole city came out to see what new thing this was and to bid them God speed in their glorious enterprise. And in their celebration of the birth day of our immortal Washington, from whom they take their name, on the 22d of February last, the usual day for simultaneous temperance meetings throughout the country and the world, there were great rejoicings in their behalf in all parts of the nation. At an immense meeting on that occasion in Fanueil Hall in Boston, the Hon. James Savage, President of the Convention rose and said,

I know not for what reason I have been placed here to-day, unless it be to welcome you and congratulate you on the joyful occasion on which we have met. Welcome then, fellow citizens of this, my native city. Welcome citizens of Boston, and doubly welcome on this occasion to this, your Hall, the Hall of Freedom, to proclaim within these hallowed walls freedom from an inward foe, as well as an outward bondage. Welcome to this Hall, age and youth, both male and female. Welcome to this Hall that shall no more be desecrated. Welcome not only to Bostonians, but to all others, and some I see here from various towns in the different States. Welcome from the isles of the sea, the lands from whence our fathers came, not only England and Scotland, but regenerated Ireland. Welcome and thrice welcome to those, who bear the honored names of Washingtonians. Washington, greater than all the good, and best of all the great that ever lived, like us, was man, and liable to temptation, and not until he had conquered the evil tendencies of his nature, was he able to conquer the foreign enemy. From the very great success of the cause, the past year, have we not abundant cause for *gratulation*? The Washingtonians have proved that even for the degraded *drunkard* there is hope, and in the true spirit of sympathy they tell him he can be raised from the deep degradation;—that *they* have been subjects of the same slavery, but are now free.

And on the same occasion the following resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That on this occasion we would reverently offer thanks-giving to Almighty God for the signal mercies he has shown to the cause of temperance, in that he has moved the souls of the intemperate to undertake the great work of their own reformation, and with results equally worthy astonishment and gratitude.

Resolved, That to secure to the reformed the great blessings which have become theirs, the friends of temperance everywhere are called upon for active sympathy in their behalf—for that love

for them which never faileth—for that steady assistance which their destitution or their spiritual weakness may demand.

And in the like celebration by a Festival in the city of New York, at the immense Hall of the Centre Market, where more than 330 feet of tables were spread for their enjoyment, the Hall, tables and furniture were freely granted by the Hon. Corporation of the city, and the whole provision, consisting of every variety of cakes, sandwiches, smoked and corned-beef, tongues, crackers, cheese and fruits was supplied by the bounty of the public. At New York, on the 29th of March, at Cincinnati, on the 5th, and at Philadelphia, on the 12th of April, the anniversary of the commencement of the Washington movement was celebrated by grand triumphant temperance processions; which had they even been surpassed by those of a civic character, which it is believed they seldom have, contained elements of moral sublimity deeply affecting. Hundreds and thousands looked upon these reformed men numbering in each of the cities many thousands, waving their appropriate banners in glorious triumph over the worst of human foes and asserting before the world their dignity and happiness as free and sober men, and bade them onward in their wonderful enterprise. The following notice from the Cincinnati paper affords a specimen of the enthusiasm and sympathetic feeling in each of the three great cities.

When the column had arrived on Vine above Third-st., they were received by the Juvenile Temperance Society of the Ninth-st. Baptist Church. The band in front ceased playing, and the Juveniles commenced singing a most delightful Temperance hymn. The effect was electrical. Many a cheek was bedewed with tears in that column—tears that could not be restrained. As we turned into Fourth st. from Vine, we found the Juvenile Societies posted on the left, as far as the eye could reach down the street—occupying the whole of the sidewalk almost to Western Row; and as the front of the column came opposite to each Society, they commenced their Temperance songs prepared for the occasion with great spirit and overwhelming effect. Every heart seemed to be moved by this, to most, unexpected welcome. The column marched along this line with uncovered heads, while on the opposite side of the street every inch of pavement, every window, and even the roofs of the houses, where it was practicable were occupied with ladies, who welcomed the procession with their joyous smiles, the waving of handkerchiefs, and every possible expression of their approbation. Along the whole line of march the streets were crowded with delighted and eager spectators. When the Procession arrived at the Park, it was received by the ladies of the Martha Washington Society, who were posted on the north side of the Park. Here was another scene of great excitement and interest. Every side of the Park, and every street

leading to it, was crowded to overflowing—all anxious to witness every movement of this great moral pageant.

LEGISLATIVE AND CONGRESSIONAL MOVEMENTS.

By that portion of our community, who fill the higher walks and the more responsible stations of life, the great reform has been extensively viewed as one demanding not merely their approbation, but their active co-operation. In Maine, the Governor of the State and all of his Council gave their names, during the winter, to the pledge, and a Temperance society was formed in the Legislature, embracing a large portion of the members. In Massachusetts, a Legislative Society was formed at Boston. In Connecticut, the Governor of the State attended a meeting of the Washington Society, and put his name to the Pledge. At Albany, the Governor of the State of New York, signed the pledge, and became the open advocate of the cause, and a Legislative Society was formed on the principles of Total Abstinence.

At its first public meeting, the following resolutions were adopted :

Resolved, That the Governor of this State, in banishing from his table, on all public and other occasions, spirituous liquors and wines, is entitled to the thanks of this society, and of every good citizen.

Resolved, That the practice which has heretofore prevailed among the friends of measures pending before the Legislature, of approaching members with wine parties and other kindred means, meets our decided disapprobation ; and the custom of celebrating the success of a measure with dinner and supper parties, accompanied with spirituous liquors and wines, demoralizing in its effects, we will discountenance by all proper means.

At Frankfort, Ky., two-thirds of the legislature signed the pledge ; twelve senators signed the pledge on one night ; the Secretary of State signed also.

In the Metropolis of the nation, many have been the hearts that have sympathised in this extraordinary movement. The members of the National Congress, continually receiving accounts of its wonderful progress among their constituents, were led to feel that the cause was their own ; and that while so many, who had committed to them the political interests of the nation were struggling to throw off a great moral evil, it was demanded of them that at the least, they should by their example be no hindrance to this great enterprize.

At this important era, Dr. Thomas Sewall, an eminent physician and distinguished philanthropist of the city of Washington, exhibited to the public a series of plates representing from actual dis-

sections, the influence of Alcohol upon the human stomach; the state of the stomach of the perfectly temperate man, of the moderate drinker, of the habitual drunkard, of the drunkard after a debauch, and of the drunkard dying of delirium tremens. The exhibition was accompanied with a lecture upon the pathology of drunkenness, which was listened to with deep attention by 3000 citizens of Washington, and many members of the national government. The Societies of the reformed men, were also by their nightly addresses, making a great impression upon both citizens and strangers who pressed to their meetings, when a young and highly talented member of Congress,* alarmed at his own rapid descent toward the awful whirlpool by too frequent indulgences, called for the pledge as his only security, threw his lot among them as the only community in which there was safety, and became the open and fearless advocate of entire abstinence from all that intoxicates. The effect was electrical, and in a few weeks it excited the friends of Total Abstinence in Congress to unite in a Congressional Total Abstinence Society. The Congressional Temperance Society formed ten years before, on the principle of abstinence from the use of ardent spirit, was respectable and useful in its day. But while other intoxicating drinks were continued in use, especially the wines of commerce, highly brandied, intemperance was not suppressed even among its members, and in a few years it languished and died. The time had now come for an organization on the principle of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors as a beverage. Such a society was formed on the 9th of February, 1842, and the following gentlemen were chosen officers :

President—Hon. George N. Briggs, of Massachusetts.

Vice Presidents—Hon. Thomas W. Gilmer of Va., Hon. Thomas Henry of Pa., Hon. Samuel S. Bowne of N. Y., Hon. Thomas F. Marshall of Ky., Hon. Edmund Deberry of N. C., Hon. Harvey M. Waterson of Tenn., Hon. John Thompson Mason of Md., Hon. Calvary Morris of Ohio, Hon. John Mattocks of Vermont.

Secretary—Hon. J. M. Howard of Michigan.

Treasurer—Hon. Seth M. Gates of New York.

Executive Committee—Hon. Lott Warren of Ga., Hon. Thomas W. Williams of Ct., Hon. James Irwin of Pa., Hon. Charles Hudson of Mass., Hon. Lewis Riggs of New York.

More than eighty members of Congress united with the society by signing the Total Abstinence pledge. The first public meeting was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, February 27, and was addressed by the President of the Society, by several

* Hon. Thomas F. Marshall, of Kentucky

distinguished members of Congress, and other gentlemen. At this meeting, Dr. Sewall exhibited and explained at some length, his plates representing the human stomach. At a subsequent meeting, on the 7th of March, he finished his lecture, and addresses were made by the Hon. Thomas. F. Marshall, of Kentucky, and Hon. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia.

At this meeting Mr. Marshall made the following powerful appeal to the Congress of the United States.

Let me here, sir, put a case for the consideration of our colleagues in Congress. Let me suppose for a moment that the condition of the world were changed ; that alcohol was but now discovered ; that it had not yet commenced that career of ravage which has marked its course and progress. Let me further suppose that the Congress of the United States—the representation of the people of this great empire—the sober likeness of a sober nation in the case imagined—were just now apprised of the discovery that some great teacher, who had penetrated the qualities and effects of this substance and its future possible bearing upon the fortunes of the human race, should here this night present, for the first time, before the mental vision in long and appalling perspective, all the consequences upon this people which have in fact followed its use ; that he should fully satisfy every man in this assembly that, poisonous as it is and ruinous as its effects must be, this hitherto unknown evil was approaching our shores, that the only antidote was abstinence from the first contact : and that, if we once ventured to taste, nothing could arrest its progress, until it had wrought that entire mass of wretchedness which he had, in living colors, pictured to our view. And then let us suppose that the proposition were made to Congress, not as a cure, but as a measure of prevention—as anticipating the commencement of an illimitable evil—as seeking to guard and preserve our countrymen in that glorious and happy state in which they would be were intoxicating drink unknown—a sober nation—a republican empire containing seventeen millions of people, free, sober, healthy, and, so far as this prolific parent of miseries was concerned, happy !—all the disease, all the misery, all the long catalogue of crimes which have sprung from drunkenness, banished—no, not banished, but unborn, unknown, unheard of :—Suppose, I say, that, with this object in view, an appeal should be made to these members of Congress to come forward, each in his place, and, as an example to those who had commissioned them—to those whose image it was their duty to reflect—to whom they should be as a mirror—and whose virtue and happiness it should be their pride to guard—a proposition were made to take a solemn public pledge that they never would stain their lips with the polluting contact of a poison which must destroy their countrymen : I ask, sir, who would pause ? Who would refuse ? Who would reject a pledge, the impassable barrier against such an inundation of misery ? I would not—I am sure I would not. So far from

considering such a pledge as the "surrender of my freedom of action," I should exult in the deed as one by which I had secured my own and preserved the liberties of my country. The friends of the temperance cause, however, are unhappily not in the condition I have supposed. The demon has not only approached, but has been welcomed to our shores. He has already wrought among us an amount of mischief and misery which I am wholly incompetent to describe. It is our object to arrest and expel what we cannot now prevent. We seek to secure in aid of the most glorious moral and social revolution of which the world has any record, save only that which was effected by the introduction of Christianity—to enlist in this cause the countenance and support, and to throw around it all the dignity and influence, which necessarily attach to the movements of those connected with the government.

The Congressional organization was followed by another among the Executive officers of the government, of which the Hon. Walter Forward, Secretary of the Treasury, was made President. At the first meeting of the Society Mr. Forward remarked that,—

"This great movement afforded, in his opinion, one of the most cheering evidences of the honesty and intelligence of the working classes, with whom it originated; and he thought upon its prevalence depended the purity and permanence of all our institutions. He believed that no position or place could rightly exempt any one from the duty of contributing whatever of moral influence might attach to his station in the furtherance of this great reform. He saw no reason why the farmers and mechanics of the country should be in advance of those on whom they had conferred the distinction of office. The fact of this cause having been embraced almost universally by all the laboring classes, admonished us to be careful lest our example should be a hindrance to an enterprise so deeply fraught with good to mankind. He would say further, that the institutions of this country would be found to reflect substantially the habits as well as the opinions of the people: he had no hope of a free government ever being long sustained by an intemperate people, nor any fear of the downfall of our institutions so long as the great virtue of self-denial should be so generally cultivated as to banish intemperance from the land. The time had already arrived when intemperance had become disreputable; the degradation of this vice was beginning to be seen in its true colors, and, fortunately, no man could yield himself to it without a deep stain upon his character. He desired that the moral feeling of society upon this subject should be strengthened, and he believed that an association among the functionaries of the government, in aid of the common effort, would have a most salutary influence. He congratulated the members of the Society upon the prospects before them, and would be happy to co-operate with them in all measures that would contribute to the advancement of the temperance enterprise."

MOVEMENTS AMONG SEAMEN AND IN THE NAVY.

The American sailor is the proud representative of his country with foreign nations. To the seaman in the merchant service is committed the wealth of thousands; and in his sobriety and skill are involved the dearest hopes of many who have only poured contempt upon our enterprise. For a considerable period temperance principles have pervaded the whole merchant service. The spirit ration has been abandoned at sea in nearly every merchant ship, coaster, and whaler that has floated upon the ocean. And could the American sailor be rescued from the grasp of the landlord on shore, his character would be unsurpassed by that of any navigator on the mighty deep. By the aid of the Sailor's Homes, the Bethel churches, and the mariners' temperance societies, this work is in rapid progress. In most of our ports the sailors' temperance meetings have partaken of the same spirit of enthusiasm which has pervaded others. In Boston, nearly all who have frequented the Sailor's Home, have signed the pledge. In Charleston, S. C., 400 sailors have signed the pledge. The Mariners' Temperance Society in New York have held a weekly meeting through the year, which has been addressed chiefly by captains and masters of vessels, and more than fourteen hundred seamen, since last May, have there signed the pledge.

But neither at home nor abroad have our gallant navy knocked off the degrading shackles of intemperance. The spirit ration is furnished, under some salutary restrictions indeed, but where the alluring temptation to drink is so constantly presented, it is in vain to expect self-denial and change in men whose distinguished characteristic is fearlessness and unbounded liberality; and accustomed to his daily drink on shipboard, what can be expected of the free-hearted and generous seaman but that the moment he touches shore, either in an American or foreign port, he should, with a most wasteful prodigality, squander his hard bought earnings at the grog-shops, and become the subject of degrading drunkenness. Such instances have recently come to the public eye of a most humiliating character. Frequent memorials have been presented to Congress for the entire removal of the spirit ration, but hitherto they have proved ineffectual, and it has been hoped, and not without reason, that this new popular movement would reach the officers and seamen in the navy, and that, by a united *hurrah*, they would throw off the degrading bondage. In January the work of reform commenced with good spirit at the yard in Charlestown, and on board the receiving ship *Columbus*, and the frigate *Columbia*; and within a short time "a host of brave men,

with strong hands and sound hearts, came from the dominion of old Neptune to ship under the flag of Total Abstinence." The following letter was sent by the crew of the *Columbia* to the crew of the *Columbia* :

*United States Ship Columbia, Navy Yard,
Charlestown, Jan. 23d, 1842.*

BROTHER SHIPMATES :—It is the wish of the Temperance Society formed on board this ship, that their old friends and shipmates of the *Columbia* will join them in the cause they have undertaken ; that they will go hand in hand together, and be the first means in creating a happy change in our lives and habits ; and hereafter the name of a man-of-war's man, instead of being coupled with that of a *drunkard*, will be held in as much respect as that of the 'longshored gentry ;' we have always been victorious in all our engagements, but we have an enemy to conquer now, that is far more powerful than any we have ever had to contend with. But let us be firm and resolute ; and as in battles of old, we will be sure to come off conquerors. Over two hundred of our messmates have already signed the pledge ; come then, shipmates, rally round our standard, and we will at last rescue the name of 'seaman' from the obloquy in which it has so long been held.

Signed,

RICHARD H. FITZ, *Secretary.*

To our shipmates of the *Columbia*.

Some 300 of the crew of the *Columbia* signed the pledge, with Captain Parker at their head, who was followed by the chaplain and purser.

Through the navy yard the cause soon became triumphant, and thirty two individuals of the *Grampus* also signed the pledge. In the *Ohio*, 300 seamen have signed the temperance pledge, and but one gallon of spirit is daily dealt out to the crew. On the 1st of March, the *Columbia* left Boston harbor on a cruize, the banner temperance man-of-war—all, from the captain to the smallest boy, pledged to total abstinence. A letter from an officer on board, dated the 16th, said,

'We have had ten days of strong and heavy gales of wind during which time we have put our gallant ship to the test ; and truly she is a noble craft. She sails and steers well, and is as dry and comfortable as any ship I ever was on board. Our captain is a perfect gentleman ; and you must know that we are sailing entirely on the temperance principle, from the captain down to the smallest boy on board. We give as a substitute, hot coffee, to the watch, when they come on deck in the night, and we find they like this exceedingly. I sincerely hope that the rest of the vessels of our navy will follow the noble example set them by the officers and crew of the "*Columbia* ;" for I am now convinced that the sailors in our navy do not require the spirit part of their ration.

These important movements in the navy drew forth the following expression of public sentiment in a large meeting held in Bos-

ton, on the 22d of February, a sentiment which may well be responded to by the whole nation.

‘ Resolved, That the recent temperance movement in the Navy of the United States, is welcomed by the friends of the cause every where as a promise of many happy results. Earnestly do they hope that the example set by Government ships on this station, by their officers, and by their men, will be felt and followed by the entire national and commercial marine, in the firm belief that in this way the whole condition of the sailor will be improved—that new views of the responsibilities of life will be taken by him—his whole character raised, and that he will every where receive the respect which such a change will deserve and demand.

A similar movement was made at the Yard in Brooklyn, N. Y., and under propitious aspects. Your Committee hope, by another year, to see alcohol banished forever from our gallant navy.

The Army, it is to be feared, is still suffering much from the perversion of the spirit ration which is allowed on fatigue duty, this being construed to include, to a great extent, ordinary service ; but at several of the posts an active temperance spirit is in operation, and the troops have been organized in voluntary temperance associations which have proved to be of salutary influence.

ACTION OF STATE SOCIETIES.

During this year of unparalleled temperance effort, and while the collateral agency to which we have devoted so much attention has been affecting such great and good results, many of the regular State Societies have been prompt and vigorous in the discharge of their high and important duties, and some have brought their forces to bear with even unwonted energy upon the drinking usages of the community.

The Report of the Maine Temperance Union, published on the 15th of Feb. shewed an increased vigilance and activity proportionate to the increased advance of the cause. In the preceding year the State had been divided into three districts, and each district had been placed under the care of special Committees. The reports of those Committees were valuable and interesting documents, manifesting great joy in the temperance revival and in the reform and spirited action of no less than 5000 drunkards, with the abandonment of more than 130 liquor establishments in the State. Several valuable agents have been employed in the districts through the year, and the Herald, now removed from Augusta to Portland, has received a good circulation. The anniversary of the Union was one of unusual interest, being sustained by able discussions and by two lectures of great force from the Rev. John Pierpont of Boston.

The New Hampshire State Society, has met with a severe loss in the decease of its president, the Hon. Judge Darling.

The Massachusetts State Society and Temperance Union, have each performed a more than usual amount of labor. The latter, chiefly occupying the State as its field, has issued during the year 282,000 Journals, 10,000 Reports, 70,500 Almanacs, 10,000 octavo pages of music, 10,000 Temperance song-books, 25,000 Temperance Tales at an expense of \$9,819,15. The receipts have been \$3000 above the expenses of last year, and the expenditures, \$3,500. The society originally consisted of 400 members, now it consists of 6000. It has continued in the field its able agents and lecturers Nathan Crosby, Dr. Charles Jewett, and Moses M. Parrish.

The Connecticut State Society held its anniversary at Middletown on the 26th of Oct. Chief Justice Williams presiding. The meeting was one of much interest. The Secretary and General Agent, Rev. C. A. Warren, has connected his movements with the reformed men, who were present in large numbers, and whose reports were very cheering. By the agency of Mr. Warren, 750 copies of the Journal of the American Union, 2600 Youth's Advocates, and 10,000 Almanacs have been put in circulation. Two new papers have been established in the state, the Total Abstinent at Norwich, and the Fountain at New Haven. The number of drunkards in the state was estimated at one twenty-fifth of the population. The use of cider, was reported as a great hindrance to the cause, and where temperance had made the greatest progress, not one-fourth in the country and not one-eighth in the city had been known to make a public acknowledgment or obligation to personal temperance.

The anniversary of the New York State Society was held at Albany, 9th Feb. Chancellor Walworth presiding. A large and respectable delegation was present. The publications of the year had been 152,700, at an expense of \$3,022,27, making over 15,000,000, pages which they have scattered in ten years. The able and faithful Chairman of the Executive Committee, Elisha Taylor, had retired from his station, and was succeeded by Philip Phelps.

The New Jersey State Society held its annual meeting on the 19th of January. 140 delegates were present. The pledge of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, was for the first time adopted as the basis of future operations. A public meeting was held, which was attended by most of the members of the Legislature, and addressed by L. C. Levin, Esq., of Philadelphia ; resolu-

tions were adopted warmly recommending the formation of Juvenile Temperance Societies in connexion with Sabbath and day schools, —also expressing the sentiment of the Society, that the license law stands in the way of the moral improvement of the people—and declaring that, in view of the Society, the habit of moderate drinking among respectable and influential members of the community, is one of the greatest hindrances to the progress of the cause.

The State Society of Pennsylvania held as usual a State Convention at Harrisburg, on the 14th of January. It contained 250 members, the largest Convention ever held in the State. Lewis C. Levin, Esq., President.

On invitation of the Convention, both Houses of the Legislature adjourned by resolution, to take their seats in the Convention as honorary members. The Governor and Heads of Department also appeared as such. It was a deeply interesting sight to witness these bodies come into the house in procession, received by the Convention standing, and conducted to seats assigned them. The Governor was placed on the right of the President, and the Speakers of the two Houses, right and left. The discussions on this occasion were appropriate to the circumstances; and the whole scene was deeply interesting. The Convention sent out to the inhabitants of the State a powerful address, exhorting them to untiring perseverance in the great work of reform.

The Maryland State Society held its anniversary at Annapolis in the hall of the house of delegates, March 3d. It numbers 160 societies, scattered throughout the State, most of which have been visited by the Agent, the Rev. J. Clary; they number from 50 to 300 members each, and are generally much excited by the late extraordinary movements. A Convention of all societies in the State was called to meet at Baltimore, May, 17th. The expenditures for the year have been \$2,700, receipts, \$2,362,73

The Michigan State Society held its anniversary on the first Tuesday of February. "In our state," say the Executive Committee in a stirring circular to all the friends of the cause in the state, "temperance principles are obtaining a strong hold upon the understanding and heart of the virtuous, reforming many tipplers and inebriates—societies are being created, resuscitated and increased, while a complete system of auxiliary-ship, between town and county and state societies, is being perfected throughout the state." More than 13,000 have during the past winter in the state, signed the Washingtonian pledge, and giving the cause great impulse and strength.

The Illinois State Society which has long been one of the most

efficient in the United States, has been crippled by the pecuniary embarrassments of the day, and only able to publish 7000 numbers of its Herald. Its able and indefatigable Secretary, Mr. Corey, however, has kept the field, and with a delegation of the reformed men been through the state, accomplishing and witnessing astonishing revolutions.

Other State societies also deserve special notice for their laudable efforts the past year, but your Committee must pass them. They are happy to say that three new state societies have been formed during the year, one in Mississippi, one in North Carolina, and one in Virginia, all on total abstinence principles. A state organization of Washingtonians has been organized in Maine, and one is in preparation in Massachusetts.

JUVENILE ASSOCIATIONS.

A deeply interesting and important part of the Temperance enterprise has related to the young. Not only are intemperate men to be reformed, but the whole human family are to be *right-formed*, and that from childhood. The monster evil had invaded the family institution, the first of Heaven's ordinations for bringing the race under moral control and making them heirs of heaven. Children had been taught to drink the poison in the nursery; and but a few years since, the whole of society came up from earliest childhood, contracting the habits of the drunkard. The mind and heart even of the child had, therefore, to undergo a change in relation both to the propriety and utility of using intoxicating drinks. It needed to be taught early that they were all pernicious, and to be brought to take a decided stand against them in all circumstances. The child is the man in miniature. Pledges and associations, public meetings and joyful gatherings have the same effect on the one as the other. The number of juvenile associations throughout the land, appropriately called the COLD WATER ARMY and daily increasing, your committee have not the means of reporting. In the State of Massachusetts they are most numerous. There, 35,000 badges and 1,200 children's banners have been sold during the year. In Connecticut and New Jersey much has been done in the same cause, through the agency of Rev. C. J. Warren and T. B. Segur. In Sunday Schools, too, all over the land, vast multitudes have enlisted under the Temperance standard; and when they gather by thousands on the Fourth of July or other occasions, and march forth singing,

‘With banner and with badge we come,
Away the bowl, away the bowl,’

and then gather in some beautiful grove to partake of the rich

bounties of Providence and drink of the chrystal fount, they present a scene of deepest interest to the philanthropist and patriot.

This department of Temperance action has derived new interest from the recent work of reform. With their father, the children of the drunkard have been outcasts from society. They have had no place in the day school or the Sabbath school. Ragged and filthy, they have been left to roam about the miserable habitation of their parent; to bring rum from the store for a drunken father, or drag brush from the woods for a broken-hearted mother. But relief has come. A jubilee is proclaimed for thousands on thousands. The drunken father is reformed and the children are in a new world. They are clothed and fed and find a place in the public school. Other children sympathise with them, and if there is one selected to carry the banner on the public festival, it often is the drunkard's son or the drunkard's daughter. Through these youthful associations the lost and the despised will take their place in human society and in them learn to tread the serpent in the dust.

Your Committee rejoice in the provision which is now made in youth's temperance papers, tales, banners, badges, pic-nic songs, &c., &c., to enlist their young and tender minds in this good work. They are thankful for the good they have been able to do by their Youth's Temperance Advocate, of which they have put in circulation, chiefly through Sunday schools, in two years, about one million copies; and they ask for the cordial concurrence of all parents and Sunday school teachers in what they believe to be one of the greatest and most blessed enterprises for the human family.

STATE OF THE TRAFFIC.

At the close of their last Annual Report, your Committee remarked, that it would be no more surprising to see in less than a year the whole traffic in intoxicating drinks abandoned in the United States, than it was to see drunkards, by thousands, forsaking their cups. The one was security for the other. The drunken population were the support of the trade. Enough of the sober continued to drink both to fill up the awfully thinning ranks of the inebriates and to give character and respectability to the business. Could it have been confined to those whom it had ruined, it would have excited the indignation of a world; and could it be confined to the sober, it would soon perish for the want of support.

By the efforts and abstinence of those who had long been laboring in the cause, the manufacture and sale had been kept at

bay and constantly reduced. In the year 1831, there were consumed in the United States, by 12 millions of people, 72 million gallons of ardent spirit, being, on an average, six gallons to every man, woman, and child, besides an immense amount of wine, beer and cider. But in 1840, with seventeen millions of people, the whole amount of distilled spirits consumed was 43,060,884 gallons; of wine, 4,748,362, and of beer, ale and porter, 23,310,843; in the whole, 71,120,089 gallons, being less than four gallons of all these destructive liquors to each individual. In 1825, there were in operation in the State of New York, 1,149 distilleries; by 1840 they were reduced to 200. In one part of the State of Pennsylvania, where there were 1500 distilleries at work in 1815, there were in 1840 but 15 or 20. But the whole manufacture, importation and sale was destined to receive a shock in 1842 which should send dismay into the hearts of all who were so unfortunate as to have capital here invested. Distilleries putting out their fires, breweries closed, tavern-bars and steamboat-bars taken down, grocers renouncing the sale, hogsheads of liquor carried out by a triumphant populace and burned upon a public square and districts without a licensed house remaining, these were to be the tokens of a revolution most auspicious to poor suffering humanity. It is impossible, at this stage of the reform, to arrive at any accuracy on this subject. Your Committee can only mention a few of the reported facts, the result of the entire abandonment of strong drink by half a million of our hard-drinking population, and two millions more of those who had never gone to excess.

All the distilleries in Philadelphia stopped.

All the grain distilleries in New York but one, and all in Brooklyn and Williamsburg but three, stopped. A year ago there were eleven in number, which daily consumed 5,550 bushels of grain, producing annually 6,500,000 gallons of first proof whisky. The daily consumption is reduced from 5,550 bushels to 1,100, and the annual product to 1,320,000 gallons, a falling off of more than five million gallons in one year.

The immense distillery at Waterville, N. Y., has stopped. White's large distillery at Baltimore has stopped. In that city, the whisky importations for the last six months have fallen short of those of the preceding six near half a million gallons, being 25 per cent.

Five years ago, there were in Lancaster, Pa., twenty distilleries; most of them had two stills running day and night, at the same time six large breweries were in successful operation. Now, but one or two of the distilleries are in operation and they are doing very little.

A letter from Mercersburg, Pa., dated Feb. 9, says:—"I determined to give you a short synopsis of the progress of total abstinence in this region of country. In the last eight months a proportion of about four out of every

five distilleries have been vacated or appropriated to other purposes, and I feel safe in saying that there is not one gallon of whisky made here to twelve that were made one year ago. Some of our merchants have lately agreed to abandon the traffic as soon as the others can be prevailed on to do the same.

Two distilleries, one in Ohio City, the other in Cleveland, have stopped.

At St. Louis, whisky is sold at thirteen cents and at Cincinnati at ten cents per gallon. In both those places it bore, a year ago, double those prices. A dealer in spiritous liquor in the former place remarks, that he, up to a certain period last year, sold six hundred barrels of whisky, while this year, to a corresponding period, he had sold less than sixty.

Two of the principal wine merchants at Mobile have reshipped their champagne to New York, and orders have been sent to New York not to send any more wines to Mobile as there is no market for them.

A gentleman writing from St. Croix, April 23d, says:—‘The reformation of drunkards at home has given a fatal blow apparently to the rum-trade, and the only planter likely to escape is one who for several years has conscientiously converted all his crop into sugar and molasses. Some have expressed the pious wish that all the temperance men were in heaven;—but I trust they have still much to do.’

Says a late article in the Journal of Commerce,—‘A most remarkable reduction has taken place in the demand for whisky during the past twelve months. The demand was much reduced a year ago; but now it is not half what it was then. The distillers, four or five years since, were running their works night and day, pressed with the demand for whisky, and consuming rye and corn in immense quantities; at one time, four thousand five hundred bushels daily. Now the consumption is less than two thousand bushels daily, and is rapidly diminishing. There is on hand here a stock of twelve thousand barrels of whisky; and such is the decreased demand, that there is no diminution of stock, notwithstanding the great diminution of supply. The distillers appear to be as much pleased with the change as their fellow citizens generally. They are now reducing their works as fast as possible, so that for the next crop of coarse grain we presume the demand in this market from the distillers will not exceed one-fourth of what it was at the highest point. The falling off cannot be less than a million of bushels a year.’

One of the largest merchants of the city of New York, who has been in the habit of advancing money on any quantity of flour and whisky, positively refused to advance the last season one dollar on whisky, but was willing to advance any amount on flour. The whisky was, however, consigned to him, and the first sales were made at 28 cents per gallon; since that, the price has been going down gradually to 16 cents, and he finds that he cannot make sales even at that price, and it now remains stored in his warehouse. A cargo of rum recently arrived in this city, and it being impossible to dispose of it at private sale, it was put up and sold at auction. After paying freight, duties, expenses, and commission here, it was found that there was not fifty dollars left for the shipper.

In Hudson, N. Y., the number of rum-vending establishments, of various kinds, when the reform began, was said to be between seventy and eighty.

It is now reduced. Thirteen have either shut up, or ceased to sell the poison. More are expected to close during the year. Some of these depended almost entirely on the sale of liquor, and they have received their death blow. One after another they are closing, from absolute want of patronage.

A grocer in Sag Harbor sent eighty liquor casks to New York for sale. No buyer. Had to take them back.

Two young men who kept refectories and oyster cellars in Sag Harbor have become teetotalers and hopefully pious, and closed up their bars. One has a barrel of ale left, but won't sell. One man there says he has 800 dollars worth of wine—no market.

Says the New London Gazette, 'In this city, upwards of two thousand, more than one-third of our whole population, are members of this association. We believe none of our merchants intend replenishing their stock of liquor, and if they understand their own interest, we are sure they will not. Our packets and coasters are now freighted with the substantial necessities of life, instead of bringing us that which maddens and destroys.'

In Boston, the consumption of intoxicating liquors was supposed to be reduced one-fourth in 1841, and the prospect is, that it will be reduced in still greater proportion in 1842.

Says the Report of the Maine Temperance Union:—'In some places in our State, nearly all the dram-shops are closed. Many have abandoned the traffic from principle, while in other places, rumsellers hold on their way, ready to do what in them lies to lure the reformed inebriate back to his ruin.'

A clerk of one of the largest rumselling establishments in Portland recently said that their sales were not sufficient to make it an object to keep liquors—and a large dealer said recently, that this reform was only a little *furry*, which would soon be over, otherwise he would abandon the business as no longer worth pursuing—and that his profits on liquors were diminished this year to the amount of \$3000.

A gentleman in Maine says, those who formerly transported hogsheads of rum by his house into the country are now reduced to barrels, and those who formerly transported rum by the barrel now do it by the keg.

A dealer in spiritous liquors, in a town in Lincoln county, was lately in Boston, purchasing his winter stock of 'fire-water.' But every captain to whom he applied for freight, refused to have any thing to do with it, declaring that they would rather their vessels should go home in ballast than be thus freighted. The dealer changed his rum for corn, and the good people have more nutritious food than poison.

In Lynn, Mass., there were six months ago, 18 spirit shops sending forth a pestilential influence throughout the length and breadth of the town. There are now only three remaining.

In Northfield, Mass., the largest stores have given up the sale of intoxicating drinks. The occupants have signed the Washingtonian pledge, and handed over to the Society's executive committee the remnant of liquor, to be used for medicinal purposes, and none other.

With an enthusiasm, zeal, and patriotism worthy the days of

our revolutionary patriots when every insignia of royalty was torn from their public places, Tavern bars, with all their insignia of devotedness to King Alcohol have, to a wide extent, been cast away, and many a once proud and lofty hotel, which looked upon the temperance cause as did Goliath upon David with his sling and stone, has surrendered to its all conquering influence, and is now the pleasant home to the wayfaring man, who seeks for quiet rest and for that refreshment which will invigorate and cheer but not destroy. These changes in a multitude of Hotels of the first character, in various parts of the country, your Committee view as of the most cheering character. Nothing has so much contributed to Intemperance in our land, as tavern bars, especially the bars of splendid Hotels. Many a man has there been ruined, who would have scorned to be seen drinking in the low and filthy shop, which has finally become his chief resort. Temperance Hotels will now, it is believed, be sufficiently numerous to accommodate all the temperance community, and should be of a character to attract all of every class, who wish for rest, comfort and security.

Another great and important advance in the cause is seen in the removal of bars from Steamboats. All the boats running from Boston, Providence, Stonington and Norwich, are now it is believed on temperance principles, with many in other waters. The Steamboat Chautauque running from Buffalo west, has converted her bar into state rooms for the accommodation of her officers. The Steamboat Cleveland, and the Robert Fulton sailing from the same port, are on temperance principles. In the former, all from the Captain down to the waiters, including in all 30 men, are members of a temperance society.

The Mobile Washington Society have appointed a Committee to wait on the masters of the various steamers belonging to that port, for the purpose of ascertaining their views upon the practicability of running their boats without furnishing their crews with liquors of any description. They find that twenty-eight are in favor of temperance crews, and twenty-three only doubt the practicability of running their boats without furnishing liquor on account of the material they have to deal with ; whilst five are already running on that plan, who bear unequivocal evidence that there is no difficulty whatever in getting or keeping a good crew.

These changes in steamboats, are also of the highest importance in the promotion of temperance, while the disuse of spirituous liquors by those who conduct them, will do much to secure these floating abodes of numberless travelers, against the most destructive casualties to which the community are subjected.

LICENSE SYSTEM.

In the advance of the cause, that system which licenses individuals to sell the cup of intoxication, make drunkards and fill poor houses and penitentiaries and grave yards, is becoming more and more odious throughout the community. Although originally designed as a restrictive measure to control a necessary evil, the license law has, in process of time, assumed the character of a purchased privilege, making that legally right which is morally wrong and absolving the conscience from guilt while pursuing this most destructive business. In no state in the Union, it is believed, are all men permitted freely to sell rum as they are to sell bread and meat ; but in all they are forbidden by law, unless licensed or permitted by the state or by the people in their town or their corporate capacity. In some states, all sale of intoxicating liquor is forbidden by law under severe penalties, unless permission is granted by the towns. In some, the business of license is committed to county commissioners. In some, it is regulated by a general law, while in some the sale is forbidden to all under a certain quantity, and no man is permitted to retail by the quart, pint, or gill. On all these points there is, and will probably continue to be great diversity of sentiment. Some would throw down all barriers against the desolating traffic, and leave every man to be restrained from doing wrong by moral suasion. But why not, it may be asked, leave all vice unrestrained and rely for the peace, happiness and well-being of the community upon moral suasion ? Are there not men who will continue to sell rum to the poor drunkard while life lasts and there is a rag upon his body to be taken in exchange, and who, without law, will forever entail the evil upon the community ?

Few plead for giving some a license to sell, while the rest of the community are forbidden. Such authority for the sale of ardent spirit given under the sanction of the state, especially for the purpose of raising revenue, is now generally viewed as directly contrary to the design of legislation and making the legislature the patron of vice. At the recent large Temperance Convention assembled at Harrisburg, Pa., the following important declaration was unanimously made.

DECLARATION.

We, the temperance delegates, now in convention assembled, do solemnly declare, that the license law, however cautiously it may have been framed, is incompatible with the objects of the institution of civil government, and is fraught with demoralizing tendencies ; and that it is the duty of legislation not to give sanc-

tion to licentiousness, but to protect the interests of the community by passing such laws as are calculated to promote the virtue of the people. And that while we admit that the extent and aggravation of the acknowledged evil are the most cogent of all reasons for a sweeping prohibitory enactment, yet we feel it our duty (while we fully rely on the ultimate triumph of the broad principles above set forth) to press upon the consideration of the legislature such modifications of the present license law as shall soothe suffering humanity without spreading the disease, and which carry with them the principles of progressing and permanent improvement.

Such is the feeling in relation to the evils of the traffic in intoxicating drinks, that where the people have the subject fairly committed to them, it finds but little favor. The Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Boston have resolved to grant no licenses for the year 1842. In the counties of Hampshire, Essex, Plymouth, Bristol, Norfolk, Barnstable, Nantucket and Dukes co. Mass., not a single license has been granted for the sale of intoxicating drinks;—in Suffolk and Berkshire, none for the sale of ardent spirits; in Worcester, Hampden and Franklin, none are granted in towns where approbation is refused. Middlesex stands alone on the ancient ground.

The Board of Aldermen of the city of Portland, have resolved, that the public good does not require the sale of intoxicating drinks in that city the ensuing year, and they deem it unnecessary to grant any licenses for that purpose.

In Connecticut and Illinois, where the subject is committed to the people in their several localities, no license is granted in many important places. Such decisions may soon be looked for throughout the country, and men will be left, as they should be, to sell the intoxicating cup against the expressed will of the community, as they do against all the best interests of their fellow men and the natural laws of the great Creator.

Your Committee believe that this is the favorable moment for the redemption of our land from one of the greatest scourges of the human race, and that every suitable effort should now be made for the suppression of the rum trade. They would carefully avoid all appearance of persecution and would do nothing which would injure persons or property, but they would have the whole business, from the wholesale importation to the lowest grog-selling, held up continually in its true light as the great fountain and source of poverty and crime, of murder of bodies and murder of souls. "Blood, blood is upon the floor and walls," and men may not sustain a respectable standing in the community who there roll

up wealth at the expense of the dearest human interests. They believe there is no more certain indication of the progress which true temperance is making, than is afforded by the state of public opinion in regard to this subject, and they are furnished with full evidence that just in proportion as the public indignation is roused against the trade, it everywhere declines.

IRISH MOVEMENT.

This interesting and highly important movement, which a year ago attracted much notice, is still well sustained in most of our cities and large towns, both securing to an untold extent, our Irish population from the ravages of intemperance, and adding to their health, self-respect, thrift and general prosperity. On St. Patrick's day, their spirit was greatly revived by several magnificent temperance processions. A drunken Irishman was universally considered by the great body of teetotalers a disgrace to his nation.

In the city of New York more than 7000 pledges have been taken during the year. It is a subject of deep interest to the patriot, that most of the Irish emigrants who land on our shores bring with them a temperance certificate. An inspector of the transporting ships at Limerick, recently remarked that among the emigrants embarking not one drunkard was to be seen. The same spirit of reform is now a great desideratum among our German population, as yet scarce reached by the temperance effort.

TEMPERANCE IN THE CHURCHES.

The church is virtually a temperance society. Its fundamental principle is self-denial, war against fleshly lusts which war against the soul. The fruit of the Spirit is temperance. And the people of God were called upon by self-respect and love to others, 'to touch not, taste not, handle not,' as a beverage, the intoxicating bowl. But when the sons of God came together, Satan also came among them; and on all occasions, even of the most solemn nature, the dedication of a church, the ordination of a minister, or even the burial of one who had fallen asleep in the faith and hope of the Gospel, the intoxicating cup was present. And awful were the ravages of the destroyer. An institution springing up without the church was necessary to purify the church. It has done it to an extent, in the providence of God, for which the church cannot be sufficiently grateful. And to the work of purification, the recent extraordinary reform of wretched inebriates has given a new impulse. Many a minister of Christ and christian communicant, who accounted himself temperate while still using in becom-

ing moderation some intoxicating drink, has been shamed out of his practice by some miserable inebriate in his own neighborhood, who has entirely renounced the intoxicating cup in every form and become himself a respectable lecturer on temperance in its highest purity. The church is grateful that the chain is broken which has held her in bondage, and she is bringing her strength to the promotion of the temperance reformation. Almost every report on the state of religion throughout our country recognizes with gratitude the advance of temperance in its own borders, and numerous ecclesiastical bodies speak with gratitude of the reform of inebriates, and commend the work to the prayers and faithful labors of Christians. In the principal Sabbath schools throughout the nation temperance is made a prominent object; and tens of thousands of children have here enrolled their names on the temperance pledge. Tract visitors have been faithful laborers in this important enterprise, circulating temperance tracts and receiving temperance pledges. And throughout the West, wherever the Home Missionary has labored, he has made temperance a distinct and prominent object of attention. Says the Annual Report of the American Home Miss. Society: "The cause of temperance, in connection with the labors of the missionaries, has made advances during the year that have no parallel in the history of the Society's operations. Not less than 134,000 souls are pledged to entire abstinence from every thing that can intoxicate, in the communities which have been blessed by the labors of the missionaries—a number more than twice as large as was reported the last year."

The apprehension of some, and some of high standing in the church, that the fundamental principle of temperance societies—total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks as a beverage, is at variance with the word of God and reproachful to the Savior, and will result in the subversion of a Divine ordinance, and that the triumph of temperance would be the triumph of infidelity, have kept many professing Christians from giving the cause the weight of their influence, which it so richly deserves. Their reasoning has been as fallacious as their course has been disreputable to themselves and destructive to others. Such have forgotten that this is the very remedy which the Most High himself has chosen at different times to suppress the evil from which we are suffering. When he would prevent drunkenness at the altar, he forever forbade the priests from using wine or strong drink on entering the sanctuary. When he would keep the Nazarite holy, he made total abstinence the law of his life. When he perceived

that wine and strong drink ruined kings and caused judges to pervert judgment, he said it was not right for them to use it. When he saw how it deceived men, he publicly stamped it as a *mock*er ; and when he looked down from heaven, and saw all the wo, and wounds, and madness, and redness of eyes, ruin of bodies and ruin of souls it occasioned, he told men not to look upon the wine when it sparkled in the cup, for it bit like a serpent and stung like an adder. The same general principle we apply for an object which must gratify the heart of a benevolent God, and which can plainly be secured in no other way, viz : the reformation of thousands on thousands of drunkards, and the prevention of one of the most destructive evils to which the race are subjected. 'It is good neither to eat flesh nor to drink wine, nor any thing whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak.' Not thus to apply it would, in the apprehension of your Committee, be a disregard of the principle, 'Do good to all men as you have opportunity,' and bring guilt upon the conscience ; 'For to him that knoweth to do good and doeth it not, to him it is sin.'

The discussion on the proper elemental cup for the sacramental table, has been chiefly assumed the last year by E. C. Delavan, Esq., formerly Chairman of the Executive Committee, in his work entitled the 'Enquirer.' He has been replied to in the 'Respondent,' and other publications. The result has been a careful rejection in many churches of the vile compound of whisky and drugs called wine and also of the high brandied wines of commerce, and an increasing demand for the pure fruit of the vine, without the alcoholic ingredient.

GENERAL INFLUENCES.

On the general influences of the extraordinary excitement on the subject of temperance throughout the country, it is impossible for the Committee to make any remark which will not to every individual appear trite and common. The universal testimony is, that they have been great and happy ;—breaking up customs and fashions which were as uncalled for as they were mischievous, and sending, throughout the nation, peace, good order, subjection to law, regard to the forms and spirit of religion, with an unusual philanthropy and devotedness to the relief of the suffering and the melioration of human society. A great diminution of intoxicating drinks in the last New Year's salutations was observable at the levees of our mayors and in our most fashionable circles ; and in the city of New York, two of the most important public associations, the American Institute and the New England So-

ciety, each celebrated its anniversary by a public dinner without any drinks which intoxicate.

In those towns and cities where this moral revolution has gone almost with the power of the whirlwind, the results have uniformly been most grateful to the philanthropist and the Christian. Says the Rev. Dr. Waterbury of Hudson, in a letter to which reference has already been made, and the remark is equally applicable to many other of our large towns and cities :

“ You will ask, what has been the effect of this reformation, on the general morality of the place? I answer, good, decidedly. Profaneness—a twin vice with drunkenness—is now but seldom heard. Our streets are quiet, and uproarious revelry is not often witnessed. A wonderful calm has spread itself over our city, and crime much less frequently engages the attention of our municipal courts. The effect on our social habits is truly delightful. The inebriating cup is no longer a part of hospitable entertainment. The ‘ feast of reason and the flow of soul ’ can be enjoyed without any artificial stimulants. Our wealthiest citizens have come into this plan ; and entertainments are given at which the hateful beverage is not seen.”

Said a distinguished gentleman in a speech in Cleveland—“ Our city has been quiet this winter. No *rows* have occurred, no fights have ‘ come off,’ and in our streets, at night, we have not heard the bacchanalian song—the horrid imprecations of blasphemy, nor the deep and deadening groans of sickening horror. But very few, if any petty crimes, have been committed, order and quiet have reigned. What has brought about this reformation? What has caused the venders of ardent spirits to give up their business? Law has not done it. Law never could do it. Moral power has brought about this desirable change ; and there is a strength and grandeur in moral power which cannot be resisted. It is like the strong current of a mighty river, that sweeps everything before it. Correct and enlightened public opinion has been at work upon the hearts and consciences of men.”

Time has not yet permitted your Committee to gather statistics from the jails and poor houses of the country which may show the true results of this wonderful work.

The Attorney General of Massachusetts in his report upon crimes committed during the year 1841, stated that no capital conviction had taken place in any of the courts ; that in all the counties, save Suffolk, crime had much diminished and the cases milder, or in other words, were less atrocious in their character.

But what may we not expect of a most cheering character in such reports for 1842? All former estimates of the connection between intemperance, pauperism and crime must be false, or the reform of thousands on thousands of the most reckless and destitute of the community, must be followed by tenantless jails and

almshouses. There is something which must come home to the heart of the patriot long seeking for the diminution of pauperism and crime, in the following remarks of the president of the Boston Washington Society:

Our Society has yet a great work before them, and I may add, an arduous work; our prisons have yet to be depopulated—and this great work has to be done by the Washingtonians. I rejoice to see the earnestness manifested by our brethren to bring the liberated prisoner to the pledge—extend to him the right hand of fellowship—assist him in obtaining employment, and thus becoming his friends. In this way it is evident that, in all probability, he will not return again. We know that sober, industrious men, will not go to prison, and of those who have been unfortunate enough to get there, if they, on their discharge, become sober and industrious, of course they will not return. So we may say respecting the almshouse. We may know many who are obliged to go there from necessity, and that necessity growing out of intemperance—habitual for many years. It may now be seen at a glance, that the almshouse must be thinned of its inmates—and I believe I may be warranted in saying that in a few years, if we do our duty, those establishments at South Boston must be either empty or put to some other use. God grant the day may not be far off.

While the whole temperance reformation has been the fruit of Christianity, based on Christian principle and carried forward by divine influence, and to God must be given all the glory, the new movement has perhaps been less connected with the forms of religion than ordinary moral enterprises. Filled by their past habits and courses with strong jealousies and antipathies, its subjects were not to be turned from their cups by direct religious influence. They were to be approached only from another quarter, by appeals from their own companions at the bottle to their magnanimity and by raising them up in kindness from their deep degradation. It was the true instrumentality. And yet, almost without exception, they have been most ready to acknowledge in it all, the hand of God. Your Committee have been surprised to notice, while listening to the narrations of the reformed men, the incipient turning of the mind to Him as the Being who has been forsaken in all their inebriety, the Being who has snatched them as brands from the burning and to whom they intend to return, in a consecration of themselves to his service. And they have been happy to learn that in many places the movement, often dreaded in its approach, has been followed by powerful revivals of religion and numerous accessions to the churches of Christ. As it was with the Corinthians, multitudes who were drunkards are now sitting down in heavenly

places, "washed, sanctified, justified in the name of the Lord Jesus and by the Spirit of God." And let this work roll on, and thousands more, who in this and other lands are drunkards still, will be "washed, sanctified and justified in the name of the Lord Jesus and by the Spirit of God." Let the work roll on, and the Church will be purer, brighter, holier, more able and more willing to do her duty. Let it roll on, and the Missionary of the Cross will have removed from his path one of the greatest obstacles to the reception and spread of the Gospel; "the mountains and the hills shall break forth into singing and all the trees shall clap their hands. Instead of the thorn shall come up the fir tree, and instead of the brier shall come up the myrtle tree," and earth will speedily become the abode of peace, and joy, and righteousness, and truth to all generations.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS.

From FOREIGN COUNTRIES your Committee are constantly receiving information of a cheering character, which they would gladly present in detail did time permit. In England, the total abstinence principle is making slow but constant progress. But few of the higher classes are giving it their patronage and support. They do not feel their need of its power as an economical, physical or moral blessing; but the poorer classes and the laboring population engage in the work with great interest. In its influence on their health, strength, thrift, peace, order and moral purity, they find it invaluable. Reformed drunkards have become numerous, and, as in our own country, to a wide extent have become public speakers and been instrumental of reclaiming others.

The Independent Order of the Rechabites is a powerful body in the kingdom. In five months, they delivered out to new members 12,000 general laws and 10,000 certificates. They have now 355 tents or associations. The number of temperance Tracts issued by the New British and Foreign Society is now 150. In many places the number of signers to the pledge since September has been over 1000.

From the last annual Report of the Western Scottish Union we learn that it numbers 73,706 members of whom 24,671 have been added during the past year.

4,172 most degraded drunkards have been reclaimed, and become respectable members of society. Upwards of 84,000 tracts circulated.

257 persons have abandoned the traffic. 359 individuals are in the habit of publicly advocating the cause.

Ireland, redeemed, happy Ireland, still stands forth a wonderful

monument of the power and blessedness of the temperance pledge. For more than two years the benevolent Theobald Mathew has moved around in glorious triumph among that swarming population and induced more than five millions, once sunk, through intemperance, in poverty and deep debasement, to abstain from all intoxicating drinks. Your Committee cannot fail to express their admiration of the wisdom, boldness, and persevering spirit of this extraordinary man, and do rejoice to hear him say, "Give me but time, and, with the aid of the great Jehovah, we will waive our pure and spotless banner over the length and breadth of our land." The results of this extraordinary movement, have already been an almost entire change in the social and moral habits of Ireland. Empty jails and poor houses, replenished savings' banks, well cultivated farms, well clothed, well fed, healthy and happy wives and children, better habitations, better furniture, more peace, order and enterprise in all manufacturing establishments, and an improved state of morals in all classes of the community,—these are reported as the rich fruits of the temperance reformation.

A rumor has reached our shores from the Parliament of England, that the force of the temperance qualification appears here to be relaxing, as there has been an increase in the consumption of Irish spirits since last July. But no recognition of this is made in any of the reports, letters and speeches of the friends of the cause, and it is to be hoped and believed that if there has been an increase in the excise it is to be accounted for from some other quarter, and that if the British government hope to raise an increased revenue from the vices and miseries of the people, they will meet with a disappointment from an entire disuse of the article which has filled that land with misery and death.

In Canada, your Committee are happy to say, the cause has advanced with something of the same success with which it has been crowned in the United States. The Canada Temperance Advocate has been sent gratuitously to all ministers of religion and school teachers, and lecturers have traveled the country in all directions to rescue drunkards from destruction. Victoria Temperance Societies have been formed on Washingtonian principles. It is computed that one thousand drunkards in Canada have been reformed during the year, while two thousand more have sunk into the drunkard's grave. But the nature of their institutions and the example of persons in high and honorable stations, sanctioning the use of alcoholic stimulants, are great hinderances to the advance of the cause; still, the friends of the enterprise feel confident of success.

A gentleman of Bermuda writes our Secretary, April 23:—‘I have much pleasure in stating that the march of tetotalism is onward—at the annual issue of the ‘spirit licenses’ in this island, in one parish not one license was taken; in the same parish, a vessel has been built and launched—no spirit or intoxicating beverage used by the workmen—a new era in the history of Bermuda. The cause has progressed on its own basis. No adventitious influence of rank or wealth has at all propped it. The apathy of the influential men of the community is felt here. The clergy look on. The roll-book contains upwards of 1000 signatures.’

In Hamburg, the temperance cause is making rapid progress. The temperance society there numbers 1,020 members, and a respectable periodical is established. In the north of Germany the Grand Duke of Oldenburg has built, near Putia, a brewery on a large scale, to divert the common people from the use of spirituous liquors by the free supply of a cheap beer, an effort resembling that of the early friends of temperance in America.

In Sweden good progress is making, though amid violent opposition. According to the governmental returns the number of distilleries has been reduced in four years from 160 to 120,000. Mr. Baird’s book has not yet been published in the Russ and Finnish languages. An edition has appeared in the Danish and copies have been sent to Norway and Iceland.

From the Cape of Good Hope has been received the first report of the Total Abstinence Society, Nov. 1841.

“The number of members in Port Elizabeth Soc. is 150 Europeans, and 350 persons of color. Among the latter we cannot avoid noticing with heartfelt satisfaction the success of the principles in promoting industry, cleanliness, decency of apparel, and attendance on public worship. Their marriage feasts and funeral solemnities are conducted with great propriety, and their general conduct is such as was unknown among the aborigines of the colony a few years ago. Yet there is still immense labor for the Christian tetotaler to perform. In *Graham’s Town* the cause of total abstinence is making advances of no common importance. A few drunkards have been reclaimed, 240 white persons have signed the pledge.

‘Your Committee have continued to receive regularly the Temperance Advocate, published at Sydney, New South Wales. It is pleasant to see so able a paper published on the other side of the globe. It cannot fail there to be highly useful. It estimates that £10,000 had been there saved from the grasp of the publican, though it had surprisingly fallen into the hands of the butcher,

baker, grocer, tailor, &c. Thirty notorious drunkards in one place had been induced to sign the T. A. pledge by a Catholic clergyman, all of whom gave good evidence of permanent reform.

An active society is in correspondence with your committee at Lodiana in India, where temperance societies are formed among the British troops at nearly all the stations. Ardent spirit in those distant regions is easily relinquished, but wine and beer are thought indispensable, especially by the officers. But public opinion is rapidly advancing in favor of the cause. A total abstinence society is formed at the stations including all the church members. "Our prayers," say they, "are with you; your success is indispensable to our own. The world can never be converted to God till the monster is exterminated."

Your Committee still send monthly, 200 Journals to Bombay, subscribed for by the excellent Archdeacon Jeffries.

The conflict of China in resisting the introduction of opium has been deeply interesting to the friends of temperance. It was a temperance war, which has been lost sight of in a measure amid the conflicts of the two mighty powers. But its true character and importance are still viewed with interest by a few.

A correspondent of the Union writes our Secretary from Borneo, Nov. 12, 1841:—"As the American Temperance Union is laboring for the whole world, it cannot be unmindful of the vast family of the Chinese. Myriads of eyes are now turned towards China. The statesman is watching with deep concern the turn of political events. The commercial community is agitated with alternate hopes and fears in relation to trade or no trade. But the Christian looks upon the drama for higher purposes and nobler ends. He sees here a train of events which is to eventuate in pouring the light of the gospel day upon all that great portion of the human race. But before the happy period arrives, all obstacles must be removed. The greatest of these will no doubt be found to arise from the the use of opium, arrack, wine, &c. Whether there is more intemperance from opium or from liquors of various kinds it is difficult to tell. The disastrous effects of intemperance in a country so thickly peopled as China, must be great beyond all calculation. Doubtless nearly all the pauperism, crime, disease and death, may be traced to this prolific source. We must act the part of intercessors now, and as soon as the Empire is open, those who can must attack the strong hold of the enemy and labor first of all to banish every particle of "black mud," and every particle of intoxicating liquor from the Celestial dominions. Only by this can we hope to see this wonderful nation become a trophy in the Redeemer's crown."

From the Sandwich Islands the temperance information has been less favorable than in some previous years. The repeal of the law forbidding the importation of alcohol into the Islands, effected by the French treaty, was followed by large importation and sale of the article by the French consul and others. The consequences were disastrous. The formerly quiet town of Honolulu, became a scene of revelry and noise, and the resort of the vicious, never before surpassed. In a letter to our Secretary, dated Sept. 1841, an American missionary writes, "I have been down to Lahaina. There is lying a schooner from New Holland with a hundred barrels of rum on board. Four barrels have just been rolled ashore and sold to a foreign resident who is fitting up a sailor's boarding-house, *alias*, a *drunkery*. The captain will doubtless find other purchasers, so that Lahaina will be drenched with rum during the ensuing season." "I occupy a post of labor twenty miles from Lahaina, and remote from any harbor visited by large ships, but the plague is reaching us. There are some ten foreigners in this neighborhood, nearly all of whom visit Lahaina during the shipping season for the purpose of trade. Some of these are reviving their taste for strong drink, and are prostrate in the dust. I intend to introduce your Journal among them. I hope it may be read, and be the instrument in the hand of God of reclaiming them from this besotting sin. O, I bid you God speed; you will triumph ultimately, though the struggle may be protracted." By the king of the islands a law has been published, prohibiting his subjects making and using intoxicating drinks, and the revolutionary movement of the French has been in some measure checked.

The Committee have extended their report beyond the ordinary limits. Their apology is the unusual press of matter which has flowed in upon them, and the numerous topics of interest on which they have been called to express an opinion. In common with thousands of others, they look with deep solicitude upon the continued advance of a cause in which are involved the dearest interests of humanity, and which now promise to be every where triumphant. The many fundamental principles of temperance, long opposed, seem now to be almost universally admitted; and the numerous obstacles which have obstructed our path, pride, fashion, interest, prejudice, all vanish before the triumphant conqueror.

TEN MILLIONS of the population of our globe, it is now believed, are from principle practising total abstinence from intoxicating drinks, being a gain of more than half a million a year from the commencement of our enterprise. In Sweden, 40,000 distilleries,

small indeed, have put out their fires in four years. In Ireland almost every department of industry, every source of wealth, every fountain of pleasure, the moral and intellectual strength of the nation is profiting by our enterprise. In our own country more than twenty millions of capital have been diverted from business and from indulgences most ruinous to all the best interest of men, and will in future, we trust, be used for the improvement of farms, the increase of manufactures, the purchase of meat, bread, clothing, furniture, the education of children, the support of the Gospel, and whatever promotes the well-being of man.

From this Report it will be seen that there is a vast variety of agencies at work in our land for the extirpation of the evil under which we have been groaning;—the organized State Societies, with their county and town auxiliaries, the Irish associations, the Washingtonian Societies, Legislative and Congressional Societies, the Juvenile Associations, the Sunday school and Tract agencies, Female Societies, scientific lecturers, missionary churches and pulpit sermons,—all eminently useful and necessary, and all moving on harmoniously to the accomplishment of the desired object.

And yet, in these palmy days of temperance, there may be such a false security and relaxation of effort, that we may fail of most important objects; and failing now, may lose them for ever. A few things the Committee would press upon the temperance public.

1. Constant and unremitted effort should be made to secure the reformation of every unfortunate drunkard in the United States. To that individual and to his family and friends such reformation is of infinite importance. And the day will not have arrived for a general jubilee, until every such individual is snatched from the alcoholic fires.

2. In the second place, constant and careful attention should be paid to those individuals who have been reclaimed from habits of intemperance, to confirm them in sobriety. They should be taken by the hand, furnished with employment, treated with kindness, compassion and respect, and made to forget all their former degradation, and rise with their families to respectability, usefulness and happiness.

3. A third great object demanding attention is, the securing to as great an extent as possible, a change in all the taverns, hotels, and steamboats, and prevailing on all engaged in the business to renounce the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drink. This must be done by individual application, in a spirit of kindness. Until it is done, intemperance is not subdued in the land. While thousands on thousands are dependant for their support on the

sale, a constant and almost irresistible effort will be made to induce the weak to buy and drink. The entire breaking up of the traffic throughout the land should be a special object with all the three million signers to the temperance pledge.

4. Signing the pledge. This is the great instrumentality of fastening the reformation upon the world. It interferes with no obligations or duties. It is a renunciation of no privilege. And it places the individual, by his own voluntary act, by self-respect and by public sentiment beyond all future use of the intoxicating cup. It should now be made national in America, as in Ireland; the great business in every temperance meeting to which a lecture, speech or song, should only be subservient. Old and young, high and low, rich and poor, learned and unlearned, should at once be invited to sign the pledge. Let no temperance man leave uninvited those within the circle of his influence.

5. The perfection of the temperance enterprise in the church. The church has a power to perfect and a power to hinder this enterprise which belongs to no other body. On her, therefore, rests a tremendous responsibility which should be felt by every individual member. And every individual understanding the subject should now give himself no rest until he is instrumental in the hands of God in bringing every minister and every professed Christian within the circle of his influence, to take a decided stand in the cause of temperance. The church may feel that she does not need the "earth to help the woman," but if she does not improve the present great excitement throughout the country to purify herself, and actually suffers temperance in the church to sink below temperance in the world, the evil we deprecate will never be eradicated; and not only will the church entail upon herself a curse for all future ages, but the temperance enterprise will be left to struggle against an impassable barrier.

6. An enrolment of all the children of the nation in the ranks of the Cold Water army. The rising generation must be brought to breast the desolating evil that it may not pass by them to future generations. And it is believed it may be done in every state and village at this moment with little toil; diffusing among our youthful millions new sources of purest happiness, and training them up in the exercise of a moral influence which will unite them and those who come after them in every department of human benevolence in the country and the world.

On all the friends of temperance in every association, the Committee would earnestly press the importance of gathering up and communicating correct statistics, both on the extent and evil

of intemperance and the progress of the work of reform,—the true condition of societies, the proportion of reformed individuals, the number of such that have joined Christian churches, the state of the traffic in intoxicating drinks, the movements among children and youth, the difficulties in the way of the work, encouragements to increased exertion and all other information that may be valuable and useful.

With these suggestions, the Committee commit the cause, with all its important bearings upon the temporal and eternal interests of men, to the wisdom, benevolence and zeal of its friends and supporters, and above all, to Him from whence all good things flow, and to whom must be given for ever all the glory of success.

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT,

Showing the number of Distilleries and gallons of Ardent Spirits distilled in the United States; the number of Breweries and of gallons produced by them; and the amount of Capital invested, and the number of persons employed in such Distilleries and Breweries, as returned by the Marshals with the Census of 1840. Also, the number of gallons of *domestic* distilled spirits, beer and ale, *exported* during the year ending Sept. 30, 1840—showing the quantity of each consumed in the United States.

States and Territories.	No. of Distilleries.	Gallons Distilled.	No. of Breweries.	Gallons Brewed.	Capital Invested.	No. of persons employed.
Maine,	3	190,000	..	..	\$ 29,000	7
New Hampshire,	5	51,244	1	3,000	15,998	7
Massachusetts,	37	5,177,910	7	429,800	963,100	154
Rhode Island,	4	855,000	3	89,600	139,000	42
Connecticut,	70	215,892	..	..	50,380	42
Vermont,	2	3,500	1	12,800	8,850	5
New York,	212	11,973,815	83	6,059,122	3,107,066	1,486
New Jersey,	219	334,017	6	206,375	230,870	394
Pennsylvania,	1,010	6,240,193	87	12,765,974	1,589,471	1,607
Delaware,	..	..	3	39,500	8,000	9
Maryland,	73	366,213	11	828,140	185,790	199
Virginia,	1,454	865,725	5	32,960	187,212	1,631
North Carolina,	2,802	1,051,979	..	17,431	180,200	1,422
South Carolina,	251	102,288	..	..	14,342	219
Georgia,	393	126,746	22	..	28,600	218
Alabama,	189	127,230	7	200	34,212	220
Mississippi,	14	3,150	2	132	910	12
Louisiana,	5	285,520	1	2,400	110,000	27
Tennessee,	1,426	1,109,107	6	1,835	218,182	1,341
Kentucky,	889	1,763,685	50	214,589	315,308	1,092
Ohio,	390	6,329,467	59	1,422,584	893,119	798
Indiana,	323	1,787,108	20	189,392	292,316	500
Illinois,	150	1,551,684	11	90,300	138,155	233
Missouri,	293	508,368	7	374,700	189,976	365
Arkansas,	53	26,415	..	..	10,205	38
Michigan,	34	337,761	10	308,696	124,200	116
Florida,	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wisconsin,	3	8,300	3	14,200	14,400	11
Iowa,	2	4,310	..	..	1,500	3
Dis. of Columbia,	1	6,000	1	165,000	67,000	25
Exported,	10,306	41,402,627 1,024,537	406	23,267,730 105,159	\$9,147,368	12,223
Am't consumed in the U. States,		40,378,090		23,162,571		

STATEMENT,

Showing the number of gallons of Distilled Spirits, of Wines and of Beer, Ale and Porter imported, and re-exported, during the year ending September 30, 1840, and the quantity—being the difference between the importations and exportations—consumed in the United States.

	No. of Gallons Imported.	No. of Gallons Exported.	Consumed in the United States.	Domestic Manufactures consumed in the U. S.	Whole quantity consumed in U. S.
Distilled Spirits,	2,867,494	184,700	2,682,794	40,378,090	43,060,884
Wines,	5,012,119	263,757	4,748,362		4,748,362
Beer, Ale, and } Porter, }	150,776	2,504	148,272	23,162,571	23,310,833

Number of gallons of Distilled Spirits, Wine, Beer, Ale, and Porter consumed in the United States, 71,120,089

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

FRIDAY, FEB. 25, 1842.

The Society met at 7 o'clock, P. M. in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and was opened with a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Tuston, chaplain of the Senate.

An address was then delivered by the President, the Hon. George N. Briggs.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Williams, of Connecticut, seconded by the Rev. John Marsh, Corresponding Secretary of the American Temperance Union,

Resolved, That devout gratitude is due to Almighty God for his signal interposition in behalf of our nation, in delivering it in so great a measure from those ravages of intemperance which threatened to overwhelm and destroy it; and that it is incumbent on every philanthropist and patriot to give the temperance cause his approbation and support, that its valuable principles may prevail throughout the country and the world.

Upon which resolution Mr. Marsh addressed the audience.

On motion of the Hon. Lewis Biggs, of New York, seconded by Dr. Thomas Sewall, of Washington:

Resolved, That the effect of alcoholic drinks upon the physical constitution of man, as displayed in the enfeebling of his powers, the creation of a predisposition to disease and death, and the transmission of their effects to his offspring, furnish arguments of total abstinence, which should be brought forward constantly and prominently for the consideration of the public.

Dr. Sewall illustrated the grounds taken in the resolution by reference to his painted delineations of the human stomach at different stages—from a state of perfect health to that of death by *delirium tremens*.

On motion of the Hon. Millard Fillmore, of New York, it was then *Resolved*, That the exhibition of the effects of alcoholic drinks upon the human stomach by means of drawings, is the commencement of a new effort, and imparts a fresh impulse to the cause of temperance, being admirably calculated to reform the drunkard and confirm sober men in the practice of total abstinence.

Resolved, That the essay of Dr. Thomas Sewall, entitled "*Pathology of Drunkenness*," with plates of the human stomach, as published by E. C. Delevan, Esq., in the *Enquirer*, should be extensively circulated in this and other countries; and that the enlarged drawings of the drunkard's stomach exhibited at this meeting, should be possessed by all temperance societies, and be permanently exposed to view in all suitable places of public resort.

On motion of Hon. Thomas W. Gilmer, of Virginia,

Resolved, That it be recommended to the young men of America, especially to all who purpose devoting themselves to the service of their country, to shun at all times and on all occasions, in the hours of severe study, in professional labor, on festive occasions, and at political meetings, the intoxicating bowl, always unnecessary, always dangerous, and often ruining some of the brightest hopes of the nation.

Mr. Gilmer enforced these sentiments in an able address to the meeting; when, on motion of the Hon. B. Burnell, of Massachusetts, it was

Resolved, That intemperance, by enervating the physical energies and wasting the resources of the people, and by corrupting that moral sentiment on which alone our Government can rest for support, is dangerous to our institutions; and that it is the duty of statesmen, legislators, and all in authority, to use their influence in all suitable ways to banish this evil from the land.

Mr. Burnell addressed the meeting on the last resolution, and having concluded,

On motion of the Hon. J. R. Giddings of Ohio, it was

Resolved, That as all intoxicating drinks are at variance with the laws of our physical and moral being, and justly come into condemnation as sources of intemperance, we feel it our duty to pledge ourselves to entire abstinence from them as a beverage, nor can any law of hospitality or fashion make it incumbent on us to provide them for others.

The Hon. Thomas F. Marshall, of Kentucky, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the custom, at public entertainments, or fashionable dining parties, among gentlemen and ladies, of pledging each other, and drinking healths in wine, is a serious obstacle to the advancement of the temperance cause among those classes where it prevails, and has no foundation in the natural principles of good taste, true hospitality, or refined manners.

Mr. Marshall supported his resolution by an address of much ability, wit, and humor, for more than an hour.

The Hon. Christopher Morgan, of New York, then offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That the cause of temperance is deeply interesting to the female sex, and has so enlisted the spirit of love, patience, and fortitude which eminently distinguish our fair countrywomen, that, under the further benignant smiles of Divine Providence, we may reasonably anticipate its complete triumph.

Which resolution was unanimously adopted.

On motion of the Hon. James Irvin of Pennsylvania, seconded by Mr. J. H. W. Hawkins, of Baltimore.

Resolved, That we view with great pleasure and admiration the impulse which has been given to the temperance reform by those who have had the moral strength to burst the chains which bound them, and the moral courage to go forth and give the weight of their experience to the cause, and that we hail with peculiar satisfaction these newly organized and powerful auxiliaries to the temperance enterprise.

After a few remarks by Mr. Hawkins, the meeting adjourned at a late hour. The meeting was also addressed in an interesting manner, by Mr. William K. Mitchell, President of the first Washington Temperance Society of Baltimore, and Capt. Thomas Lane.

WASTE FROM THE USE OF INTOXICATING DRINKS.

Extract from the Speech of the Hon. Mr. Burnell, before the Congressional Total Abstinence Society, Feb. 27, 1842.

I will not detain you upon this topic with even a general statement of other facts and arguments. But I cannot forbear a brief commentary upon the direct waste committed by the manufacture and consumption of domestic spirits in this country. In turning over, a few days since, the statistics of the nation, I was forcibly struck with the facts relating to this subject. I invite your attention to them.

And first. In these United States there are produced 36,343,326 gallons of distilled spirits. The cost per gallon to the consumer is not probably less than fifty cents, making the aggregate cost, in round numbers, EIGHTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. Cast this into the public Treasury, and the nation would not exhibit the mortifying spectacle of a resort to temporary expedients for the means wherewithal to meet the public creditor. It is almost adequate to maintain the navy, to maintain the army, to maintain the civil Government of our country. Yet the principal part of this vast amount of means is as utterly wasted as if turned into the sea.

Another view may be presented comprehending the amount of all intoxicating drinks imported into this country, as well as distilled spirits of domestic production consumed in the United States.

For 1840 the importation of spirits from foreign nations was 2,867,494 gallons, valued at the custom-house at \$1,592,564; to which add fifty percent. to consumers, making	\$2,388,846
The quantity of wines imported was 4,825,943 gallons, valued at the custom-house at \$1,857,738; to which add fifty per centum as before, making	2,796,607
The quantity of ale, beer, and porter imported was 150,776 gallons, valued at the custom-house at \$135,485; to which add fifty per centum as before, making	203,227
	5,378,680
Exports of foreign spirits: Gallons, 184,700; value \$144,339	
Exports of foreign wines: Gallons, 263,757; value 171,804	
Exports of foreign ale, beer, and porter; Gallons, 2,504; value	2,070
	318,267
Consumed of foreign spirits, wine, ale, beer, and porter, in value	\$5,060,413

Production of spirits in the United States,	36,343,326	
gallons; value in round numbers	-	\$18,000,000
Production of wine; Gallons, 286,627; value	-	143,000
Production of ale, beer, and porter.	No return.	
		18,143,000
Exports of domestic spirits; Gallons, 1,024,537; value		412,037
Value of domestic spirits and wines consumed in the United States	-	17,730,963
Value of foreign spirits, wine, ale, beer, and porter, consumed in the United States	-	5,060,413
Value of foreign and domestic spirits, wine, &c.	-	\$22,791,376

The aggregate debts of the several States is \$198,367,455, or, in round numbers, \$200,000,000. The interest on that debt, at five per centum, would be \$10,000,000. Thus, then, it appears that the annual consumption of intoxicating drinks in this country, in value, would pay the annual interest on the debts of all the States, and leave nearly \$13,000,000 applicable to the extinguishment of the debts themselves.

TEMPERANCE ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

At the eighth annual meeting of the Temperance Society of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of the State of New-York, February, 1841, Dr. Daniel J. Macgowan was appointed a delegate to corresponding societies in Europe.

The secretary has received several communications; and as, during the recess of the college, members in distant parts of the land can be addressed only through the medium of the press, it is believed the publication of the following will encourage those laboring in this philanthropic cause.

TO DAVID P. HOLTON, M. D. CORRESPONDING SECRETARY, &c.

Paris, April 12, 1842.

Dear Sir,—I regret my inability to communicate much information concerning the progress of the temperance reform on the continent of Europe. Other subjects have so occupied my time, that I have been unable to devote much attention to this great cause. From the observations which I have made in this metropolis, and in some other large cities in the north of France, I am persuaded that intemperance prevails to as great an extent in those places as it does in the cities of our own country. Indeed, I do not think that the streets of New-York, in her worst days, presented more cases of intoxication than do the streets of Paris. All ages and both sexes are alike its victims. The intemperance of this country is, however, chiefly confined to the large cities, and, for the most part, is occasioned by the use of brandy.

The intoxicating properties of the wine used by the laboring people is more likely to derange the stomach than the brain.

Delirium tremens, so frequently met with in American practice, as a result of intemperance is very rarely met with in the hospitals of France. Since my residence here I have not met with it, nor have I heard of an unequivocal case.

In Geneva, though in the midst of a wine-producing country, the

vice of drunkenness prevails to a most desolating extent, occasioned by the use of both ardent spirits and wine. Some philanthropic physicians of that city, who are making vigorous efforts for the promotion of temperance, have promised to send me some information on the subject, which may be interesting to the friends of the cause in the United States. In the north of Europe the prospect is cheering: the accompanying letter will afford some information concerning the reformation in Sweden and in Germany.

DANIEL J. MACGOWAN.

FROM BARON BERZELIUS TO DR. MACGOWAN.

Stockholm, March 5, 1842.

Sir,—You have honored me by asking for information respecting temperance in Sweden. I shall endeavor to comply with the request. It is difficult to state what requires to be done for the advancement of temperance, as the same means do not everywhere produce the same effects. The only thing to be generally recommended is, I believe, patience and perseverance among the friends of the cause; for the customs of a people cannot be immediately changed.

With us temperance societies have produced much good, and appear to be the only means by which one can hope for success. They annually increase; and the example set by those who become members is the means of drawing many with them. In Sweden, intemperance is most common in the cities. The workmen frequently become intoxicated, and thus render their families poor and miserable. In the country their state is less deplorable in this respect. There are confirmed drunkards, but their number is not so great in everyday life as at their assembling at fairs, the visits to town, the public sales, etc. The number of drunkards is always considerable, especially of those who, after having been sober during five or six months, become intoxicated, and in their delirium commit crimes which render them miserable during the remainder of their lives. A third, at least, of the cases judged at our tribunals, were perpetrated by persons who would not have done so if they had been sober. This is the darkest side of intemperance.

The most essential hinderance to temperance in Sweden is an establishment of the state. The agricultural population has reserved to itself the preparation of brandy; and this is a right attached to the soil. Thus each owner of land naturally desires to profit by his possession. We have had one hundred and sixty thousand brandy distilleries in Sweden. Of course they are usually retail establishments; they are worked badly, and afford but little profit. But the produce is always easily sold in the environs, and supplies the distiller with ready money, by emptying the pockets of the workmen who cannot make their own brandy. As long as this law respecting the preparation of brandy continues, so long can no radical good be effected for the cause of temperance; especially as the workmen think two or three glasses of brandy absolutely necessary for their daily beverage. We have here greater obstacles to overcome than are to be met with elsewhere; but that, sooner or later, they will be surmounted, I have not a doubt; and as an evidence that I am probably not mistaken, I have the pleasure of informing you, that according to the statistics of the register of contributions, more than forty thousand distilleries are to be subtracted from the one hundred and sixty thousand we had four years ago. Such has been the effect of temperance societies.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM THE REV. T. MATHEW.

The following letter has been addressed by the Apostle of Temperance to Mr. Richard Allen, of High-Street, Dublin:—

"Cork, April 7, 1842.

MY DEAR FRIEND—Long absence from Cork, and almost incessant administration of the total abstinence pledge since my return, prevented me from reading your esteemed letter until this morning. I thank you for the information you have given respecting the sensation excited amongst our friends in England by Sir Robert Peel's statement. The premier only intended to convey that the revenue from whisky was larger last year than in the year '39 '40. This fact should not cast a gloom over our prospects, for tetotalism is pursuing its onward course, and will, with the Divine assistance, finally triumph. Sir R. Peel is a friend to morality, and consequently to temperance; and when he added, 'or from other causes,' he spoke from the impulse of his Christian feelings, and not as a great political leader. The almost total abandonment of malt liquor has increased the consumption of whisky amongst certain classes. The great exportation to England for the rectifiers, and the vast quantity manufactured into what are falsely named temperance cordials, have contributed to swell the amount of the whisky revenue. During the year '39 and '40 there was an universal panic amongst the spirit dealers, who were consequently anxious to exhaust their stock; but during the last year, finding a steady though slow demand, they have taken in a fresh and large supply. Distillers, also, of small capital, are forcing sales on any terms, to keep their establishments at work. Besides, tetotalism is ascending very slowly into the higher classes, and many of them drink more than ever to antagonize our principles. There are other powerfully influential causes, to which I dare not more than allude; but which, blessed be the mercy of God, have latterly almost ceased to exist. Be not alarmed, my dear Mr. Allen, temperance is not retrograding. At this moment I am honored by more than seventy pressing invitations from the Roman Catholic prelates and clergy, to administer the total abstinence pledge in different parts of Ireland. Give me but time, and with the aid of the Great Jehovah, we will wave our pure and spotless banner over the length and breadth of the land.

It would not be difficult to ascertain what portion of the whisky revenue has been collected from retailers, and what from the custom-houses, but it is unnecessary. Our tetotalers are faithful to their pledge—they are proud of their sobriety—are inspired with a spirit of self-respect—they are rational beings, and Christians, and will never again, Esau-like, sell their glorious birthright. Thanking you, in the name of humanity and religion, for all you have labored in the cause of your fellow creatures, I am, my dear friend, yours devotedly,

THEOBALD MATHEW.

WATERFORD—IRELAND.

VALUABLE TESTIMONIES TO THE BENEFITS OF TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

We are presented with the testimonies of fifteen mercantile concerns in the bacon and butter trade; of twelve in the corn trade; of ten concerns as general merchants, timber merchants, builders, &c., &c.; of three foundries; one glass and salt work. Respecting most of these establishments particular testimonies are given. Besides these, are

tobacco manufactories, tallow-chandlers, tanners, coopers, butchers, bakers, &c. In all these instances there is not one it appears that the work is not done quite as well as when the men used intoxicating drinks, whilst on the other hand, several of the reports from foundries, and those concerns in which the most exhausting labor is performed, declare that the men do their work better than they did before becoming tetotalers; and we have, as might be expected, very striking testimonies to the improved habits and manners of the men, and of the greater confidence placed in them by their masters. Such is the substance of the report for the year 1840; that for 1841, which has just been forwarded to us, is, if possible, yet more encouraging, inasmuch, as the additional experience of a twelvemonth is adduced in confirmation of the previous report.

The last report commences with a testimony to the general 'fidelity of the working classes to their pledge'—also, that the tetotalers look remarkably well and cheerful. They testify that they can go through their work more easily than when they used intoxicating liquors. 'Those in the corn stores are all tetotalers except about fifteen, and all are faithful save five or six. Although the labor is hard, they enjoy excellent health and spirits, and testify that they are better able to endure hard work than they were before.

'In the Iron foundries all the men are tetotalers, and though their labor is perhaps the severest of any, they are faithful observants.

'The smiths generally are faithful and industrious, particularly those employed in the concerns of Jacob and Sons.'

In the copper mines of Knockmahon more than one thousand persons are daily employed, about 800 of whom have taken the pledge, and only a few of whom have violated it. Before the introduction of the system, the workmen were much given to intemperance; they were difficult of management, frequently disobedient, idle, quarrelsome, often sick, neglectful of their families; many of them without a change of raiment for Sundays. Since the introduction of temperance, the face of things is quite changed for the better.

The miners, who are greatly exposed to cold, heat, and hard labor, state that they are now better able to labor, and in the enjoyment of better health. The average amount of wages now paid monthly at these mines is about £2,300. Heretofore they usually earned only about £1,900 monthly, of which it is supposed they spent in intoxicating drinks about £500 a month; but few accidents now occur, where formerly there were many.

At the cotton factory at Portlaw there are more than a thousand persons employed, and the testimony is equally favorable. One of the principal managers observed, 'We find all classes improved by the introduction of temperance; and those who have hard labor, such as blacksmiths, iron mechanists, carpenters, &c., testify that their health is improved, and that they can go through their work with more ease than when they used intoxicating liquors.'

From an English Paper.

TETOTALISM EMINENTLY FAVORABLE TO RELIGION.

1. "It has excited inquiry and concern about religion. What we mean is this—that hundreds of persons who, before they became Tetotalers, never thought about religion—about their souls—about God—eternity—heaven or hell: as soon as they became tetotalers, they began to think seriously on all these subjects—were greatly humbled on account of their past neglect—sought eagerly for information—and

evinced deep concern for the salvation of their souls, and a preparation for the everlasting bliss of heaven.

2. It has led to a diligent use of the means of obtaining religion.
3. It has brought men into the enjoyment of religion.
4. It has assisted to maintain a consistent profession of religion.
5. It has brought many who had gone astray, back into the path of religion.
6. It has greatly enlarged religious congregations and churches.
7. It has promoted revivals of genuine religion.
8. It has augmented the resources of religious institutions."

ADULTERATIONS.

LOUISVILLE, KY., April 2d, 1842.

For the information of those persons of both sexes, who still continue to drink and use their favorite beverages of Whisky, Brandy, Wines, Cordials, and Syrups, I have thought proper, for their especial benefit, to publish to the world, a number of the articles that are used in their composition. Having been engaged in the Rectifying and Mixing of Liquors for the last twenty years, I presume few will dispute my authority. If I had time I would give a more extensive expose, but enough will be found in this communication, to show that the Liquors, Wines, and Cordials used in this Nation, are a perfect poison.

French Brandy is made of double or treble rectified Whisky, or Apple Brandy, by running through charcoal, to which is added New England or New Orleans Rum, gumkino, spirit of nitre, Spanish saffron, or Spanish juice.

Rectified Whisky is run through charcoal, and when too weak they add oil of vitriol, cut with sweet oil and Alcohol.—Gin is Whisky run through charcoal; there is juniper berries and oils of a very pernicious nature distilled, and then it is called Gin Flavoring.

Champagne Wine, so called, is nothing more than a solution of sugar of lead, sugar and whisky and fixed air—Cider has been tried, but, whisky is the best. There is no syrups can be made without alcohol to cut the oils.

Ninety-nine hundredths of all the Wine drank in this country is also made in it, and the process mostly used is as follows: take whisky and pass it through charcoal and extract all the oils which flavor it, then mix with the various species of wine they wish to make, and color with burnt sugar. The following are some of the articles that are used in the trade:

Henbane, capsecum, copperas, sulphuric acid, nox vomica, grains of paradise, hartshorn shavings, coculis indicus, quassia, green vitriol, salt of steel, logwood, allum, and dirty water.

I would give the exact quantities, but there might be found persons who would take the advantage of their acquired knowledge and make more of the poisonous drug.

Respectfully, &c.

AN OLD RECTIFIER.

WINE.—Professor W. Parker, of the Crosby street College, says that, "from the extensive adulterations of wine, it is hardly to be expected that we should obtain it pure, even if it might be allowed. Two thousand pipes of wine are imported, and fifty-two thousand drank, in the United States, annually; so that a large part of it is manufactured of deleterious substances. For every gallon of pure wine actually imported, twenty-five gallons of spurious wine are sold. It is a strang

delusion to suppose that wine is free from alcohol. He was opposed to this destroyer, in all its forms as a beverage, either in a white, a red, or a claret coat.

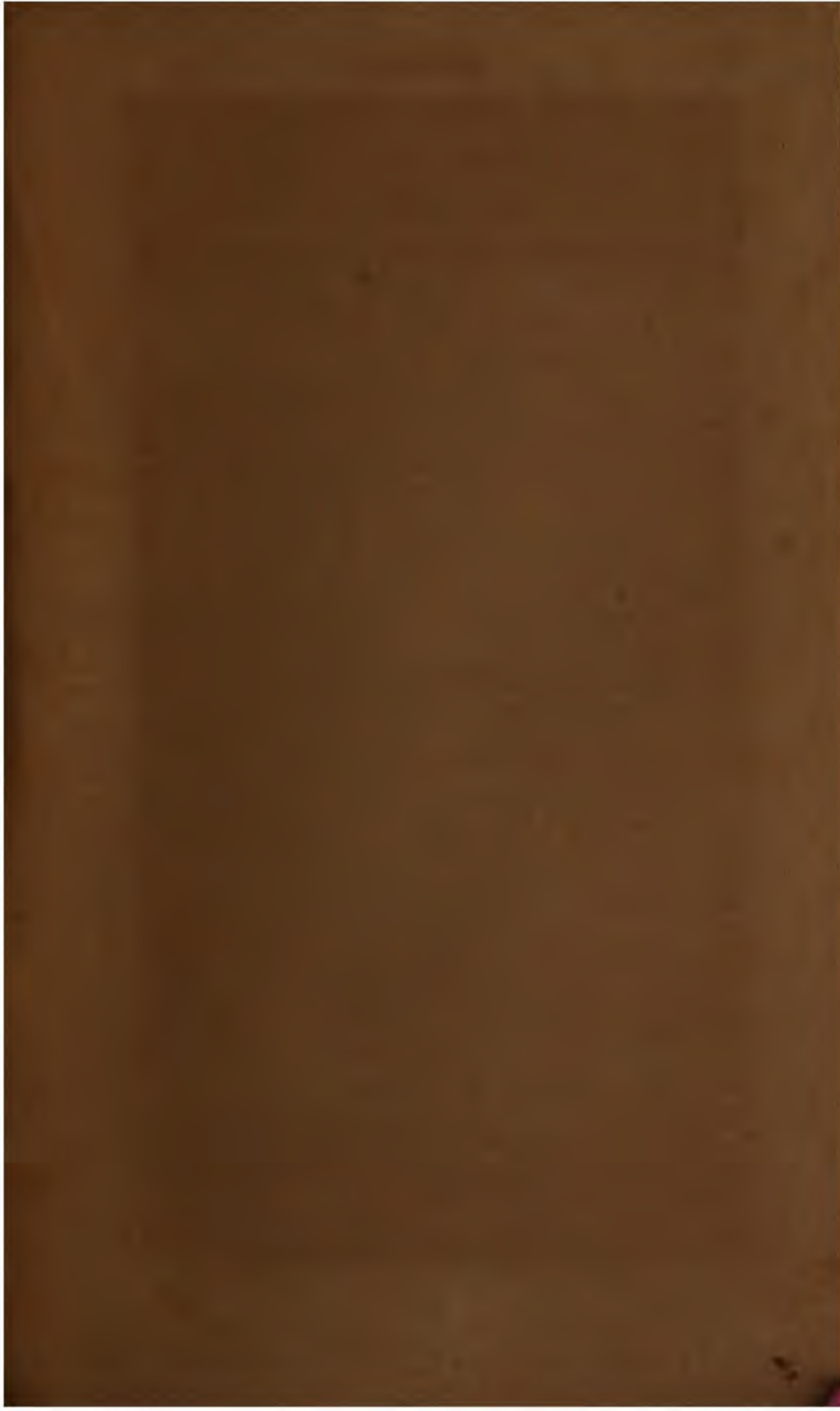
"Alcohol is a poison, and does not afford nourishment; it should be used as opium or arsenic is used. Physicians know it to be a poison by its effects; they judge of its symptoms the same as of any other poison. Physicians who have a strong appetite for stimulants are very much given to prescribe them to their patients, and leave traces of their circuit in the demoralizing and ruinous effects of their prescriptions."

GREAT WORK IN CHARLESTON, S. C.

LETTER FROM A GENTLEMAN IN CHARLESTON TO DR. PALMER IN NEW YORK,

Charleston, 9th May, 1842.

DEAR SIR—I am happy to be able to state that our good city, and indeed our entire Carolina, is now wide awake in the temperance reform. You will hardly believe me when I tell you, that in Charleston we now have *five* Temperance Societies—four of which are Total Abstinence, embracing at least twelve hundred good men and true, and all this accomplished within the last three months. We have meetings in the city every Wednesday and Thursday evening, and on the neck on some other night. Each of these meetings are crowded to overflowing, and is invariably closed with a Temperance ode, original or selected, which it is found produces a very happy effect. I shall send you by some packet vessel, a copy of the Charleston Total Abstinence Circular to the citizens of S. C., and, if I can procure them, a copy of each hymn lately sung. Every evening large accessions are made; and it would make your heart leap for joy, were I to mention the names of *many*—yes, *very* many notorious drunkards, and other persons exposed to the vortex, who have thrown off this yoke of bondage, and are now clothed and in their right mind on the subject. We have had a visit from a Mr. Taylor of U. C., a reformed inebriate and a Washingtonian, and his labors here have had the very happiest effect in waking up many and giving tone to public feeling everywhere. His visit to Aiken has met with unexampled success. Every male adult but four or five had united with the Society, embracing some twenty or more "hard cases." The consequence has been, the retail and wholesale dealers have abandoned the traffic and become zealous supporters of the cause. A Mr. Cary visited Columbia, and there also the good work progresses astonishingly. Among the seamen here a society formed by Mr. T. numbers nearly 400 members. Already have arrangements been made to hold a grand celebration here on the 4th July next: a procession will be formed of all the Societies, arranged under Banners now being worked by the Ladies, and B. R. Carroll has accepted the appointment of Orator. At the head of the Washingtonian T. S. is Doct. M., a man far gone down the hill; and almost all the officers are men of kindred stamp. The Society embrace some notoriously hard drinkers. The interest awakened among all classes by no means flags, but efforts are continually made to search out and bring under the temperance influence all known cases either of moderate habits or dangerous temporisers of what will prove their certain downfall and ruin. Both Mr. Wise's and Mr. Marshall's addresses have been read at the meetings, tracts circulated, and a variety of talent has been called forth.



This Report will be furnished at the office of the American Temperance Union, Clinton Hall, New York; at the Tract Office, Cornhill, Boston; Tract Office, 229 Arch street, Philadelphia; J. W. Tilyards, Baltimore; and Tract Office, Cincinnati, at \$10 00 a hundred. All orders will be punctually attended to.

The Journal of the American Temperance Union is published on the first of every month, at the office of the Union in New York, and furnished to subscribers at one dollar a single copy, and five dollars for ten copies sent to one direction.

REPORT

OF THE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION

1843.

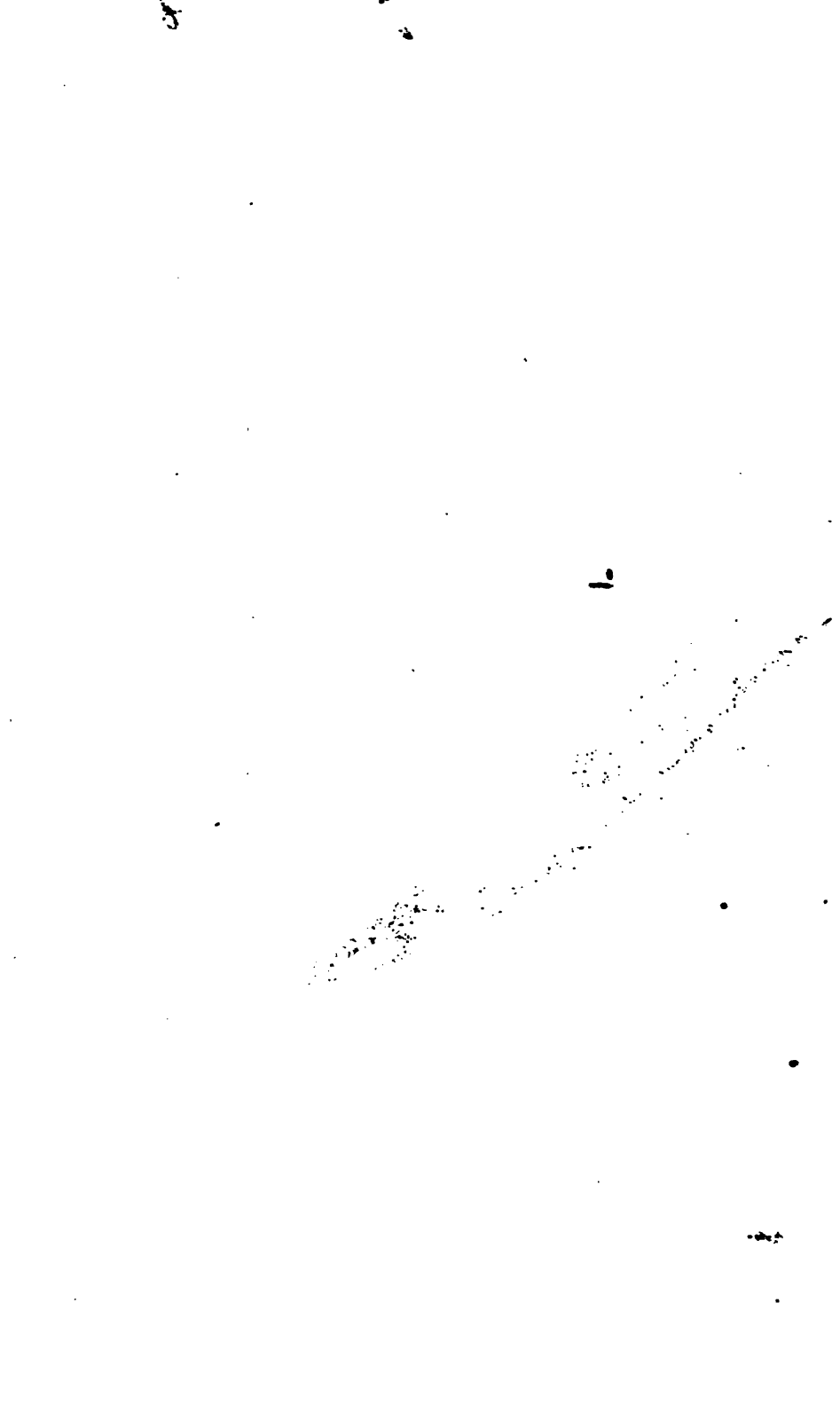
PLEDGE OF THE UNION.

We, the undersigned, do agree, that we will not use intoxicating liquors as a beverage, nor traffic in them; that we will not provide them as an article of entertainment, or for persons in our employment; and that, in all suitable ways, we will discountenance their use throughout the community.

NEW-YORK:

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

1843.



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1843.

S. W. BENEDICT & CO., PRINT.
128 Fulton Street.

SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

THE Seventh Anniversary of the Union was held in this city on Thursday the 11th of May. According to previous invitation, delegates from Auxiliary Societies and friends of temperance met at the office of the Union, in Clinton Hall, at 4 P. M., for the transaction of business and for mutual congratulation. The Rev. Dr. Edwards, one of the Vice Presidents, took the chair, and opened the meeting with prayer. A letter was read from Chancellor Walworth, signifying his acceptance of the office of President, to which he had been invited by the Executive Committee. The following gentlemen were chosen officers of the Union for the year ensuing :

PRESIDENT,

REUBEN HYDE WALWORTH, of New York.

VICE PRESIDENTS,

Lewis Cass, of Michigan,
Theodore Frelinghuysen, of N. Y.,
Lucius M. Sargent, of Mass.,
John Savage, of N. Y.,
Thomas S. Williams, of Ct.,
Lyman Beecher, D.D., of Ohio,
Joseph Duncan of Illinois,
Justin Edwards, D.D., of Mass.,
Edward Kent, of Maine,
Doct. Thomas Sewall, of D. C.,
Erastus Fairbanks, of Vt.,

Stephen A. Tyng, D.D., of Pa.,
John Tappan of Mass.,
Robert Lucas of Iowa,
Harmar Denny, of Pa.,
John B. O'Neal, of S. C.,
Willard Hall, of Del.,
Stephenson Archer, of Md.,
Joseph H. Lumpkin, of Ga.
Rev. J. P. Durbin, D.D., of Pa.,
Franklin Knox, of Mo.,
John Dougal, of Montreal.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

John T. Norton,
Christian Keener,
John W. Leavitt,
E. H. Blatchford,
R. H. M'Curdy,
Thomas Deany,

Edmund Hyatt,
W. E. Dodge,
Bradford R. Wood,
Hiram Barney,
Henry Edwards.

SECRETARY.

John Marsh.

TREASURER.

Jasper Corning.

The annexed resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the continued and wonderful success of the temperance reformation in this and other countries, calls for the liveliest gratitude and praise to Almighty God, and affords encouragement to go forward in our work until the crime, pauperism, suffering and death which intemperance occasions, are banished from the earth.

Resolved, That the success of the Washingtonian effort, and the stability, respectability, usefulness and happiness of so large a portion of the reformed men throughout our country, is the subject both of admiration and thankfulness, and awakens hope, and should inspire us with zeal for the rescue of every unfortunate drunkard in the land.

Resolved, That the common exposure for sale of intoxicating liquors throughout our country, has been the chief cause of that evil intemperance which has in years past swept over the land, and which is still sending affliction into many families, and that it is a subject of gratitude that magistrates and people are to so great an extent refusing to give it license or to raise from it public revenue.

Resolved, That among the many organizations, few are of more importance to the prosperity and success of the temperance cause, than the Cold Water Army, the societies of children and youth, throughout the country; and that they should receive all the support from parents, guardians, instructors and Sunday school teachers, which their great value demands.

Resolved, That female influence is capable of accomplishing most important results in the cause of temperance; and should at all times be solicited and encouraged for changing the drinking usages of the community, reforming the inebriate, and training up on principles of true temperance, the rising generation.

Resolved, That the communication of Chancellor Walworth to the Executive Committee, signifying his acceptance of the office of President of the American Temperance Union, is received by this meeting with great satisfaction; and that we are confident that the American Temperance Union, sustained and guided by men of such wisdom—philanthropy and zeal in the cause, will ever command the confidence and respect of the community.

Resolved, That all temperance organizations in other parts of the world on the total abstinence principle, have the sympathy and hearty cooperation of the American Temperance Union; that we rejoice in the wonderful and glorious emancipation of Ireland; in the steady progress of the cause in England and Scotland; in the noble and successful efforts of Sweden; in the heroic devotedness of the king, chiefs and people of the Sandwich Islands, and in every other temperance effort throughout the world; and we trust that all will be done that can be done to sustain and animate all in their glorious enterprise.

Resolved, That the drawings of the human stomach by Dr. Thomas Sewall, representing the effects of alcoholic liquor upon the moderate drinker, as well as upon him who dies of delirium tremens, are of the greatest value, and should receive the special attention of all temperance lecturers, and be hung up in all suitable places of public resort.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the noble effort of Edward C. Delavan, Esq. to place a copy in all the district schools of the State of New York, and on board of all ships sailing from this port; confident that could it be carried into effect, it would result in great good to the seamen, and in saving thou-

sands of the rising generation from the delusion that moderate drinking is harmless to the human system.

Resolved, That while we rejoice in the reformation of drunkards, the permanence of the temperance reformation depends much on the prevention of all who are as yet uncontaminated with the loathsome and fatal vice, and that it would be the subject of deep regret should the cause in its operations be confined to the one, to the exclusion of the other.

Resolved, That a celebration of the Fourth of July on pure temperance principles be universally recommended, in connexion with our national independance, and that especial care be taken on that day to impress all the children and youth throughout our country with the distinguishing features and momentous value of this great moral revolution.

Whereas the continued action of the American Temperance Union is believed to be of great importance, and constant calls are made upon the Committee for gratuitous publications for this and foreign countries, and great good might now be done by suitable means,

Resolved, That the Executive Committee make an immediate effort to raise by subscription the sum of 2000 dollars, to sustain the Union this year in its operations.

In the evening an immense assemblage was convened at the Broadway Tabernacle to hear the Annual Report, and the addresses which were expected on the occasion. In the absence of the President, the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, Vice President, presided. The meeting was opened by a voluntary on the organ and prayer by Rev. Justin Edwards, D. D..

Jasper Corning, Esq., then read the Treasurer's Report, presenting the following summary :—

The American Temperance Union in account with Jasper Corning, Treasurer.

By sales of Publications	- - - -	\$7,507 14
Sundry Donations and Collections	- - - -	850 20
Dr: To balance of last year	- - - -	394 23
Paid for Paper, printing, &c.	- - - -	5,128 40
Salary of Secretary	- - - -	1,600 00
Rent of Office, clerk hire, &c.	- - - -	1,313 19
Postage, freight, wrapping paper, twine, &c.	- - - -	265 43
Discount on Bills	- - - -	98 54
Books, &c., for sale	- - - -	408 35
Balance due,	- - - -	\$850 80

The Rev. John Marsh, Corresponding Secretary, presented the annual Report of the Executive Committee.

The choir then sang, in a most impressive manner, the fine Anthem, "The Earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof," after which the

HON. GEORGE S. CATLIN, member of Congress elect from Connecticut, addressed the meeting in a very animated and eloquent manner.

Mr. Catlin grieved, he said,* that he could not appear before that audience without embarrassment, though it ought not to be expected of him, for to him the occasion was new, and so were all its magnificent accompaniments. He was unaccustomed, quite, to raise his voice in halls so lofty; he had never tried it before save in the great temple of Nature where the blue ether is its canopy. He had never before stood uncovered where he could behold at a glance so much youth, and beauty, and strong manhood, and venerable age, or where so many hearts were beating and so many breasts swelling with enthusiasm. And I have not yet, said he, been familiar with your jubilees—or anniversaries, where Temperance presides at the Festival. I have attended jubilees before—but always excepting within two years past, the wine has sparkled in the cup, and the invisible spirit of strong drink was there. Here I behold all this changed. The eye is here unclouded and beams with life and intelligence. The heart is elevated and exults over dangers past and foes subdued; it rejoices in the present, and breathes forth fervent aspirations for the universal empire of this heaven-born principle on which depends the life and strength of the American Temperance Union, and the safety and perpetuity of free governments throughout the world. To this principle we are indebted for much; and most of all the humblest individual in all this assembly. To it I am indebted for the physical power which has brought me here; to it I owe my life; had it not been for this my voice would long since have ceased to be heard among men. Not always have I been as you now behold me. I have known long years of cruel bondage to a fearful folly—to the pollution, the degradation of intemperance. And I have known long years of poverty—of deep suffering. My spirit struggled to throw off its chains—but I saw open no way of escape. The dangers thickened around me; I was ready to fall crushed into the grave, and all seemed lost. But the world was told, and I heard it, that in total abstinence there was hope of relief and safety. I heard of the triumphs of Temperance in the land and every where; I heard of those, who in the far-famed Monumental City had thrown off their degradation and renewed their manhood, and gone forth the apostles of the principle that had saved them. I signed the pledge, and the struggle for release from the wretched thralldom was at an end, and I was myself again. As for the rest, you know it all. Suffice it to say, that I was dead and am alive again. I was lost and am found.

But over what a vast multitude of our race had rolled this destroying wave before the Temperance enterprise began! How many thousands of human wrecks have been sunk in the dark and troubled waters of their life, and how many guideless barks have been tossed upon the turbulent bosom of this foul sea, ere the American Temperance Union had its first foundation laid, or the principle of total abstinence was known! It was indeed

* Tribune Report.

high time for a reformation. The patriot, as he looked forth upon the land, beheld the arms of our people palsied, their mental vision obscured, their energies wrecked, and he heaved a fearful sigh for the safety of the land and the cause of truth throughout the world. The first Temperance Societies were the pioneers in this great work of reform, numbering among their members the ablest, and purest, and best men in the nation. No wonder, then, that the Prime Minister of Death trembled as he beheld their labors, their zeal and perseverance in the noble enterprize. To them the world owes a debt of gratitude it can never repay. The cloud which then obscured the sky was dark and threatening, but Heaven at last dissipated it. The Inebriate was roused from his lethargy; and as he listened to the voice of reason, of kindness and affection, he felt his spirit stirred within him; he found kind hearts and ready hands to minister to his necessities; the portals of society were again thrown open, and he was invited to enter. Beneath the power of this principle more than a hundred thousand of our fellow-citizens have been raised from their degradation, and restored to themselves and to the world. The tide of desolation has ebbed at last, and left many a spot of verdure, fresh and beautiful as the approach of spring.

To perfect this great work the efforts of all good men may be directed. No armed hosts urge on this revolution. Its tracks are not marked by blood and slaughter. No bitter wailings proclaim its triumphs. The voice of reason guides and urges us onward. The means employed in aiding its progress are undiminished, are ever increasing on our hands. The laborers become more numerous as the harvest ripens. Flushed with their success the friends of Temperance hold on their course with high resolve and invite the aid of all who love the cause of Truth, and virtue, and purity, and happiness, throughout the land.

Mr. Catlin continued his address for an hour, and concluded by an eloquent appeal to all classes to lend their active aid in carrying forward this great and beneficent work.

The Rev. Dr. PATTON, in behalf of the committee, asked for a collection. He said that a few months since, while waiting at the wharf in Boston to take his farewell of some friends about to leave their native land as missionaries to the heathen, he was surprised to see the vessel, with all sails set and everything ready, still detained. He asked the reason and was told she was *one man short*. After waiting some time a carriage came down and out leaped a man and went on board, and the ship at once loosed cable and was off upon her voyage. Just so has this—press gang, shall I call them?—this body of temperance friends acted with regard to me. They suddenly discovered that there was one man short, and so they laid violent hands on me. (Applause.) I intend very soon to give you a better clapping than that—I mean a clapping of your hands into your pockets! If you will do that, I'll stop speaking now—for it's all I'm called here for—to induce you to do that and pour forth your contributions liberally to this good cause.

Dr. P. continued his felicitous remarks for some few moments, while the

collection for the benefit of the Society was taken up. The "Hutchinson Family" from New Hampshire then sang with fine spirit a temperance song, which was received with great applause.

The Rev. JOHN CHAMBERS, of Philadelphia, was next introduced to the meeting, who made an address of much eloquence and power.

He said he was very glad to make a speech in a city which had done so much for the cold water cause, and added that if the old Cæsars could return to the earth and behold our great aqueduct they would think that the Romans knew nothing of the way of conducting water wherewith to bless a city with health and happiness. The time is not far distant when this vast reservoir of death and pollution shall be washed clean as the virgin snow. The day is near at hand when the water shall enter every household. And yet I suppose that in going through your beautiful city I might still find altars erected to Bacchus, where worship daily the educated, the intelligent, the fashionable ladies and gentlemen of your metropolis. I have yet to learn why he who uses the poison is to be more blamed than he who in high society finds the appetite and creates the demand for it. I know not why we should denounce the men who keep those fashionable hells in Broadway decoying your young men into the ways of dissipation, I know not why they should be branded as more guilty than the lady who, from the bridal or fashionable party, sends your youth to his home unable to wind his watch or find the key to his bed-room door. In Philadelphia, that staid city of Quakers, it is a crime to get drunk; and let me relate an anecdote connected with one of our courts. A dealer in liquor was tried for some crime, convicted and sentenced by Judge Parsons. The next day a lawyer waited upon the judge and told him he could show a defect in the proceedings wherefore the man should be released. 'O,' said the Judge, 'that matter's settled.' 'But,' said the lawyer, 'he is a worthy man.' 'A worthy man!' said the Judge, 'and make drunkards?' 'But,' said the lawyer, 'he is a good citizen.' 'A good citizen,' said the Judge, 'and fill up our jails and almshouses and cause men to commit murder and arson, and every iniquity.' That question's settled, sir, and the man must abide by the law.' The name of that judge was PARSONS, and may God send us more such *parsons* as these! There are some *parsons* who will not aid us—who love to drink their port wine; we do not want that kind of parsons, either on the bench or in the pulpit—we want just such as his Honor. (Great Applause.)

A miserable business is this of making drunkards, and there is not a single person engaged in it who will own their work when it is done. The speaker proceeded to suppose an annual fair of the American or Franklin Institute, and the manufacturers and mechanics standing at

the side of their cloths, and fabrics, and machinery, and all of them proud to acknowledge their workmanship. If a man is engaged at a decent business he will not be ashamed of it. Now, suppose we have an exhibition in Washington Square; let us go and put up all the miserable, ragged, squalid, degraded loafers and drunkards in the city, and place them there, and not a single man who made them will own a single part of his work. They would all be ashamed to acknowledge their manufacture.

The Secretary stated that he hoped to have the pleasure of introducing the Rev. Dr. Beecher to the meeting, one of the old pioneers who first caused his battle axe to ring on the walls of King Alcohol, sending terror into the heart of the demon and his allies, but he was engaged in speaking in another part of the city, and as Mr. Hawkins, the apostle of Washingtonianism, who had been announced, wished to be excused from speaking, the meeting would be closed by another song from the vocalists of New Hampshire. The name of Hawkins, however, was loudly called from several parts of the house, and Mr. H. came on to the platform with a short speech of unusual power and heart-touching appeal. Before he closed Dr. Beecher entered and came upon the platform amid the cheers of the immense audience. Mr. Hawkins expressed his most lively gratitude at being permitted for the first time to set his eyes upon Father Beecher, whose six sermons had often strengthened, cheered, and animated his heart. He said he would gladly give way to him that he might hear the same words from his own lips. He sat down amid deafening applause.

The Secretary then introduced the Doctor, trusting that though his labors had been great during the day and the evening, he would speak a few words, at least give us his blessing before he should depart from this scene of his most useful labors, and go to receive the rewards of a faithful servant.

Dr. Beecher rose amid an expression of enthusiasm which must have been gratifying to the old hero. He said, that as far back as 1812, God had put it into his heart to feel for the woes of the drunkard, and for the welfare of the nation. Everybody, old and young, male and female, rich and poor, learned and ignorant, then was in the habit of drinking. In 1811, said he, I attended an ordination, and there was the sideboard covered with bottles and decanters, and all kinds of spirituous liquors. Soon after, I attended another, and witnessed the same exhibition. I then took a solemn oath to God, that I would never attend another ordination where the table of the grog-shop, with its slops and sugar, was exhibited close beside the altar of the Most High. The next year I attended the General Association of Connecticut; and I inquired of them

what could be done to put a stop to the fearful progress of intemperance. A committee was appointed and brought in a report, in which they stated that they had given the subject the most prayerful attention; that they were well aware of the fearful ravages of this evil, but that they had made calm inquiry, and found that nothing could be done.

I immediately rose and moved that a committee be appointed to report upon the spot a plan to arrest this deadly evil. The committee was appointed, and reported a resolution which was adopted, in which the General Association of Connecticut recommended the *total disuse* of ardent spirits. It went like an electric shock through the land: and from that time to this the Temperance wave has rolled onward over all the land. It is therefore now nearly 40 years that I have been permitted to plead the cause of Temperance. As I looked around upon this audience and remembered that the gentleman who introduced me to you called me 'Father,' I began to be somewhat alarmed, for I certainly never expected in my day to have such a family of children! (Laughter.) But I understand you don't expect any division of my patrimony—but only ask my blessing. Well, my children, God bless you! And may he, through the blood of Christ, make you perfect and abounding in all good works. Let me say to every one of you, never violate your pledge of total abstinence. Touch not, taste not, handle not: and when death shall close the scene, may you all be received into the glorious kingdom of God above!

After another fine song by the Hutchinsons, the meeting adjourned.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

THE distinguishing feature of the present age is, VASTNESS OF OPERATIONS. That mighty spirit which, at the commencement of the present century, trod down the thrones of Europe and aimed at universal conquest, seemed to infuse its own influences into everything which should come after, whether for good or for evil. In every matter of science, of art, of philanthropy, of religion or of wickedness, the field, now, is the world. And so is nation connected with nation, continent with continent, island and sea, that, as the lightning goeth from one part of heaven to the other, so every moral movement at once partakes of universality and aims to bless all people. The temperance enterprise, once only American, now encompasses the globe. Vast in its object, it has become vast in extent; and, as acknowledged by all, mighty in results. God is its supporter and director; and to him be the glory of success.

Within a few weeks the Committee have received from Gen. Cocke of Virginia, who for seven years has presided with watchful care, great benignity and firmness of purpose over this organization, a resignation of the office, on account of his infirmities;* and they have the happiness to announce to

* TO THE REV. J. MARSH, COR. SECRETARY OF THE A. T. U.

MY DEAR SIR:—Your last, apprising me of the approach of another anniversary of the American Temperance Union, and urging me to come to New York and perform the duties of my appointment as presiding officer, brings up the unpleasant recollection of my official unprofitableness. Throughout the whole period of my connection with the Society, it has never been in my power to attend a general meeting; and now my age and infirmities warn me that, in all human probability, I cannot expect to enjoy this honored privilege in the course of the future time allotted to me. And although my affections are not less engaged, and the partiality of my friends may still deem my locality of sufficient importance to justify my reappoint-

the public, that the Hon. Reuben Hyde Walworth, Chancellor of the State of New York, has consented to have his name placed at the head of the official list, and become President of the American Temperance Union. The following is his letter of acceptance addressed to the Committee :

SARATOGA SPRINGS, May 5, 1843.

Gentlemen :—Yours of April 27th, communicating the resolution of the Executive Committee, appointing me President of the American Temperance Union, was received a few days since. It would have been answered immediately, had I not been obliged to be absent at court. I regret that you had not selected Gov. Cass, Chief Justice Savage, or some of the other Vice Presidents, who had more leisure, and who could have more efficiently aided this great cause of benevolence. Although my heart has long been engaged in this cause, my official duties for the last fourteen years have deprived me of the power to lend much aid to the many efficient men who were devoting their

ment, yet, in honest duty to our beloved cause, I feel myself bound to send you my resignation.

While the temperance reformation was struggling into a doubtful existence, an honest moral hardihood was the chief qualification required in the little band forming the forlorn hope which first arrayed itself against the tyrant, Custom. And it was a matter of little importance who was the nominal head of its officers. The few good and true men who first formed the Executive Committee, have been the honored instruments, in the hands of Providence, to lead the van in the wonderful revolution which, by the signal approval of God, now commend itself to all Christendom.

This cause, by common consent, is now placed upon the same footing with the highest Christian benevolent enterprises of our day, and ought to have at its head a man known to the public, of the highest standing,—an enlightened patriot, statesman and Christian,—possessing the qualifications to illustrate, from the presidential chair, the divine principles of our philosophy. I am not so vain as to aspire to the hope of answering the expectation which the public has now a right to entertain on this head ; and I am too sincerely anxious for the best interest of our cause, to hold a place which may be much better filled by another.

While life lasts, I shall never cease to work and pray for our common cause—and I trust, more efficiently in a private station than in the high and conspicuous one, which all the partiality of friends and the kindness of coadjutors never relieved me from the consciousness of my unfitness for—and which the progress of our blessed enterprise, under God, has now rendered more disproportionate to my qualifications than ever.

Yours, truly and respectfully, JOHN H. COCKE.

Bremo, Va.

time and their talents, and contributing largely of their substance to carry the blessings of temperance to the palaces of princes and the splendid dwellings of the wealthy of this world, as well as to the more humble habitations of the poor. I have therefore hesitated whether it was not my duty to decline the honor of an appointment, the duties of which I cannot discharge to my own satisfaction in my present situation. After duly considering the subject, however, I have concluded to accept the office and to hold it at your disposal, until some one shall be elected who is entitled by his standing in the Union and his devotion to the cause of temperance, to the honor of being at the head of the temperance associations of the United States.

Nothing could give me more pleasure than to be able to attend and preside at your anniversary, next week. But it is impossible for me to do so without neglecting my duty to suitors whose causes are depending before me undecided, and who are entitled to every moment of my time which can be given to them consistently with the preservation of my health. My heart, however, will be with you, and I trust much good will be done at this anniversary; and that this great cause, which has thus far been continually aided by the approving smiles of Heaven, will continue its onward march until intemperance and all its attendant degradation and misery shall be banished from the earth.

I am, with respect and esteem, yours, &c.

R. H. WALWORTH.

Sustained and guided by a gentleman of such wisdom, philanthropy, and zeal in the cause, the organization cannot fail to command the confidence and respect of the community.

During the past year, the Committee have been enabled to issue from their office in New York, monthly, about 7000 Journals, and 25,000 Youth's Advocates; besides in the year, 5000 Reports, 20,000 Almanacs, 4000 temperance hymn and song books, and to aid in the circulation of Dr. Sewall's pathology of drunkenness with plates and numerous other tracts and publications. They have constant calls from abroad for gratuitous publications to which they respond, often beyond their means; hoping for donations to sustain them in thus scattering the leaves for the healing of the nations. Their income from their publications, after deducting expense of agents, freight, post-office, &c., is, from low prices, necessarily small; their dependence, therefore, for ability to continue as an active and efficient organization, must be met from collections and donations from the

friends of the cause. In the last year, their expenditures, with rigid economy, were, as will be seen from the Treasurer's Report, \$9,208 14, while their income was but 8,357 34—falling short, \$850 80. Of this income \$850 20 was from donations and collections. To all donors they would express their gratitude; and they would especially mention their obligations to Orrin Day, Esq., of Catskill, for one hundred dollars, to enable them to send, the present year, two hundred copies of the Journal, monthly, to all the missionary stations of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; and also to Chester Bulkley, Esq., of Wethersfield, Ct., for the same sum, to supply all the missionaries of the American Home Missionary Society. Such donations are peculiarly acceptable, as being both profitable to us and to others.

The Committee are more and more encouraged in the publication of the Journal as a regular depository of all the leading facts in the continued progress of the temperance reformation, and an organ of communication with temperance societies in this and other countries, notwithstanding a diminished circulation, from several causes, the present year. They have also much satisfaction in reports, coming to them from many quarters, of the good effected by their small publication, the Youth's Temperance Advocate. This is widely circulated, with the approbation of superintendants and teachers in Sunday Schools,—forming thousands of the rising generation to the principles of total abstinence. They have in contemplation its simultaneous publication in Cincinnati, believing that, through an efficient agency there, it might easily be made to reach many thousands and even millions, of those who are soon to be the actors in the vast West. They have not lost sight of an operation which, two years ago, they announced to the American public, the publication of a Temperance library. They believe few things can do more to sustain and give permanence to the temperance reformation, than a series of cheap and valuable temperance works, scientific treatises, lectures, tracts, tales, biographical sketches, &c.; and that to furnish such from their office for the country and the world, would be the truly appropriate business of the

American Temperance Union. Nor are they without the belief that capital thus devoted would prove a profitable investment. Bacchus and Anti-Bacchus, Chipman's Statistics from Penitentiaries and Alms-houses, Sargent's and Arthur's temperance tales, with other publications, they have in their depository; and to furnish the public with the Permanent Temperance Documents, that great work which ably discusses all the principles of the temperance reformation and forms the foundation of that grand superstructure which is now everywhere rising with so much glory, they have, with the leave of the proprietors, re-imported the stereotype plates from England and issued a new and handsome edition. This, with the annual reports of the American Temperance Union, will give to posterity the materials of an authentic and full history of the temperance reformation.

GENERAL ORGANIZED ACTION.

The American Temperance Union was organized by the National Temperance Convention, at Philadelphia, in 1833, and remodelled and set in operation by the National Convention at Saratoga Springs, in 1836. It was designed as a centre and bond of union of all temperance operations in the United States and North America, so far as they should be disposed to unite in it; and it was to be composed of the officers of all State Temperance organizations which might then exist, or might at some future period come into being. Some State societies then active, have now ceased. In Massachusetts and Maine, new State organizations were some time since formed, beside the old, for the adoption of the pledge of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks; and during the last year, three new State societies have been formed at the West, and one State organization has been created in Massachusetts and one in Connecticut under the Washingtonian banner; giving three State Societies to Massachusetts and two to Connecticut. During the last year, the State societies of New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, and Alabama, of Connecticut, Vermont, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and the Massachusetts and Maine Tem-

perance Union, have held anniversaries and published reports of their operations ; all showing that they have contributed to the general advancement of the temperance cause. An abstract of these reports would form an interesting document, but it would exceed our limits. It is due, however, to the New York State Society to say that, in eleven years, it has issued 15,067,974 temperance publications.

In several of the States, new Legislative Temperance Societies have, during the past two sessions, been formed, embracing a large number of the members of the State governments. As the example of legislators has great influence in the community, and as all legislation should be entirely free from alcoholic influence, and for the enactment of such laws as will discourage and not increase the evils of intemperance, thus extending and perpetuating the blessings of free institutions, the Committee view these associations as of the most important character.

The Congressional Total Abstinence Society at Washington, formed during the session of 1841-2, and embracing more than eighty members, having the same general object with the legislative societies, and being proportionably more valuable and important, as that body exerts a wider influence over the whole country, has held no public meeting during the past season ; but many of its distinguished members have been at all times ready to advocate the principles of their association in other temperance meetings at Washington. And the society, through personal example, it is believed, has been highly efficacious in suppressing drinking usages which have there been the ruin of some of the brightest ornaments of the country. A resolution, introduced by the Hon. Mr. Briggs, of Massachusetts, President of the Congressional Society, to banish the sale of all intoxicating liquors from the buildings and grounds of the Capitol, passed almost unanimously in the House of Representatives ; but unfortunately it was laid on the table in the Senate, and the evil complained of was suffered to remain to the close of the session. The Society of the Executive Departments held its first anniversary in March, at which addresses were made by Mr. Forward, Secretary of the Treasury, and other distinguished

gentlemen, exhibiting great interest in the advance of temperance among all those associated there in the government of the country.

At our last anniversary, we contemplated the Washingtonian movement, rushing like a mighty whirlwind over the nation, breaking the spell that had bound thousands in the loathsome vice of drunkenness, and widely purifying cities, towns, and villages. With deep solicitude we asked, Will the work continue? Will there be no reaction? Will the reformed men adhere to their pledge? And will the movement, so manifestly of God, enlist more and more the sympathy of the churches and of the more influential classes? Thanks be to God, we have not been disappointed in our hope. From every quarter, highly gratifying intelligence has flowed in upon us, both of steadfastness and progress. The reformed men, to an extraordinary extent, have adhered to their pledge, and become useful husbands, fathers, sons, brothers, citizens. Their associations, the Washingtonian Temperance Societies, with their auxiliaries, the Martha Washington Societies, feeding the poor, clothing the naked, and reclaiming the intemperate of their own sex, have been maintained, in most places, with great spirit; while numerous reformed men, going forth to reclaim the degraded and lost and give battle to the strong holds of Alcohol, have often shown an ability, zeal, and perseverance which have excited the admiration of the public, all over the land, and will bring upon them the lasting blessing of many who were ready to perish. One of these, (in a letter to our Secretary, in February last, an individual who has stood prominent from the first in the work of reform), John H. W. Hawkins, says, "I am still travelling, and doing all I can, in my weakness, for the poor drunkard. I have witnessed many, very many happy scenes of reformation. I long to see you, to talk to you and relate some of them to you. I know they would warm your heart. I have travelled since March, 1841, over 17,000 miles, and delivered over seven hundred addresses, and these not very short. You may judge from this that my labor has been very great. But what is it for? Thanks be to God for the thought, it is for the reformation of the poor drunkard, and the ultimate salvation of his

soul. Now some would say there is too much religion in this. Oh! how can any one say so, especially the reformed drunkard, when he owes gratitude to God for every drop of water that he drinks." Another, Mr. R. P. Taylor, says, "For four months past I have been travelling in Georgia, disseminating the principles of the Washingtonian Total Abstinence Society. I have visited seventeen counties, and procured 6,510 signatures to the pledge. Of this number there are over 600 reformed drunkards, 500 of whom are men with families; over 2,000 moderate drinkers; 1,600 temperate men; and 2,000 ladies." But to discriminate among them would be invidious, and, when many have done so well, might be unjust. For the first annual report of the Massachusetts and Connecticut State Washington Societies, and the New York Washington State Temperance Convention, the Committee look with deep interest.

The Irish organizations partake of an ecclesiastical character peculiar to themselves; securing, however, to their members and constantly extending among that important part of our population, a strict observance of the pledge so successfully administered by Father Mathew to thousands and millions in their father land. Intemperance, once rife among them and sweeping thousands of poor emigrants into an untimely grave, amid disappointed hope and blasted expectation, is yielding fast to their national spirit of reform. Says the Lowell Advertiser, "As a community, we can cheerfully say, the Irish of this city are all on the side of temperance, abstaining from all that intoxicates. They have very nearly all taken the pledge, men, women and children, to the number of three thousand. They have but in very few instances broken the pledge. Temperance has become a part of their faith." There and elsewhere Irish grog-shops, once multiplied in our cities and along the line of our railroads and canals, without number, are now broken up, and a drunken Irishman is becoming a rare spectacle.

The last department, the Juvenile Societies, constituting the Cold Water Army, has been, it is believed, on the increase in almost every State of the Union. The rising generation in America, once almost universally taught to love, in their

youth, the intoxicating cup, and to feel it manly to drink, however repulsive their natural taste might be to the poison, are now extensively growing up, not only without a personal acquaintance with its exciting power, but with a hostility and determined resistance which will, it is believed, effectually secure them against its delusions.

Of the number of societies in these various organizations, the number of pledged members, of reformed drunkards and of men who would have been drunkards without the temperance reformation, of the disease, pauperism, crime, and mortality it has diminished and the positive blessedness it has shed over the land, it is impossible to form any correct estimate. Few towns or villages in the United States, even at the farthest West, are without a temperance society on the total abstinence principle; while in many, the greater part of the population are enrolled on the temperance pledge, and observe it with commendable consistency.

Means of greatest efficiency, have been continued for the accomplishment of these results. In the City of New York, eighty temperance meetings have been held weekly, at which, in two years, more than 30,000, chiefly of the laboring classes, including many miserable inebriates, have signed the pledge. In Cincinnati, under the same course, more than 22,000 have signed the pledge. In most other large cities, the same has been done with the like results. Several temperance conventions have been held, both for States and counties. One at Medina, O., at which were gathered not less than 5,000 people. In many places large temperance halls have been reared and dedicated with great enthusiasm to the cause; and everywhere as a powerful instrumentality, music has been employed to give life and spirit to temperance meetings and reclaim the drunkard from his wretched courses.

GENERAL REMARKS.

If with 12 millions of people we had at one period 300,000 common drunkards (and it was a low estimate), what with drinking usages unchanged and the art of preparing liquors for drunkard-making carried to the perfection of the London gin palaces, what should we have had in a population of

18 millions? In towns and villages where once were from thirty to forty common drunkards, and where now might have been from seventy to eighty, scarce one is to be seen. If prevention is better than cure, here is the most glorious, though least noticed part of the reform.

A half million hard drinkers often drunken, and a hundred thousand sots, a burden and a curse to all around them and utterly irreclaimable in the public estimation, may safely be considered as having been brought to sign the total abstinence pledge within the last two years. The changes which have been wrought in some individuals and the good effected by those individuals, surpass all the marvellous tales of fiction. The Committee might refer to the single case of Judge Smith of Ohio, who, sunk from learning, talents, wealth, a seat on the bench, and the highest domestic felicity to the deep degradation of a loathsome drunkard and a separation from his wife and all family joys, but was raised to perfect sobriety and former respectability, re-married to his wife in presence of five thousand admiring spectators, and has since performed temperance tours through Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Illinois, and been the instrument of reclaiming many others once like himself respectable in life, but fallen, degraded, and abandoned hopelessly to a drunkard's end. Families of the highest standing in the community have, in cases not a few, been blessed by this work, and even those who themselves have never contributed either by example or encouragement to its advance. Said a gentleman of this class, formerly Governor of a State and a member of the Senate of the United States, to our Secretary, while travelling, "Your cause has saved my son. Poor fellow! He learned to drink wine in college, and contracted habits of intemperance. He went as a lawyer to the West, but was soon utterly ruined; but these Washingtonians came across him, got him to sign the pledge, and made him President of a temperance society. He has become a temperance lecturer, and writes home the happiest letters; and now," said he (wiping a tear from his eye), "we all want to see him." Some cases of relapse have been painful and discouraging, a calamity common to the most favored religious excitements, and yet their number generally has been com-

paratively small. Says the Report of the Portland Washingtonian Total Abstinence Society, February 28, 1843, numbering 1700, "Comparatively few have broken the pledge, not exceeding three to a hundred, and about half of these have been reclaimed." Says the Report of the Portsmouth, N. H. Washingtonian Society, published February 12, "The number of pledged total abstinent in this place is 5000 in a population of eight thousand. Very few of the pledged members are known to have fallen, and great effort has been used to reclaim them; in several cases with success." The Committee of the American Home Missionary Society, in their annual report say, they "are especially gratified to learn from the statements of the missionaries, that among the thousands who so suddenly assumed the vow of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks, the cases of apostacy are exceedingly rare. The number of persons thus pledged, in the communities connected with our missions, is not far from 146,000."

Most relapses and defections have been found where there has been the greatest lack of moral and religious principle. "When the hour of temptation came, there not being sufficient moral stamina, they fell away."

In the statistics gathered, with unparalleled industry, by Mr. Samuel Chipman, from the jails and poor-houses of the State of New York, it was most fully established that intemperance has been the chief source of pauperism and crime in the country. Every drunkard, whatever be his wealth, is liable to become a pauper; and every man who drinks freely of intoxicating drinks, is often the subject of excitements which may cause him to abuse and strike the wife of his bosom, and plunge the dagger into the heart of his companion and friend. Of two hundred murders committed annually in the United States, four-fifths, it is computed, are committed under alcoholic influence. But many a reformed man has soon been stricken from the pauper list, and is now seen clothing, feeding, and making comfortable his once long forsaken family. An interesting incident has come to the knowledge of the Committee from more than one alms-house in the country, that, during the winter, numbers of children have been called for and taken away by their parents who had

signed the temperance pledge, and were now disposed and able to maintain and clothe them without the aid of public charity. In one large town* in New England, formerly burdened with a heavy pauper tax, where sixty paupers were annually sustained, not a single person has been committed to the poor-house since the commencement of the Washingtonian movement. There five hundred heads of families have forsaken the intoxicating bowl. Twelve hundred garments have been distributed to the suffering poor, and no place remains where liquors are openly sold.

Coming in at a time of great depression of business, when riches have taken to themselves wings and flown away, when the wealthy have found it difficult to maintain their independence, and the poor to gain their bread, the extensive abandonment of all intoxicating drinks has saved an amount of privation and suffering of which we can have faint conceptions, and made many poor, rich. In the city of Portland the commitments to the almshouse have been 101 less in the year 1842 than in the year preceding, and the keeper attributes the difference to the progress of temperance. And the Maine Temperance Gazette, in commenting on the hard times, does what almost every other paper in our cities and populous towns might do, points to many in the marts of business now erect, active, and industrious, who were lately idle, degraded, burdens to their families, and pests to society; to dwellings gradually assuming the appearance of neatness, comfort, and thrift, which recently bore the marks of extreme wretchedness and poverty;—to families lately clothed in rags, now comfortably clothed and fed;—to earnings that went to the coffers of the wretched, unprincipled grog-seller, now going to the honest merchant, to procure the necessaries and comforts of life.

In the late report of the Massachusetts State Lunatic Hospital, facts are disclosed showing a diminution of cases of insanity caused by intemperance. Of the 1557 cases of insanity that have been committed in ten years, 225 were the effects of intemperance. Of the first 778 cases, half received,

* Lynn, Mass.

135 were from intemperance. 81 of the first 389, and 54 of the second 389. But of the second 778 cases, 90 only were caused by intemperance; 52 of the first 389, and 38 of the second 389: so that the first quarter received during ten years, had more than double the number arising from this source, than the last, being 81 to 38. "Intemperance," says the report, "has produced more insanity than any other cause." That delicate organ, the brain, the seat of thought, and the bright image of Deity, has been most wantonly exposed to an enemy which knows no pity, but scatters it with all its noble powers, for a little paltry drink, to the winds of heaven.

All the common accidents of life, too, seem to dwindle away in no small degree before our hallowed enterprise. At the last simultaneous temperance meeting in Boston, Doctor John Warren, President of the Massachusetts Temperance Society, remarked, that "During his attendance at the Massachusetts General Hospital, he had found that a great portion of the accidents by which persons were brought there, had happened while the sufferers were under the influence of drink—that *these accidents were yearly becoming less*—that during the past year, though one of great suffering and hardship, the number of accidents happening from drunkenness was comparatively small."

CRIME may increase from the increasing population of the country and weakness of law; but who can tell how much more it would increase from the greater excitement of intoxicating drinks? As these are passing from use, the calendars of our courts and prisons furnish testimonials which must send a thrill of joy through the heart of every philanthropist and patriot. Said Judge Humphrey, of Ohio, in a charge to the jury, in February last, "You cannot but have remarked the vast diminution of crime and offence within the last two or three years, or to have noticed the causes which have produced that result. The change which has taken place in this particular, is too palpable to escape observation; and experience has shown that, in proportion as the sinks of vice and intoxication dry up and disappear, the criminal laws of the

State cease to be violated." Says the Recorder of the City of New York, on the bench, "It cannot but be seen that there is a diminution of crime in our city, and that it must be attributed to the increased prevalence of temperance."

In the last report of the State prison at Charlestown, Mass., we have the fact stated that from 1830 to 1842, the commitments averaged 102 10-12 per annum, 14 1-12 per cent of which were recommitments. During the past year, 85 only were committed; being a reduction of the preceding year of 46; and of recommitments, 9. The inspectors say, in their report to the Governor, "It will scarcely be doubted, we think, that results so favourable in regard to crime, are mainly to be attributed to the general prevalence of the temperance reform." From the same prison it is stated, "192 convicts have been discharged since July, 1841. Of these, 148 have signed the pledge, of whom but three have been recommitted to prison. Not more than ten or twelve have been heard from who have violated their pledge, while a larger number have become sober, industrious and worthy members of the community." Says the Columbia Washingtonian, published at Hudson, N. Y.—"There has been a great falling off in the jailor's business during the last year. During the first ten months of Sheriff Miller's administration, there were 244 commitments; 208 chargeable to the county, and 36 to the corporation of this city. During the twelve months ending on the 20th November, there were 161 commitments; 141 chargeable to the county, and 20 to the corporation. The jailor has now no *regular* customers, as formerly, as they have all either died or signed the pledge."

At the New York State prison, at Sing Sing, and the prison at Blackwell's Island, a large number of the prisoners have been induced to sign the pledge, from whom good reports, it is believed, will be heard on their liberation.

The TRAFFIC, that great fountain of poverty, crime, and human degradation, the work of reform has continued to destroy. 'It is all over with us,' said an old distiller, at the West, 'Making whisky is killed dead—done up teetotally—ruined.' 'And what are you doing now?' said a bystander—'Why,

we have rigged up for grinding wheat for the farmers.' 'How many barrels of flour can you grind a day?' 'Why, we can make about forty, I suppose, though I hardly know. We have only just smashed down, and we have turned the old distillery just in season for the new wheat crop. Since the Washingtonians have killed off our business, we must make a change and do something for a living, you know.' 'But corn will be cheap,' said the bystander, 'why do you not go on making whisky?' 'Oh, hang the whisky,' said the old distiller, 'what's the use of making if nobody will buy? I would not make if they would give me the corn for nothing. I must do something better than making whisky at 12 cents a gallon.'

A new distillery, a new brew house, or even cider mill, or a large importation of liquors, or an increase of licensed houses would be a rare spectacle. Public sentiment frowns on the whole business of drunkard-making; while that which perhaps most of all regulates trade, private interest, bids the vender beware how he engages or continues in it.

A distinguished gentleman long connected with the temperance reform and an accurate observer of men and things, E. C. Delavan, Esq., computes that one in four of the population of the United States, or about FOUR MILLIONS, abstain from all intoxicating drinks, while another fourth have also nearly laid aside the cup. And those who have recently come under the power of the reformation, in the Washingtonian movement, were the greatest consumers. This lays the axe at the root of the Upas tree. Here and there a vender, amid a population still raving with the alcoholic mania, may be driving a good business; and a distiller, taking advantage of the decline of other distilleries and of the foreign market, may be making great profits, but they form no criteria for the whole country. Facts are constantly presenting themselves to view from every part of the nation and from foreign ports, shewing that the traffic is and must be prostrate.

The following, as shown by the shipping list, was the im-

portation of liquors into the port of New York in the first quarter—January, Feb., and March, of the years

	1842.	1843.
Quarter casks of brandy - - -	1,026	7
Pipes of gin - - - -	1,096	265
Butts and pipes of wine - - -	285	27
Hhds and half pipes of wine - -	2,318	197
Quarter casks of wine - - -	6,053	1,109
*Indian barrels of wine - - -	989	238
Boxes - - - - -	6,358	227
Pipes of brandy - - - - -	44	0
Half pipes of brandy - - - - -	2,034	38

This difference is not all to be ascribed to the temperance reformation, but in part, doubtless, to commercial changes and tariff regulations.

In the year ending September, 1840, the number of gallons of distilled spirits consumed in the United States was 43,060,884; of wines, 4,748,362; of beer, ale, and porter, 23,310,833; the whole, 71,120,089 gallons, valued to the consumers at \$22,791,376 less by one million than the distilled spirits, drank, by the estimate of Judge Cranch, in 1831, and costing the people, then only 12 millions in number, 48 millions of dollars. It would be gratifying to know the diminution in the last two years, even with a mighty increase of population, and the consequent saving to the people of the United States. The number of distilleries in the United States in 1810, was not far from 40,000; in 1840, 10,306. In ten years more it is hoped they will be extinct.

A curious and yet very decisive proof of the progress of temperance is furnished by Mr. Ransom Cook's Report to the New York Legislature upon the expediency of employing convicts in mining. After stating the fact that the contractors at Auburn for coopers were willing to pay a large sum to be let off from their contracts, he adds:

"The salutary and wide-spread reformation from intemperance has so ruined the market for whisky barrels, that the sales are said to have fallen off ninety per cent.!"

* Barrels prepared to be sent into the Indian country.

In Lancaster, Penn., the great seat of distillation, of more than 20 immense distilleries only two are now remaining. In Centre county, four distilleries and twenty grog-shops have been closed during the year ; one hundred of the most wretched families in the county have been made comfortable and happy by the reform. In one county in Indiana, there were, ten years ago, sixty distilleries, now the whole county contains but two ; and the capital of that county contained no less than six or eight grog-shops, but the temperance cause has swept over it, and now there is not a vestige of rum or rum-sellers left in the place. "In Jefferson City, Missouri," writes a gentleman, "the dram-shops have done but a poor business ; several were fitted up in a superior style, to attract the members of the Legislature, but they have been completely unsuccessful, and are mostly in a starving condition. This latter effect has probably been caused by the timely establishment of a State Temperance Society. About sixty of the members of the Legislature are members of this society."

All over the country the path of the traveller is dotted with neat and comfortable temperance hotels, where he may peacefully take his rest and enjoy his Sabbaths without being disturbed by the orgies of bacchanals ; and many a gay and gallant steamer plies on our rivers, lakes, and seas, without the nuisance of a tavern bar.

In one State of the Union, (Connecticut,)* all laws prohibit-

* Feeling the strong pressure of an enlightened public sentiment upon them while selling intoxicating liquors without license and against the laws of the State, a large number of liquor dealers petitioned the Legislature of Massachusetts during the last winter to imitate Connecticut and repeal all laws relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors. The attempt to prostrate these ancient barriers was promptly met in a Convention at Faneuil Hall, March 10, which sent in the following memorial signed by 20,000 names. The attempt happily failed.

MEMORIAL.

"To the Senate and House of Representatives of Massachusetts in General Court assembled.

"The undersigned, citizens of Massachusetts, understanding that there is a petition pending before the Legislature for the repeal of the present laws regulating and restraining the sale of intoxicating drinks in the Commonwealth, do most respectfully remonstrate against the object of that petition.

ing and restraining the traffic have been repealed during the year, and its future prevention is left to the power of moral suasion: a fearful experiment, it is believed, and one which might, with the same reason, be tried with all other immoralities and practices which disturb the order, peace, and well-being of the community. Law is our shield, protector and the proper regulator of trade. For two hundred years it has said, none shall sell spiritous liquors without license, because the indiscriminate sale would be ruinous to the community; and it has been left to the discretion of magis-

"We deprecate this prostration of all those barriers which the wisdom and philanthropy of our fathers for nearly two centuries have thrown up around the citizens of Massachusetts—our fathers, brothers and children—to sustrain them in the infirmity of their own good resolutions and to protect them from the assaults and artifices of those who, to gratify their own appetite for gain, would lead others into temptation and consign them, after a miserable life, to an unhonored and a hopeless grave. While it is deservedly an object of concern with the Legislature, as it ever has been in this State, to close up and guard the avenues that lead to other forms of vice, we pray that those to drunkenness may not now be thrown open upon all around us. We entreat that the flood-gates, that have hitherto done so much to keep out the tide of intoxicating drinks from our homesteads, may not now be suddenly hoisted, that those waters of death may not overflow our State, and bring under them the strength, wealth, virtue, and best hopes of those whom we love, and for whom we pray that they may not be led into temptation.

"In behalf of the good order, the peace, and the temporal and spiritual welfare of his people, we fervently pray that the present laws in relation to this subject, may be permitted to remain untouched among the statutes of this Commonwealth."

In the Convention were many of the leading Washingtonians of the city, who strongly advocated the memorial; but as it had been represented that as a body they were opposed to all laws restraining the traffic, when they are not, they felt called upon to make a distinct expression of their sentiments, and in their Hall, the following remonstrance was adopted with great unanimity:

"*To the Senate and House of Representatives of Massachusetts*—We, the undersigned, members of 'Washingtonian Temperance Societies,' of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, do respectfully, but most earnestly remonstrate against the repeal, by your honorable body, of the laws which regulate and restrain the sale of spiritous or intoxicating liquors in this State; believing that such repeal would be deeply injurious to the cause of 'Washingtonianism.' "

trates to license only such as the interests of the community required. And as the temperance reformation has advanced and light has shone, conviction has been fast settling upon the public mind, that the good of community requires no license for the sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal and mechanical purposes. In the City of Boston there was not one licensed house the last year; and this year, through the power of a rectified public sentiment, there is not one in the whole commonwealth of Massachusetts, with the exception of a single county. At Bangor, Maine, a large meeting of citizens was called, in March, to ascertain whether the inhabitants would instruct the licensing board not to grant license for the sale of spiritous liquors, or mixed liquors, part of which is spiritous. The result was—No instructions, 1; for license, 28; No license, 478. In the city of Portland, no licenses are granted the present year; barring out of that beautiful city what is emphatically the scourge of the world. In the State of New York, a large number of towns are now, by vote of the inhabitants, without the licensed dealer. In Philadelphia, there has been a reduction of licensed houses since 1837, of 585; the whole having been reduced from 1140 to 560, more than 50 per cent., and the courts are well sustained by the people in enforcing the law against all violators. In Cleveland, O., where, in 1836, were 99 places at which intoxicating liquors were sold, eight only are remaining, sustained by a court license. Also, in St. Louis, where, two years ago, were 134, there are now remaining, but 27. It is impossible for the Committee to do anything more than give a few instances among the thousands scattered over the country, of the wrecks of trade, or of the burning indignation against a business which has made wives widows, and children fatherless, and sent unnumbered souls prematurely and wretchedly, to eternity. As if to take revenge on their ancient foe, the Washingtonians, of Hartford, Ct., celebrated the last anniversary of our national independence in his primitive castle, the first distillery built in the State. The building was 204 feet long, and there was room to set six tables in breadth. The stand for the orators was a still upside down, capable of containing four persons. And a

yet more humiliating stroke to the fallen foe—the very building itself where inquiry was to be made for rum and Bibles, DEACON AMOS GILES' DISTILLERY, at Salem, Mass., has been recently made the scene of a triumphant temperance festival.

On those who, amid all the light that shines, will continue the desolating business of making drunkards and impoverishing families, breaking hearts and destroying souls, the eyes of the community are fixed. Thousands speak to them, not in tones of anger but of melting entreaty. Said the Pennsylvania State Temperance Convention of 1843, in an address to those who continue to make or to vend intoxicating drinks—

“ We do not come to you with the strong arm of law to compel you to desist ; nor do we invoke legislative aid to assist in putting down this traffic. We come to you in the spirit of love. Many of us are reformed drunkards. We have ourselves purchased at your distilleries and at your stores, and have drank at your bars. We have squandered our property, injured our health, beggared our families by our indulgence. It is indeed our own fault. When we look from the shore on which our feet now stand in safety, over the fearful vortex, where but a short time since, our characters, our property, our happiness, and all our hopes for this world and the world to come, were on the eve of being involved in utter and endless ruin, our hearts are subdued into gratitude, and we feel no disposition to indulge in invective. But we see others exposed to the dangers which once threatened us, and we cannot shut our eyes to the fact, that while you continue to make and vend intoxicating drinks, you are holding forth the bait that is luring them to utter ruin. Perhaps satisfied with your gains, you have never reflected upon the consequences of your traffic. We entreat you to do so. That which you vend as a beverage is never useful, but always, and under all circumstances, unmixed evil. Look around upon the waste of property, reputation and happiness it has caused, and as you survey it all, let the question sink deep into your minds—Will you continue to be accessory to all this wretchedness and crime ? Your better feelings we know, revolt at it, and you often wish that your hands were clean of this business. But it supports your families, and you see not what else you just now can do. Let no such considerations prevent you from forsaking it ; neither you nor your families will lose by it. If you renounce it from principle, there is a watchful Providence that will take care of you and yours, and

multiply around you enjoyments to which you are now strangers. On the contrary, if you continue in it, in opposition to the better feelings of your nature, and contrary to your convictions of duty, can you hope that the smile of God will rest upon your families? It never will. The fruit of your traffic will be bitterness to your own souls, as well as ruin to others. Forsake it then, and you will yourselves be repaid with an approving conscience, and the blessings of a benignant Providence."

Could the work of purification go on, and who will hinder it, until the 150 millions of dollars once annually expended in the United States for intoxicating drinks, be all turned into other channels and made to bless individuals and families, educate mind, spread the gospel, and improve and advance the nation, then, under no adverse policies of governments, or derangement of trade, and no ordinary blasting of the fruits of the earth, could we be a suffering people.

To no particular class has the temperance reform carried more blessedness than to SEAMEN. The "man of the sea," a wonderful being on his own element, full of energy and skill, controlling the winds, and riding at his ease on the mountain wave, has been little better than a miserable drunkard, wasting all his wages upon rum as soon as he has touched the shore. The day of his humiliation and degradation has ended. The temperance cause has lifted him up and made him man of the shore, as well as of the deep. Scarce a merchantman or a whaler, or any of the vessels employed in our fisheries, sail from our ports or harbors with liquor, except in the medicine chest; and masters and seamen have by thousands (in the city of New York, 13,000) signed the temperance pledge as a safeguard on shore. And for their temperance character and principles, American ships are commanding the carrying trade of foreign nations;—though to their disgrace be it recorded and published to the world, they still continue to be the carriers of liquor from our shores to poison the unenlightened and barbarous nations of the earth. The whole amount of rum made from molasses and exported in 1840, was 832,210 gallons, valued at \$284,707. Nearly 284,000 gallons of this was exported to Africa to curse that

benighted country. Other thousands were carried up the Mediterranean, to blight the Mahomedan nations; and other thousands to the north-west coast of America, everywhere to demoralize and ruin. Temperance ships have been loaded deep with rum, "liquid fire and distilled damnation!"

Boatmen on the Canals and sailors on the Lakes have been greatly improved by the spirit of reform. In the port of Cleveland, Lake Erie, there were on the 13th of Nov. last, 28 vessels, and not one of them carried ardent spirits.

Our gallant navy for many years has elicited the anxieties of the temperance community, jealous for the honor of the flag of their country. There they have been pained to see a regular system for the daily consumption of intoxicating drinks sustained by government and of such a character as to be almost irresistible. But in spite of that plague-spot, the Spirit Ration, reduced indeed one half, but yet enough to ruin many a noble mind and stir many a crew to bloody mutiny, a work of reform is gloriously progressing. The Committee could tell of some noble meetings which have been held in the past year on board our ships of war, where officers and men have signed, in large numbers, the pledge.

Of the sailors who have been in the United States within the last two years, it is believed a little less than one fourth have taken the pledge. Fewer sailors violate the pledge than landsmen. Out of one hundred and thirty members of the Sheet Anchor Society on board the United States Razee Independence, only three have broken the pledge. In this Society are men who have been in the service fifteen and twenty years. Of five or six hundred men and boys on board the receiving ship the Ohio at Boston, only about fifty now draw their grog ration allowed by the government. Soon they hope to embrace all, when they calculate on a procession, carrying their grog tub upside down, on a pole, as an emblem of temperance and sobriety." From their peculiar situation, especially on foreign stations, the gallant officers, it is feared, have not felt the influence of the great movement at home; nor even on shore, do they come as yet under the influence of this moral revolution. A few of the officers, however, from each grade are total abstinence men, and in defending

their principles have exhibited a moral courage, which gives assurance that in other contests, they would reap a harvest of honors for their country. It is a subject of grievance, with such, which it is hoped the Department will remedy, that under existing customs they are compelled to furnish intoxicating drinks to their fellow officers and their visitors.

The spirit of reform has caught too in the army, and many are the noble volunteers who there enlist under the Total abstinence banner. The Society which has for some time existed at Bedlow's Island, has sent out, with its constantly circulating recruits, a most salutary influence. At Oswego, Company G, 2d Regiment, U. S. infantry, has recently formed a military Total Abstinence Society, of which every non-commissioned officer and private is a member. At Fort Mackinac, more than 60 officers and privates are enrolled on the total abstinence pledge. And at Fort Towson and other military stations which might be mentioned, where beats the morning reveillee, floats high in air the temperance flag. The Committee are highly gratified with the wish expressed by Gen. Scott to have a set of Dr. Sewall's drawings of the human stomach, shewing the effects, upon that organ, of intoxicating drinks, placed by government in every fort. Says that gallant officer—

“If the plates could be obtained for the several military posts, they could not fail powerfully to aid the cause of temperance, and thereby greatly help the discipline of the army. Possibly the Secretary of War may be able to procure the plates in question for the army: if not, I suggest a circular from this office to the councils of administration, recommending the purchase, &c., out of the respective post-funds. The post-funds are, it is true, but ‘scanty,’ but I think it will be in the power of some of the larger posts to make the acquisition in the course of the year. I shall watch over their ability to do so with solicitude, and not neglect any opportunity that may offer to get for the use of the army as many copies of the plates as practicable.”

Favorably and powerfully affecting every department of human industry, weaving its salutary influence into all our agricultural, mechanical, commercial, civil and religious interests, temperance has already made us a new people, even while

the power of the hydra is great amongst us and many families are still desolate through drunken fathers, sons and brothers. In the opinion of Dr. John Warren, whom the Committee have already quoted on another point, "the temperance movement has added one-sixth to the moral power and wealth of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In a population of six hundred thousand," says he, "one hundred thousand, whose energies had been wasted by intoxicating drinks, are now daily adding to the power and capital of the State. And if the change all over the country could be calculated, it would be a matter of great surprise and gratification." Subtracting from the burden and waste by intemperance, it is also adding to effective labour. Every city and every village feel its benign influence. Our military feel it. Our fire departments feel it.* Every police office, every court, every jail, and poorhouse and Legislature feel it. Schools feel it. In ten counties in the State of Ohio, having only six distilleries, there were reported in the last census, more than double the number of children in schools than were in ten other counties with the same population, containing 200 distilleries. And as distilleries and dram-shops go down, schools and colleges will every where rise and be filled; and the nation will become free and intelligent, great and glorious. Already the improvement is so realized, that the Fourth of July has become as much a celebration of the nation's deliverance from the thralldom of intemperance, as it has ever been of national independence.

But the crowning excellences of the temperance reform are its moral and religious results. True, intemperance is primarily a physical evil; and the atheistic mind, dreading the least commitment or any acknowledgement of the hand of God in the reclaim of the drunkard, may say the temperance reformation is a mere physical operation, "a unit,"

* In several of our cities whole fire companies have signed the total abstinence pledge. In New York, eight. They have attended temperance meetings in full dress, with their lanterns, and been received with great enthusiasm. At midnight instead of returning from fires drunken, they have been heard singing their temperance songs. In no part of the city population has the change been more needed or striking.

a relinquishment of intoxicating drink as a beverage like the abandonment of a particular kind of diet, or a change of habit, or of dress, and has "just nothing at all to do with morality or religion." But this the Committee consider a view of the subject utterly unworthy of any considerate mind. If drunkenness, and even the moderate use of intoxicating drinks, the direct progenitor of drunkenness, causes a derangement of the physical powers, it also, in the language of a foreign report,* which we quote with pleasure, "produces and nourishes a foul and monstrous brood of evils, which live on it and by it. It seems to have the faculty of kindling *all the sensual and unholy passions* of our nature, and giving them a power and malignancy which in its absence they do not exhibit. *It gradually but inevitably saps the strongest principles*, and its operation on bad men is to make them *doubly wicked*. The man in whose character other and more dreadful vices are associated with the vice of intemperance, is a *less bad* man by the removal of that vice, and in a condition more susceptible of moral influence. He is, to a certain and not inconsiderable extent, an ameliorated man. The other vices of his character are softened, and the dormant principles of good in him struggle under a less load of oppression, and have freer scope to develop themselves. The action upon him of circumstances, of example, of persuasion, in one word, of moral influence, are more powerful and have a diminished power of resistance to contend with. What is true as to an individual case, is also true as to the community. As the educated and virtuous classes succeed in frowning down the use of distilled spirits, and in discouraging intemperance generally, there is in the condition of society an aptness to receive instruction, *a moral capability of improvement*, which, prior to such disuse of spirits, and such a reformation of intemperate habits, did not and *could not* exist. The more minutely the influence of intemperance, in counteracting the force of all the means of intellectual and moral cultivation, is considered, the more strongly will it be seen that *the removal of that vice affords an opportunity to the philanthropist, the statesman, and the Christian, to advance the great moral and religious interests of society to a*

* Leeds Temperance Society, Eng.

degree which appears unattainable during the continuance of intemperate practices."

But the temperance reformation is itself a mighty moral and religious movement, going forth from hearts imbued with the spirit of the Gospel. Neither Greece nor Rome, in their most enlightened periods, ever knew such a work of reform. No wicked community without the influence of the gospel would ever engender it. Atheists and profane men and licentious men may be drawn within its embrace and endeavor to give it direction and refuse God the glory, but such men are neither its founders nor supporters, and will abandon it when the days of its popularity are past, unless they abandon their vices. The Church may not look upon it with an evil eye. It cannot be made the enemy of religion. If a wicked man attempts to wield it, it will turn upon him and overthrow him. It comes with that great principle which is the basis of religion, self-denial, to aid in the restoration of man to his primitive condition of self-government and obedience to those physical and moral laws which are the foundation of order, purity, and peace. It rescues the Sabbath from a desecration to which it has been subjected from no other quarter. It is, and ever has been, and the Committee trust ever will be, the child of prayer. And though thousands on thousands, shouting its triumphs, may not have thought so, yet few can now fail to see that the mighty Washingtonian movement has been "a providence" preparing many minds, before steeled against all divine influences, for that special development of the power of the Gospel for which the present year has been so much signalized. Hundreds and thousands of reformed drunkards have, it is believed, sat down in the kingdom of God. In the extensive revivals which have refreshed the land, they have often been among the first to listen to the calls of mercy. "In all our churches," says the Cincinnati Morning Star, "we find reformed men on the Sabbath, with their wives and children in company—a heart-cheering spectacle." The same may be said of many churches in New York, Albany, Lockport, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities. "Many of our members," says the report of the Boston Washington Temperance Society, "are now

consistent members of Christian churches." In Lockport, N. Y., where 718 persons have recently united with the church, says the Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Wisner,

"As an event which prepared the way, we would mention the wonderful temperance reform which has been in progress for some time past, under the direction of Washingtonians, as they are called. Many of this class of our fellow-citizens having broken off from a life of profligacy, are peculiarly susceptible to the influence of Divine truth, and a large number of them have opened the door of their hearts to admit the Savior as a permanent guest."

The Rev. Thomas P. Hunt, who for many years has been an arduous and most successful laborer in the cause of Temperance, says, in a letter dated Lewistown, Pa., February, 1843:—

"I have been from home since the 6th Nov., 1842. I have lectured and preached upwards of two hundred times. The blessing of God seemed to follow my temperance lectures, and a glorious revival of religion now exists in every place where I have lectured since I left home. Some of the most remarkable incidents I have ever met with have occurred to encourage us in our temperance labors. Many, very many reformed men are now converted men. In one place, more than one hundred and fifty, many of them "hard cases," now belong to the different churches. I do not know the number that profess conversion in all the places, but it is somewhere in the neighborhood of a thousand."

A gentleman writes from Tennessee:—

"The Washingtonians have gone through the State, proclaiming 'deliverance to the captive,' and thousands rejoice in freedom from a pernicious and soul-destroying habit. The effect has been most happy. Temperance and revivals have in many cases gone hand in hand, in sundering the drunkard's chain, and regenerating the drunkard's heart. The one has secured the young, and reformed the victims of a depraved appetite, whilst the other, like a messenger from heaven, has breathed into their ear the words of eternal life."

Says a gentleman in the vicinity of the city of New York:—

"I am happy to state that about thirty individuals in our little village profess to have embraced a Savior's love; and what is most singular, every one of these are members of our temperance society, and a large number who have expe-

rienced religion are reformed drunkards. I do not know that I have ever witnessed such a manifestation of Divine power, and of the goodness of God to sinful men, as I have here seen during the last four months. The man who, but a few months ago, was sinking deep in the vortex of dissipation, and would spend his Sabbaths in the tavern, in rioting and drunkenness, and was truly a burden to society and a trouble and reproach to his own family, has been arrested, first by the temperance messenger who induced him to sign the pledge; and no sooner has he done this, than he has felt concerned about his eternal welfare. And could you but see these reformed drunkards now on the Sabbath morning, leading their little children, in company with their wives, to the Sabbath school and to the house of God, you would say, 'This is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes.'"

It is the Lord's doing, and a consummation of the temperance enterprise which makes it the praise of heaven, and should give it a place in the hearts and prayers and praises of all who love God on earth.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS.

The Committee hasten to a view of the progress of temperance in other parts of the world; and they do it with the same tearful gratitude with which they contemplate its advance in our own land.

And first of all the eye lights on Ireland;—Ireland, moving with us shoulder to shoulder and with a mighty impetus, in this moral enterprise. Near six millions of her population have received the total abstinence pledge, chiefly from that extraordinary instrument of heaven, the Rev. Theobald Mathew; and, says the last Report of the Irish Temperance Union, just received, "Almost every where the movement seems still to be onward. Throughout Ireland the most cheering indications of stability are evinced by improvement in the habits of the people, attested by the decrease of crime, the thirst for mental improvement, and the increased lodgements in the savings banks; and nothing is so striking in the great national total abstinence regeneration as the fidelity with which the people keep to their pledge." Distilleries and breweries are still to be found at work, and public houses selling intoxicating drinks are still numerous, but the poison-

ous ocean is fast drying up; the spirits entered for home consumption having diminished since 1840 more than half, or 5,525,059 gallons, and in the last year one fifth of this, or 1,194,793 gallons. The commitments for drunkenness to Richmond Bridewell were 800 less in 1842 than in 1841. The diminution of crime, of the heaviest offences, had been in Dublin from 12,096 in 1837, to 773 in 1840. In the Leper's Hospital, Waterford, the number of casualties has greatly diminished; and although constant applications were formerly made for the admission of women seriously injured by their drunken husbands, not a single instance has presented itself during this current year. In the Dublin Fever Hospital no case has appeared of delirium tremens during the year. In the most wretched districts, formerly the abodes of extreme destitution, are now found, to a gratifying extent, bedding, furniture, and other comforts of life; and fairs and markets, formerly scenes of riot and disorder, are now models of peace and harmony. A public movement among all classes and sects, Protestants and Catholics, is now in progress to erect some lasting memorial to the man who, under God, has been the instrument of this mighty moral revolution.

In England, Scotland, and Wales, the cause seems to be steadily progressing; though the sympathies of but few of the nobility and gentry, or even clergy, are enlisted in its favor. The two great national societies, the New British and Foreign Temperance Society and the British and Foreign Society for the Suppression of Intemperance, have, during the year, been dissolved, and a new national organization has been created at London, called the National Temperance Society, designed to embrace and aid all total abstinence societies in the kingdom, whether on the long or short pledge. And another has risen into being, called the British Tetotal Union, founded on the pledge of the American Temperance Union, excluding both the traffic and all provision of liquor for others.* From both of these institutions the Committee

* The Pledge of the American Temperance Union is, it is believed, the only consistent and true pledge; the only principle of action which is to drive intemperance from earth. It is a pledge to which the temperance

have received letters, soliciting correspondence and co-operation, to which they cordially respond. In the North the British Association continues to prove itself a most efficient organization. Several able periodicals are devoted entirely to the spread of the cause; among which, the National Temperance Advocate, the Temperance Recorder, the Bristol and Glasgow Herald, stand pre-eminent. In the Metropolis, Bristol, Manchester, and other populous towns, the cause is advocated with untiring energy; and at Leeds a movement resembling the Washingtonian movement of our own country has been crowned with great success. In Cornwall, there are 370,000 inhabitants, 10,000 of whom are miners, and 70,000 tetotalers; and out of all this numerous body there were but *five prisoners* for trial at the last assizes! Every where, the friends of total abstinence feel strengthened and more able to cope with their adversaries. And at the tables of the religious public, even such as prefer not to favor the

community in the United States have arrived after long investigation, much research and arduous struggle. It was adopted by the National Temperance Convention in 1836, and by most of the State Societies about the same period. It cuts off all connexion with the continuance of intemperance, while every other pledge leaves some opening by which a man may become a partaker in this sin. That which is emphatically called the Washingtonian pledge in the United States, though not universally adopted by Washingtonian Societies, is a pledge of simple personal abstinence from spirituous and malt liquor, wine and cider. Had it practically allowed the manufacture and sale or the treating of others, it would have been in its operation idle and destructive. But it has been all the reverse, and a Washingtonian engaged in the manufacture and sale or furnishing liquor to others, would everywhere be considered a disgrace to his profession. Between the long and short-pledged men in America, therefore there has been no collision. But it is understood to be otherwise in England. There the short-pledged men claim it consistent with true temperance and their pledge both to make, buy and sell and have the intoxicating cup upon their table, and give it to their laborers and friends. And hence there has been warm collision. And for ever there ought to be, until the absurd idea is driven from the community that a true temperance man may do either of these things. Yet we will not condemn our English friends at a distance. A union in the New National Society may accomplish much. But the Tetotal Union is on the only true basis and must ultimately triumph. And all who are on any other plan are only doing much work that is to be undone, and greatly prolonging their own labor.

cause, at the quarterly meetings of ministers, at public dinners for religious and charitable objects, in a multitude of domestic establishments, there is much evidence that the cause is working wonderfully. But after all, without the heavings of some mighty elements, England will sink under the loathsome incubus of intemperance. Notwithstanding all that has been done in the cause of reform, the sum of fifty-three millions sterling is now expended for intoxicating drinks, three millions more than at any previous period. In Glasgow, a million annually. Every twelfth house is devoted to the sale of spirits. In Birmingham 600,000*l*. In Sheffield 400,000*l*. In London the quantity of gin, ale, porter, daily consumed, with its consequent pauperism and wretchedness is frightful. 90,000 houses are licensed by government for the sale of intoxicating liquors. The British navy and merchant ships are all under the constant stimulant of rum, and more than a million sterling annually is the computed national loss at sea from intemperance, besides that of the lives of many hundreds of valuable seamen. The encouragement is, that the whole is exciting the attention, not merely of philanthropists, but of government itself. The recent exposures of Lord Ashley in Parliament show that something must be done, and that speedily; but nothing can be done effectually but by the prevalence of the spirit of total abstinence, from the throne to the humblest individual.*

* Lord Ashley stated that the number of commitments of all ages, in 1841, was 27,580, and that the sum expended on the suppression of crime was £604,965, and that the criminal tables and criminal statements furnished evidence that the evil was deep-rooted and increasing, and that if something were not done, twenty years would not elapse before there would be a general convulsion and displacement of the system of society. Said he, something must be done to rouse the people of this country from the fancied security in which they reposed. (Hear, hear.) Among the earliest efforts should be one to inquire into the state and condition of the nation with reference to drunkenness. It was true that the habit was somewhat abated, but it was probable if that abatement had not moral principle for its foundation, the prevalence of the vice might revive; indeed, in the districts on which commissioners had reported, an increase was apparent. He (Lord Ashley) would quote from the report of the committee, which was moved for by Mr. Buckingham, in 1835. Many witnesses were examined, some of them gentlemen who had devoted the greater part of their

In Canada the cause has strongly enlisted more than 100,000, both Protestants and Catholics, a tenth of the population. "The reformation of drunkards," says an indefatigable agent, "goes steadily on, and many of the reformed have joined the

lives to the study of the subject. It was estimated before the committee that the sum annually expended by the working classes on ardent spirits was twenty-five millions; and one witness stated, "that he had no doubt that it was to a much greater extent." He (Lord Ashley) had written to the chaplain of a county jail, to ask "How much of the crime which brought prisoners to the jail he could trace to habits of intoxication?"—In reply, he wrote—

"In order to arrive at a just conclusion, I devoted several nights to a careful examination of the entries in my journals for a series of years; and although I had been impressed previously with a very strong conviction, derived from my own personal experience in attendance on the sick poor, that the practice of drinking was the great moral pestilence of the kingdom, I was certainly not prepared for the frightful extent to which I find it chargeable with the production of crime. I am within the word in saying that three-fourths of the crime committed is the result of intemperance."

In corroboration of that testimony, Mr. Smith, the governor of the prison at Edinburgh, wrote—"Having been for a number of years a missionary among the poor in Edinburgh, and having for two years had charge of the house of refuge for the destitute, I have had, perhaps, the best opportunities of observing how far drunkenness produced ignorance, destitution, and crime; and the result of my experience is a firm conviction that, but for the effects of intemperance, directly and indirectly, instead of having 500 prisoners in this prison at this time, there would not have been fifty."

He (Lord Ashley) said there was another very important consideration to which his attention had been for some years directed, and his experience of which had been confirmed by medical men—he alluded to the effects of intoxication on the moral and intellectual state of the people; and it was well worth inquiring to what extent intellect had been destroyed by, and madness ascribable to, that vice. This was more than a curious fact, because, although there were hundreds and thousands whose derangement of mind was such as to make confinement necessary, yet how many more must there not be whose intellects were impaired to an extent which fell short of that state which rendered restraint indispensable. Dr. Correllis, of the Wakefield Asylum, states—"I am led to believe that intemperance is the existing cause of insanity in about one-third of the cases of this institution." He adds that—"In Glasgow 26 per cent.; in Aberdeen 18 per cent." Doctor Browne, of the Crichton Asylum, states—"The applications for the introduction of individuals who have lost their reason from excessive drinking, continue to be very numerous." At Northampton, the superintendent says, amongst the causes of insanity intemperance predomi-

church of God. The influence of our principle upon the traffic is perceptible every where—few respectable persons drink in taverns; and distilleries, breweries, and taverns are decreasing. In some places not one fourth the quantity is consumed as formerly. In Montreal a memorial has been signed by nearly all the principal mercantile houses, to British ship owners and underwriters, intreating them to favor vessels sailing on temperance principles, and to urge the adoption of these principles in the management of British merchant ships, by every consideration of interest and humanity—a memorial which, if listened to, must be productive of the most important consequences.

Over Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, the reform has swept like the balmy influences of spring. At St. Johns, where, a few years ago, drunkenness was proverbial among the fishermen and the poorer classes, it is now almost unknown, and mercantile houses which once imported at a time ten thousand pounds worth of rum, are now said not to import any.

At the South, in Bermuda, and the West Indies, especially in the island of Hayti, through the exertions of S. Linstant, a son of one of the most influential residents, its advances have been signal during the year. At St. Kitts, not one-tenth of the quantity of spirituous liquor is used as formerly. And in Jamaica a large number of individuals have become members of the Total Abstinence Society.

In the North of Europe the cause suffers for want of an intelligent agent who shall continually present it to the influential classes, but in all the countries of Holland, Germany, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, societies are increasing and exciting more and more public attention. At Osnabruck, in Germany, in a population of 18,000, a society exists numbering 4200

nates. At Montrose, Dr. Poole says, twenty-four per cent. of insane cases arise from intemperance. Dr. Pritchard, who was well known not only in the medical, but the literary world, wrote to him (Lord Ashley)—“The medical writers of all countries reckon intemperance among the most influential exciting causes of insanity. Esquirol, who has been most celebrated on the Continent for his researches into the statistics of madness, and who is well known to have extended his inquiries into all countries, was of opinion that this cause gives rise to one-half of the cases of insanity that occur in Great Britain.”

members. A temperance song-book has here been published for the Germans. At Hamburg are 1800 members. The kingdom of Hanover is the chief seat of temperance operations, though societies are spreading in the north and west of Germany. The Emperor of Russia has at length ordered Dr. Baird's History of the Temperance Reformation to be immediately published, without even the inspection of the censors. In Sweden the work is gloriously progressing. Through the patronage of the King, the Prince Royal, and the labors of Professor Barzelius, all orders and ages are taking an interest in the work. On all the royal estates the distilleries have been suppressed, and of the whole number, 120,000, in the country a few years since, not more than 70,000 are now remaining. In Norway, where a thousand copies of the temperance history were distributed among the members of Parliament, an ordinance has been passed ordering every distillery in the country to wind up its business in ten years, and it is presumed no repeal of it will be known.

At nearly all the British posts in India and China, societies are established on total abstinence principles ; and well-conducted journals are regularly issued at Madras and Sydney. The South India Temperance Union, at Madras, is proving itself an efficient organization. Its fifth annual Report, published in November last, and just received by the Committee, presents the cause as progressing, on a permanent basis. The various societies at Bombay, Connamore, Lodiana, Negapatam, Poona, Madras, Trichnipoly, Vizgapatam, Mautmain, Dumdum, Kampore, Calcutta, Bangalore, return over 3000 members. Of the Journal of the Union, 8,300 copies have been printed, during the year. About 4,600 have been sent to subscribers, and two thousand sent to soldiers, ministers of the Gospel throughout India, and to societies in India, in Burmah, China, Cape of Good Hope ; besides over 6000 temperance tracts. Its active President, Dr. John Scudder, is now in America. The labors and writings of Archdeacon Jeffreys, of Bombay, still continue to be of great efficacy in promoting the cause. Arrack is the principal spirit used. The abundance and cheapness of the article, made into toddy, places it in the reach of every one. It is drugged to such an extent

that, for the value of one funam, any individual can procure enough to deprive him of all sense and motion. The chief magistrate of Madras stated, at a public meeting some time since, that he believed half of the natives of Madras to be in state of intoxication every day. But God, in his providence, by temperance societies, is wonderfully checking the evil. The distinguished General Sale has borne the highest testimony to the benefits of total abstinence in all the military stations of India.

In China, the Rev. E. C. Bridgman, D. D., is Secretary of the Hong Kong Temperance Union, and there is hope that the total abstinence principle will yet save the Chinese from the desolations both of alcohol and opium.

In South Africa, the cause of temperance continues to excite great attention among the aborigines. Numerous societies are formed, and "It excites much surprise," says a gentleman, "to see the arrangements made on these occasions," (tea meetings,) "by persons who, a few years ago were wandering in a dirty sheep-skin dress. But now, could you behold them leaving the house of God on the Sabbath day, all clean and neat, you would be delighted at the heart-cheering sight. Glorious things are taking place."

At Sierra Leone, the cause is prospering; also at Liberia; and, during the last year, the Rev. William Raymond, missionary with the Mendians, has introduced the total abstinence principle with success, into benighted Africa. Ram he found the ruling power at all wakes or funerals. He says :

"I commenced preaching about drinking at the same time in connection with wakes. They go hand in hand together. One Saturday night, at our leaders' meeting, I laid the subject before the class leaders. I pointed them to the drunkenness in the streets, &c., and asked them, 'What can be done?' 'We must stop drinking ourselves,' said one. 'Very well,' said I, 'that is the only way. I will give you one week to think about it, and then I want to see how many will join me never to drink anything that will intoxicate.' As I said this, a deep sigh escaped from one of the leaders.

During the week I prepared a tetotal pledge. At the leaders' meeting on the next Saturday evening, I presented and signed it. To my surprise six out of seven leaders signed. One could not give up *sour* palm wine. That would intoxicate, and therefore he could not sign. (Palm wine, when sweet, will not intoxicate). The next day I preached upon the subject, from Acts xvii. 30, 'The times of this ignorance God winked at,' &c. At the close of the meeting I gave an opportunity to all who wished, to sign the pledge. That day our number increased to sixteen, I think. It has gradually increased since, till now we enrol fifty under the tetotal banner."

In Polynesia, especially at the Sandwich Islands, where a nation has come out of the deepest degradation to the civilization, religion, and independence, in which we are rejoicing, the cause of temperance has gained almost complete possession of the hearts of king and people. The visit of the French frigate in 1839 demanding and enforcing the introduction of ardent spirits into the islands, broke down the salutary laws of that feeble nation and let in a fiery flood. On the foreign residents and seamen, its burning power has been dreadful. But through counteracting influences the native population have been saved. At Lahaina, the king and all the high chiefs of the nation, with 1500 people have united in a total abstinence society, and the King takes pleasure in addressing temperance meetings, which he does with great success. Similiar societies have been formed through all the other stations. "And now," says the Secretary of the Temperance Society for Foreign Residents and Visitors, in a recent letter to the Committee, "almost without effort, the entire nation may be brought under the tetotal pledge."

"In November last a society was formed for foreigners at Lahaina. Thirty have already subscribed to the pledge. Many of these were among those most sadly addicted to intoxication. Pray, furnish us speedily as possible with a good supply of all the publications of the American Temperance Union. We need them, not merely for ourselves but for 100 whale ships, and 3000 seamen, who annually touch at Lahaina."

CONCLUSION.

This wide extension and rapid advance of our cause, calls for the liveliest gratitude to Almighty God, and imposes upon the American people the most solemn obligations to press forward in the enterprise. The Committee have no time to speak of the vast work yet to be done, of the obstacles to be encountered, or the dangers that surround us. In the midst of high prosperity there may be a worm at the root. The Committee think they see danger in the almost exclusive confinement of the work, in many places in our country, to the reformation of drunkards, and in the neglect of the cause by the educated and Christian community. If we have one hundred or three hundred thousand drunkards to be reclaimed, (and they should be the object of the deepest solicitude,) we have millions of moderate drinkers to be turned away from all use of the intoxicating cup.

Moderate drinking is the source of all drunkenness. The fancied safety of restricted indulgence is the fatal rock on which thousands have been wrecked; the first encircling of the devouring whirlpool: and if the wealthy, the educated, the ministry and the churches do not come forward at this important crisis to the suppression of this beginning of ruin, and, by their example and moral power, sustain and perpetuate the cause, our land will continue to be cursed with a generation of drunkards from their own loins, and this greatest of moral reforms may be soon left to most calamitous decline.

The Committee cannot bring to a conclusion their report, without expressing their gratitude for the powerful instrumentality which, in the past year, has been afforded to the cause of temperance by the drawings of Dr. Thomas Sewall, of Washington, already alluded to, representing the action of alcoholic liquors on the human stomach, from moderate drinking to that excessive indulgence which results in death by delirium tremens.* They speak to the eye. They speak to

* The history of these plates is simply this: Many years ago a distinguished physician in New York said to Mr. Delavan, "Get a drawing of the human stomach as affected by intoxicating drink, and exhibit it to the world and your work is done up." The subject dwelt much upon his mind, and ascer-

the heart. They speak to the fears of men, and to every

taining about two years ago that Dr. Sewall of Washington City, had for about thirty years directed his attention to diseases occasioned by the use of intoxicating liquors, and that during his dissections he had caused drawings to be made of the human stomach in the successive stages of the disease, thus induced, he entered into a negotiation with him for their presentation to the public. As these were only of the drunkard's stomach and of the stomach after death by delirium tremens, Chancellor Walworth suggested the addition of the stomach of the temperate drinker, and afterward Dr. Nott mentioned that of the stomach in its natural state as a standard. This was furnished by Dr. Horner of Philadelphia. No sooner was the series completed and presented to the public with Dr. Sewall's explanatory lecture, than they attracted the attention of some of the first medical gentlemen of the country, who gave them their entire approbation.

PLATE I. Represents the Internal Surface of the Stomach in a Healthy state, which in color is slightly reddish, tinged with yellow. It was drawn from an individual who had lived an entirely temperate life.

PLATE II. Represents the Stomach of the Temperate Drinker, the man who takes his grog daily, but moderately, or who sips his wine with his meals. The blood vessels of the inner coat which in the healthy stomach are invisible, are so far enlarged and distended with blood, as to render them visible and distinct.

PLATE III. Represents the Stomach of the Habitual Drunkard. It shows the inner surface of the organ to be in a state of irritation, with its blood vessels greatly enlarged and permanently distended with blood, interspersed with several blue spots resembling the rum blossoms sometimes seen on the drunkard's face. It was drawn from the stomach of one who had been a hard drinker for many years.

PLATE IV. Represents the Inner Surface of the Ulcerated Stomach of the Drunkard. It exhibits numerous small, corroding ulcers, covered with white crusts and with the margins of the ulcers elevated, ragged and inflamed.

PLATE V. Represents the Inner Surface of the Stomach of the Drunkard, after a debauch. It was drawn from one who died suddenly after he had been on a spree several days. It shows a high degree of inflammation extending over most of the surface, having changed its healthy color, to a deep red, exhibiting in some parts a livid appearance.

PLATE VI. Represents the Scirrhus Stomach of the Drunkard.

PLATE VII. Represents the appearance of the Scirrhus and Cancerous Stomach of the Drunkard.

PLATE VIII. Represents the Inner Surface of the Stomach of distinguished individual who died in a state of Delirium Tremens. The inner surface is covered by a dark, brown, flaky substance, resembling the black vomit, which on being removed in several places, shows the stomach to have been in a state of high inflammation before death. In some points it was quite dark, as if in a state of incipient mortification.

principle of self-preservation. They establish on principles not to be controverted, and by authorities* whose decision will be ultimate with all who yield to the first medical opi-

* [The following extract is taken from a letter addressed by Prof. Horner, one of the first anatomists and pathologists of our country, to Prof. Sewall:]

"I have looked carefully into your work on the Pathology of the Stomach, as influenced by alcoholic drinks, and think very highly of the fidelity with which you have portrayed its characters. I trust that the very general and just extension of it, indicated by the magnitude of its editions, will add another check to the many now existing against the cause of intemperance. I, of course, cannot feel less than highly gratified at your considering any poor contribution of my own to medical science, as worthy of a place in your excellent production.

Your friend,

"THOS. SEWALL, M. D."

"W. E. HORNER.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM DR. MOTT.

New York, Jan. 30, 1842.

"DEAR SIR—I thank you for the pamphlet and letter of my worthy and much esteemed friend, Dr. Sewall. It contains an admirable and faithful delineation of the appearances of the stomach of the drunkard, such as I have myself frequently witnessed. They are true to the death. You could not have resorted to a more forcible and impressive illustration of the fatal effects of this sad and destructive vice than is here exhibited upon so vital an organ as the stomach.

"The great and glorious object you have so nobly and zealously undertaken—temperance and the reformation of the drunkard—will, in my opinion, be greatly promoted by the course you have taken in the republication of this valuable tract.

Yours, truly and faithfully,

"E. C. DELAVAN, Esq."

"VALENTINE MOTT.

Boston, Feb. 22d, 1842.

MY DEAR SIR—Nothing can be better adapted to operate on the minds of the unfortunate victims of intemperance, than your excellent representations of the drunkard's stomach. I have long desired that the public could see in their true colors the physical changes wrought by alcoholic drinks on the human body. The vivid pictures of Professors Horner and Sewall have accomplished my wish.

I should be glad to be a subscriber for the enlarged engravings.

With great respect, your friend and servant,

JOHN C. WARREN.

From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

No anatomical work, within our recollection, presents more exact representations of the stomach. The blood-vessels exhibited on the inflamed mucous coat really look as if they would bleed if roughly handled. The excellency of this illustrated letter consists in the fact that any one can understand it. Although strictly scientific, it is essentially the thing wanted, because it speaks plainly, yet positively, to the drunkard. With his

nions of the nation, the principle that the moderate drinker is already a diseased man, has taken the first step in the drunkard's path, has already impressed upon his physical system, own eyes he may examine the very appearance of his own burnt stomach, and if he should not be either reformed or alarmed by the *fac-simile*, the letter by Dr. Sewall must awaken his sensibilities if he has one remaining spark of consciousness.

Dr. Sewall in giving an account of the drawings, says, "All the plates were drawn from the observation of nature, as exhibited in my dissections, and of cases which came under my notice, as stated in the work, and if the testimony of such men as Horner, Mott, and Warren, does not establish their correctness, I need not expect to satisfy the community, although I have the additional testimony of some of the most distinguished of the British physicians, who say 'they are entirely accurate and faithful to nature.'"

A bold attempt has recently been made by a member of the Medical Faculty of Albany, N. Y., to prove the incorrectness of the second of the series, and to show that no disease is produced by the temperate use of alcoholic drinks, but only by their abuse. "So long as a person avoids excess there will be no disease." But the attempt, so quieting to every drinker of alcohol, has been promptly met by many able writers and shown to be as weak as deadly to the best interests of man. Such as wish for an account of the action of stimulants upon the human system will find it in the following article by Dr. Oliver, Professor of Theory of Medicine in Dartmouth College.

"Stimulants are those medical substances, which when applied to any sensible part of the human body, as the mouth, stomach, interior of the nose, the eyes and those external parts which are covered with a thin and delicate skin, increase the living actions of the part.

"When stimulants are swallowed, they are received by this hollow sack (the stomach), and come in contact with its inner surface. The membrane which lines it becomes red and turgid with blood, the gastric liquor, a fluid by which the food is dissolved in digestion, is poured out more plentifully, the sensibility of the stomach is increased, a feeling of warmth or heat excited, and the muscular contractions of the organ are invigorated.

"Should we not expect, as a matter of course, that this tender organ, subjected to such unnatural excitement, would at length be thrown into a state of permanent irritation, which, in the form of inflammation, would in the end disorganize and destroy it?

"Now the diffusible stimulants, as brandy, wine, and in short, alcohol in all its forms, not only produce the local irritation in the part to which they are applied, viz. the stomach, but their influence is immediately diffused over all parts of the system. Their influence on the system at large is not delayed until the stomach becomes diseased or its functions impaired, as is the fact with the simple stimulants, but it is instantly diffused like a flash of

term the stamp of one who is on the road to ruin. They affect the drunkard when no arguments, no appeals, no tears, and no privation will reach him. He steps forward as he sees the cause of that burning thirst, that agonized stomach, which cries give, give, and will not be satisfied but bleeds at every pore, and says, "Bring me the pledge."* They deserve

electricity over the whole body, involving all its organs and all its functions without exception. Let a person swallow a table-spoonful of raw brandy on an empty stomach, and scarcely will the fiery liquor have touched the tender coat of the organ, and given rise to a sensation of heat in the part, before he will be aware of a feeling of confusion or swimming in his head, which announces that his brain is already under the influence of the poison. These stimulants use the stomach chiefly as a ladder, by means of which they may scale the very citadel of life. At the very same time that they are producing a profuse and unnatural expenditure of vital power, they are cutting off the only source from which the loss can be supplied, by assailing the stomach and impairing or destroying digestion. They establish one centre of excitement in the stomach by over stimulating it, thus producing a concentration of vital power in the organ. But besides this, by their action upon the brain, already noticed, they determine an influx of blood, a further concentration of vital power in this organ. We have in the case under consideration, two new centres of excitement established by artificial means, namely, the one in the stomach, the other in the brain. There is an influx of vital power into each of these centres, from and at the expense of the other parts of the system, in order to support the increased actions which they perform. The healthy balance of the functions of course is destroyed.

"Let every young man then beware that he does not acquire a love for wine; for if he should, he may be assured that his constitution has received a wound which in its consequences may be fatal. It is true that his health may not have sensibly suffered, but the healthy relations of his system have been deranged, and the harmony between its desires and its wants (one of the most infallible signs of a sound constitution) destroyed."

* Samuel Chipman, Esq., in an account of his exhibition of these plates, says:

"The first time I exhibited them in this State, a young man, who but for his intemperance, stood high in society, came forward voluntarily, and requested an opportunity to sign the pledge, having been induced to do it, as he said, not by my lecture, but by seeing those '*pictures*,' and when no call had been made for signatures.

"In another case where I did not lecture, when some twenty men only came together, and when I only spent eight or ten minutes in showing the plates, doing it in the briefest manner possible, an effect was produced,

a place in every suitable public building, in every prison, hospital, hall of justice and temperance meeting, and should be exhibited and commented on by every temperance lecturer.* The Committee express their admiration at a noble and

which, if it stood alone, would establish the fact that they are *calculated* to arrest the drunkard where addresses to the ear have proved of no avail.

"A man who was present, a man of some consequence, in whom his neighbors felt a deep interest, who had resisted all the entreaties and remonstrances of friends, who had apparently remained unmoved when all the other inebriates of the village were rushing into the temperance ranks, was so affected that he sent a request the next day to a religious meeting then in progress, for prayers, that he might be enabled to keep the resolution he had made of becoming a sober man—and some days after he made the same request to three different churches of the place.

"My usual course is to spend from an hour and a half to two hours in lecturing, before I present the plates; and it is very frequently the case, that after all the facts I can present, or the appeals I can make, seem to fall powerless on the ear of the drunkard—his head up and apparently entirely unmoved—when these '*pictures*' are shown, his cheek turns pale, and his head drops. Indeed, cases of this kind are *common*—yes, emphatically *common*."

In a letter to Mr. Delavan, E. S. Johnson, agent of the Albany County Union Society, says,—“I have used the plates on numerous occasions with the most satisfactory and happy results. I have heard the unfortunate drunkard exclaim, when looking at them, and particularly at the one representing the stomach after a debauch, '*they look as I have often felt.*' After lecturing, I have seen groups of people collect and examine them, and talk over the effects of liquor on the system, and referring to the plates in explanation of their own feelings. I find them in all the school districts of the county, and I assure you there are many who are thanking God that they have seen them, and are calling down blessings on that individual who supplied the means for furnishing every school district in the county, at his own expense, with the work, and Dr. Sewall for his philanthropy in providing such faithful monitors to aid in this mission of mercy.”

* The following testimonials have been given to the importance of exposing the plates to view in schools and public places :

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE, }
DEPARTMENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS, }
Albany, Sept. 12th, 1842. }

DEAR SIR—I am informed by yours of the 10th instant, that you are “making an effort to place a bound volume of Dr. Sewall's work on the Pathology of Drunkenness,” together with the Plates, in every school dis-

hitherto successful effort of Edward C. Delavan, Esq., to place a copy in every district school in the State of New

York. I am satisfied that the colored plates of Dr. Sewall, exactly depicting the transitions of the human stomach from perfect health to the last stages of cancerous, alcoholic disease, will make a deeper and more lasting impression upon the minds of reflecting individuals, and even upon the thoughtless and ignorant, than any other work that has ever been published.

You have my best wishes for the success of your effort; and I will willingly aid in the distribution to the extent of my ability.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

E. C. DELAVAN, Esq.

S. YOUNG, *Sup't of Com. Schools:*

FROM DR. STAATS, THE MAYOR OF ALBANY.

Mayor's Office, Albany, Nov. 30, 1842.

E. C. DELAVAN, Esq.—Dear Sir—I received a few weeks since, as a donation from B. R. Wood, a complete set of colossal colored plates of the human stomach, to be placed in the City Hall court room, very truly representing the stomach of the drunkard in all its stages. The effect of those plates on the multitude who attend there for the purpose of atoning for the crimes of intemperance, has been so evidently useful, that I am persuaded that I cannot render a more useful service to the city, and the cause of Temperance, than by requesting you to send me a complete set for the city Police Office. Every ear has already been spoken to in behalf of temperance, but to some in vain; the eye is a much better organ to convey objects to the judgment and memory, than the ear; impressions made through the eye are rarely forgotten, and I have no hesitation in saying, that the plan you have adopted in circulating the plates will be a new era in temperance, and that you will reach a class of drunkards, who, although they will not trust their ears to hear anything that comes in contact with their pernicious habits, will, as a consequence of their evil habits, be obliged to see themselves reflected in most, if not all our public places. The plates are no exaggeration; they are true to the life. In conclusion, permit me to say to you, that the cause of temperance in this city is onward. Three taverns have repudiated alcohol, and have come under the banner of temperance, within the last month; and I have no doubt that the plates you are engaged in circulating, will cause the last link of intemperance to be broken.

Yours respectfully,

BARNET P. STAATS.

FROM CHANCELLOR FREELINGHUYSEN.

New York, Dec. 6, 1842.

EDWARD C. DELAVAN, Esq.—Dear Sir—The prints, prepared by Dr. Sewall, showing the influence of intoxicating liquors on the stomach, have

York, and would also add their efforts to those of others to secure for him the aid of the State in placing a copy on board of every ship that sails from our harbors. They unite in the language of the memorialists, the Presidents of Marine Insu-

safely arrived agreeably to your generous directions, and are now hung up in the University Library. On behalf of our institution, I thank you for this valuable favor. I am persuaded that this exhibition of the inflictions of alcohol on the human system, must arrest the thoughtless, and bring every reflecting mind to a pause. Here, *we see* what are the results of drinking in all its stages. We learn from these maps of the stomach, that the pleasant excitement, the mirth, and the revelry, are not the whole that the spirits of the wine cup bestow upon their votaries—while appearances are so fair, there is a canker, surely working all around the seat of life. I hope, my dear sir, that you may be sustained in your noble purpose of placing these prints in all public buildings, in our halls of legislation and science, and wherever occasions bring men together; and that the divine blessing may seal the warning, to our youth especially, shall be among the sincere desires of

Your friend and obedient servant,

THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN.

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN SEAMAN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

Office of the "*Am. Sea. Friend Society*," }
New York, Dec. 7, 1842. }

DEAR SIR—The valuable donation from R. B. Minturne, Esq., of a full set of your colossal drawings of the human stomach, are thankfully received, and hung up in the large Museum and reading room of our new "Sailor's Home," at No. 190 Cherry street, where I trust and believe they will prove to be, to thousands of our seamen, the most eloquent and effectual temperance lecturers they have ever come in contact with—presenting, what we sailors would call, "a knock-me-down argument."

This institution, since it was opened in May last, has accommodated about two thousand five hundred sailors; and it having become very attractive to this long neglected class of men, we expect a large increase of boarders, and nothing can be more important than to place the evils of intemperance before them in their most impressive manner.

After one look at these frightful pictures, how can any person in their right minds, ever taste again of the intoxicating cup?

I sincerely hope your benevolent effort, now making to place your volumes, or plates, in the cabins and forecastles of every ship or vessel upon the ocean or lakes, will meet with due encouragement, and the good work go on until the monster, alcohol, shall be banished from the world.

Your friend and servant,

EDWD. RICHARDSON, Pres't.

E. C. DELAVAN, Esq.

rance Companies, and the principal ship-owners of the city of New York, in saying that such an operation would, in their opinion, save many lives and an immense amount of property, now lost in the ocean. They would also speak with gratitude of the press. It has been with us all over the land. The numerous exclusive temperance periodicals have been ably conducted, while every religious and political newspaper have freely opened their columns to our cause. Not a paper is known in the United States which has taken sides against the temperance reformation.

The Committee cannot look abroad upon the vast work that is to be done in making our world a sober world, and see all the instrumentalities at command, the press, lecturers, pictorial representations, tracts, with ten thousand arguments and appeals altogether irresistible, and find themselves doing so little for want of pecuniary means, without many and deep regrets. While the temperance cause has saved millions of dollars to the country, and, what is more, unnumbered lives and souls, and while a comparatively small contribution might soon secure its final triumph, it is less than the least of all the benevolent institutions of the age in its receipts of public charity. The Committee ask that it may be otherwise. They wish at once for the means of placing a copy of the Permanent Temperance Documents, and their bound Reports, on board every steamboat and in every public house and place of resort in the country.

They wish to aid in a wide circulation of the drawings of the human stomach among schools and seamen, and in all public places.

They wish to send their annual Report and their monthly Journal to Governors of States, Members of Congress and of State Legislatures, Mayors of cities, and other men of character and influence.

They wish to publish scientific treatises, essays, arguments, tracts, &c., in cheap and entertaining forms, for wide dissemination in all parts of the world.

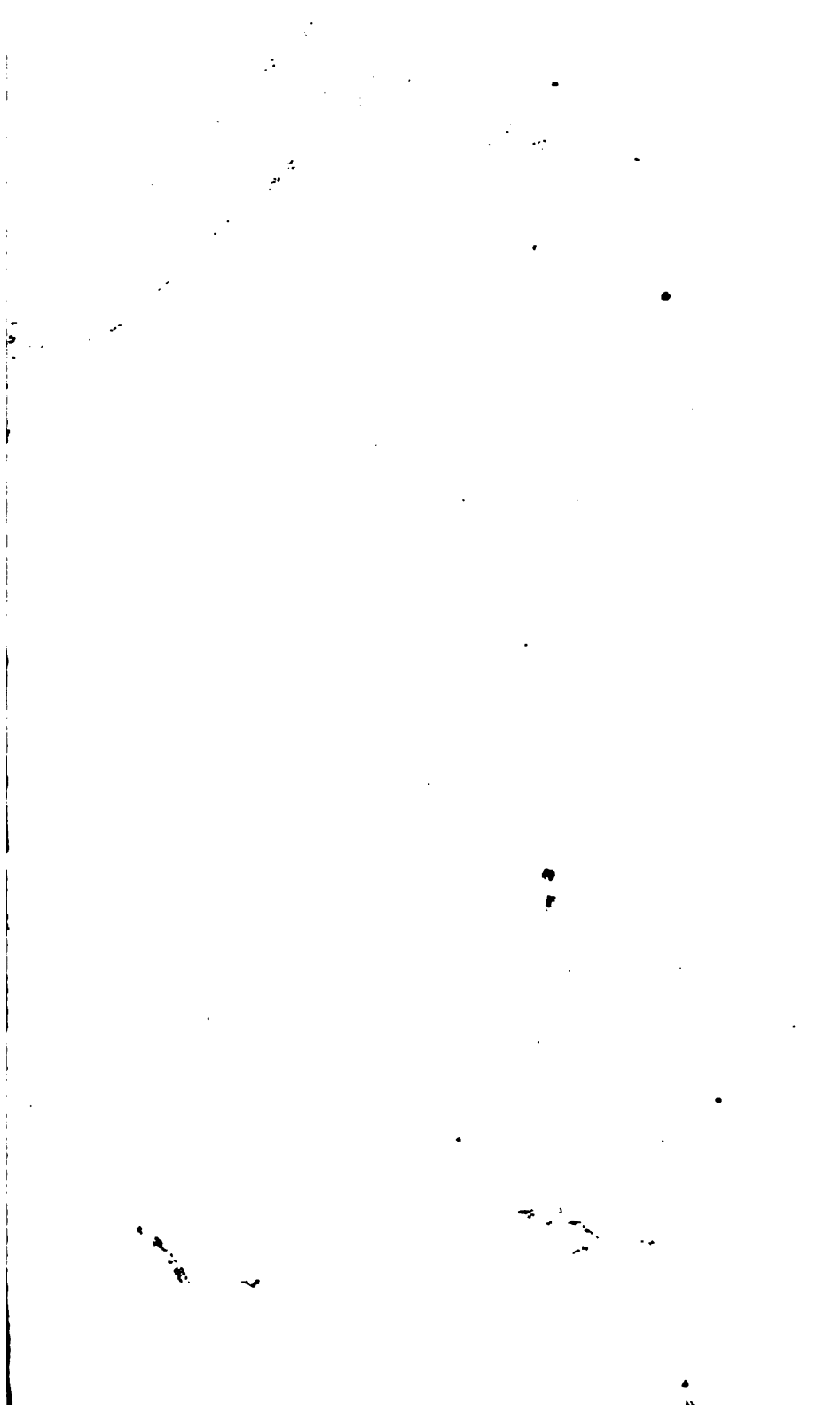
They wish to respond to the calls for help from Asia, from Africa, from the North of Europe, from the West Indies, and the Sandwich Islands; and to place on board all our merchant

ships, fishing craft, canal boats, and even in our gallant navy, such elucidations and appeals as shall dissipate all the delusions of strong drink, and convince all men of the blessedness of total abstinence.

They wish to do much in sustaining public lecturers, who, by kind and powerful appeals and vivid presentations of facts, shall rouse the nation to throw off the shackles of intemperance, and let the generations that come after, rise in entire and glorious freedom from all those fatal practices which have engulfed multitudes on multitudes in remediless ruin.

They cannot stop now—they must go forward. They are acting for coming generations, for millions on millions who are soon to cover this vast territory, purchased by the blood of our fathers, and consecrated by many prayers to humanity and to God.

With this appeal the Committee close. They would express their gratitude that they have been permitted to aid in a cause which, "begun by the influence of the Bible, is now travelling in the greatness of mercy, over the length and breadth of the world." To the friends of temperance, they say, Be of good courage. Press forward. Place all your confidence in an Almighty arm, and, as you gain victory after victory, and bound forward and mount upward, treading the hydra which has crushed millions under your own feet, give all the glory to Him who came to break the chain of the captive, and raise a world in ruins, to life, and peace, and glory.



NATIONAL AND STATE ORGANIZATIONS.

ORGANIZATIONS.	PRESIDENTS.
<i>American Temperance Union</i> . . .	Hon. Reuben H. Walworth.
<i>Congressional Society</i> . . .	" George N. Briggs,
<i>Society of Executive Departments</i> . . .	" John Williamson,
<i>Maine Temperance Union</i> . . .	" Asa Reddington,
<i>Vermont State Society</i> . . .	Erastus Fairbanks, Esq.,
<i>New Hampshire do</i> . . .	_____
<i>Massachusetts do</i> . . .	Dr. John C. Warren,
" <i>Temperance Union</i> . . .	Rev. G. B. Perry,
" <i>Washington State Soc.</i> . . .	Dr. Walter Channing.
<i>Rhode Island State Society</i> . . .	William Aplin, Esq.,
<i>Connecticut do</i> . . .	Hon. Thomas S. Williams,
" <i>Washington State So.</i> . . .	Charles Chapman, Esq.,
<i>New York State Society</i> . . .	Hon. R. H. Walworth.
<i>New Jersey</i> " . . .	Stacy G. Potts, Esq.,
<i>Pennsylvania</i> " . . .	Thomas Fleming, Esq.,
<i>Delaware</i> " . . .	Hon. Willard Hall,
<i>Maryland</i> " . . .	" Stephenson Archer,
<i>Virginia</i> " . . .	Gen. John H. Cocke,
<i>Ohio</i> " . . .	_____
<i>Indiana</i> " . . .	Jeremiah Sullivan, Esq.,
<i>Michigan</i> " . . .	Charles H. Stewart, Esq.,
<i>Kentucky</i> " . . .	Dr. S. Sharp, Esq.,
<i>Tennessee</i> " . . .	_____
<i>Illinois</i> " . . .	Dr. B. T. Edwards,
<i>Missouri</i> " . . .	Gov. Boggs,
<i>Mississippi</i> " . . .	Hon. Wm. L. Sharkey.
<i>Louisiana</i> " . . .	Gen. J. B. Dawson,
<i>South Carolina</i> " . . .	Hon. John B. O'Neal.
<i>North Carolina</i> " . . .	John Phiper, Esq.,
<i>Iowa</i> " . . .	Hon. Robert Lucas,
<i>Wisconsin Ter.</i> . . .	Samuel Hinsman.

REPORT

OF THE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

1844.

PLEDGE OF THE UNION.

The undersigned, do agree, that we will not use intoxicating liquors as a beverage, nor traffic in them; that we will not provide them as an article of entertainment, or for persons in our employment, and that, in all suitable ways, we will discountenance their use throughout the community.

NEW YORK:

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

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NEW YORK:

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

1844.

S. W. BENEDICT & CO., PRINT,
16 Spruce Street.

EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

THE Eighth Anniversary of the Union was held in the city of New York, on the 9th of May, 1844. A number of the friends of the cause, and delegates from auxiliary societies, met with the Executive Committee at the office of the Union, 143 Nassau street, at 4 P. M., for the transaction of business and mutual congratulation. The following resolutions were presented and adopted as suitable to the times, and calculated to create a correct public sentiment;

1. Resolved, That the return of another Anniversary, under the benignant smiles of Divine Providence upon our cause in both hemispheres, calls for united and hearty thanksgivings to Almighty God, and for a renewed devotedness to the great moral and philanthropic enterprise in which we are engaged.

2. Resolved, That the memory of the men, who, seventeen years ago, in confidence in God and in the ultimate triumph of reason over animal appetite, breasted the torrent of intemperance which was sweeping over the nation, is precious; and that it is a subject of joy that, as they one after another pass to the rewards of eternity, they witness such fruit of their labor.

3. Resolved, that the principle of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors as a beverage, as established in the struggles of 1835 and 1836, proves itself more and more to be the true principle of temperance.

4. Resolved, That the continuance of the Washingtonian reform of drunkards so signally commenced at Baltimore in 1840, through four successive years with such great and blessed results, demands our unceasing gratitude to Him from whom it came; and that no effort should be remitted until every unfortunate inebriate is snatched from a drunkard's grave.

5. Resolved, That the training of the rising youth of America in the principles of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks, should receive the steady and diligent attention of all who love their country and their race.

6. Resolved, That as science demonstrates that moderate drinking generates the drunkard's thirst, and is the direct cause of all the drunkenness in the world, this great truth should in every possible manner be pressed upon the community; and especially by the free circulation of that striking exhibition to the eye, in Dr. Sewall's drawings of the human stomach.

7. Resolved, That as fashionable wine-drinking, at social parties and public entertainments, is now viewed by many as among the greatest hindrances to our cause, the wealthy and intelligent who control such fashions, are respectfully and earnestly requested, in view of the benefit of total abstinence to the human family, to change such usages and adopt a beverage which neither corrupts nor destroys.

8. Resolved, That the removal of temptation to use intoxicating drinks furnished by the wide-spread traffic over the country, is most imperiously demanded for the prevalence of temperance; that those citizens and magistrates, who refuse to license the traffic, act the part of true patriots, and that where moral suasion fails to suppress the unlicensed traffic, an efficient legislation is demanded to protect the community from its desolating evils.

9. Resolved, That we rejoice in the prevalence of temperance principles in the army and navy; that we applaud those officers and crews, who at home and on foreign stations so gallantly refuse to pledge themselves to each other in the intoxicating cup; and that the spirit ration in the Navy ought to be at once discontinued.

10. Resolved, That we rejoice that the time has come when an advocacy of the temperance cause is no longer a hindrance to an elevation to public office, and that other things being equal, men of all political parties are called upon by the good of their country, to select such men for places of public trust, as abandon the use of intoxicating drinks.

11. Resolved, That whenever the friends of Temperance in Great Britain shall feel that the time has come for a World's Temperance Convention, it shall receive our cordial concurrence and approbation.

OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

PRESIDENT,

REUBEN HYDE WALWORTH, of New York.

VICE PRESIDENTS,

Theodore Frelinghuysen, of N. Y.,	John Tappan, of Mass.,
Lucius M. Sargent, of Mass.,	Robert Lucas, of Iowa,
John Savage, of N. Y.,	Harmar Denny, of Pa.,
Thomas S. Williams, of Ct.,	John B. O'Neal, of S. C.,
Lyman Beecher, D.D., of Ohio,	Willard Hall, of Del.,
Justin Edwards, D.D., of Mass.,	Christian Keener, of Md.,
Edward Kent, of Maine,	Joseph H. Lumpkin, of Ga.,
Doct. Thomas Sewall, of D. C.,	Rev. J. P. Durbin, D.D., of Pa.,
Erastus Fairbanks, of Vt.,	Franklin Knox, of Mo.,
Stephen H. Tyng, D.D., of Pa.,	John Dougal, of Montreal.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

John W. Leavitt,	Edmund Hyatt,
E. H. Blatchford,	W. E. Dodge,
R. H. McCurdy,	Hiram Barney,
Rev. Thomas De Witt, D.D.,	Rev. William Patton, D.D.,
Thomas Denny,	W. T. Cutter,
SECRETARY.	TREASURER.
John Marsh.	Jasper Corning.

In the evening a vast assembly convened in the Broadway Tabernacle, to hear the annual report and addresses on the occasion. In absence of the President, Chancellor Walworth, confined by his courts, the chair was taken by the Rev. Dr. Durbin, President of Carlisle College, one of the Vice Presidents. On the platform were a large number of Clergymen and Presidents of Temperance Societies, and among them the Rev. Dr. Edwards, Dr. Hewitt, and John Tappan, Esq., some of the earliest pioneers of the cause.

The meeting was opened by spirit-stirring music from the Brass Band from the United States Ship North Carolina, after which Dr. Durbin addressed, in behalf of the institution and the cause, the throne of grace. An abstract of the general report was then read by the Rev. John Marsh, Cor. Secretary, after which the President introduced to the audience the Rev. LEONARD BACON, of New Haven, who delivered an address of much interest and power. After music by the Band, Deacon MOSES GRANT of Boston, a most efficient laborer in the cause, was introduced to the meeting, but on briefly stating that he was present as an associate and companion of a young friend and fellow-laborer, Mr. JOHN B. GOUGH, who had recently been reclaimed from intemperance, and whose history and appeals had produced great results at the East, he modestly retired, to give place to Mr. Gough. After the performance of a Quartette, Mr. Gough was introduced, who, modestly relating his own bitter experience, or rather referring to it as illustrating his subject, giving a variety of touching anecdote, all in sweet and simple tones of voice, with appropriate action and beautiful language, sometimes melting his audience in tears, and sometimes calling forth bursts of applause, held the immense mass spell-bound to a late hour.

At the close of his speech, Mr. Gough sung his favorite song, THE INEBRIATE'S LAMENT, when the audience dispersed, deeply impressed with the importance, blessedness, and certain triumph of the cause.



R E P O R T.

To the American patriot, the most interesting object now filling his vision, is the rapid expansion and glory of his country. To the American philanthropist and Christian, its future moral and religious condition. A nation unknown to the great nations of antiquity, and whose date is less than three-quarters of a century, will have soon become in extent, in numbers, in intelligence, in wealth and force, scarce inferior to any on the globe. What will be its character for subjection to law, for temperance, purity, a love of the arts of peace and a wise cultivation of the spiritual and immortal? Are here to be acted over the scenes which have plunged every old nation of the earth into darkness and oblivion, or is here to be realized the golden age of the world?

The progress of the human mind in the nineteenth century, the advance of science and the arts, the improvements in modes of travelling, of crossing seas and oceans, and the rapid intermingling of nations, is the constant theme of wonder and admiration. Thanks to an overruling Providence for a no less rapid advance in morals, and that the Temperance Reformation stands forth the *greater* wonder of the age. "On whose mind," says an European writer, "this great truth first rose, that the moderate consumers of intoxicating drinks are the chief agents in promoting and perpetuating drunkenness, is not known. Whoever he was, whether humble or great, peace to his memory. He has done more for the world, than he who enriched it with a continent; and posterity, to the latest generations, shall walk in the light he has thrown around them."

The temperance reformation in our country, may now be said to be in its third stage of advance. In its first, seventeen years ago, it burst upon the nation amid the thunder and the lightning of those

powerful minds, Kittredge, Edwards, Beecher, Hewitt, Humphrey, Beman, Fisk, Chapin, and others. But when their forces were abated, and the withering glance of public indignation at the abominations of the spirit trade had been borne for a season; the hydra resumed its power through an increased use of wine and other fermented drinks, reformed drunkards relapsed—even pledged temperance men became drunkards, and, for a time, all seemed to be lost.

The second stage of reform was in the great effort of 1835, to establish throughout the nation the principle of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks as a beverage. It was a hard conflict, brother with brother, pledged men with pledged men: but when established among all who loved the cause and were willing to make another sacrifice, its energies were relaxed, and its enemies, beholding the inaction of those who were content with this victory, triumphantly pronounced the temperance cause a failure. But not so was it with Him who sees the end from the beginning. A third bold and triumphant onset was to be made upon this kingdom of blood in the Washingtonian movement of 1840, spreading like the rush of some mighty waters, loosening the bonds of one hundred thousand captives, and bringing into the field from the ranks of the enemy, an army not easily vanquished. Fifteen millions on the globe have, it is believed, adopted the principle of total abstinence, and nations repose under its goodly branches. Has the cause reached its ultimatum? Has it touched every spring of human action, and will it die away; or, is it destined in some new form to engage the human mind until intemperance is banished for ever? The strength of the cause is threefold.

IT APPEALS TO THE SELFISH PRINCIPLE.

IT EXCITES TO BENEVOLENT ACTION.

IT IS BASED IN RELIGION.

I. It appeals to the selfish principle; for the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, moderate and immoderate, is at war with the human system. Even in small quantities, it excites unnaturally; and such are its effects on the brain, on the heart, on the mind, on the affections, on the feelings, on the character of man; on the peace, order, thrift and prosperity of a community, a state, a nation; on all the interests of men for time and eternity; that the man who is actuated only by the lowest principles of his nature, a regard to his own well-being and the security of life, property, and liberty where

he dwells, must give it his assent and bid it God-speed in the earth.

II. It excites benevolent action. For it walks forth in its spirit of love to dry up by a touch the fountains of pauperism and crime, of personal degradation and domestic wo, and to snatch a hundred thousand year by year from the drunkard's grave ; and the man who looks at it but a moment, with a steady gaze, feels every kindly feeling of his soul stirred within him, and resolves to sustain it. Benevolent action may, for a season, be faint action, but it cannot be killed.

III. It is based in religion. It is from God. It is for his honor. It will have his support and his blessing. God has written the law of temperance on our physical organization ; on the conscience ; published it in his word ; given it wings in the gospel of his Son. This is his instrument of redeeming this world from its worst enemy, of fulfilling his promises to his Son and his Church ; and, sure as there is love to God in the heart of man, sure as his throne stands and the world is to be subjected to his dominion, this great cause will prevail and triumph.

Since our last anniversary there has been no unusual and mighty movement either at home or abroad, resembling some of former years ; and yet could we place in array the operations of the press, the labor, self-denial and efficiency of public lecturers and self-devoted agents, the number of drunkards reclaimed, the thousands of children and young men who have come under preventive influences, the progress of temperance among seamen, in the army and navy, among legislators and magistrates, we might show that a work has been done, and an advance gained, demanding the gratitude of every philanthropist, patriot and Christian.

LABORS OF THE PRESS.

About thirty temperance papers, weekly, semi-weekly, and monthly, have been sustained in the land ; and throughout the nation, the religious and secular press have opened their columns to the advocacy of the cause. From the office of the Union, about five thousand copies of the Journal have been issued monthly, also twenty thousand of the Youth's Temperance Advocate, designed chiefly for circulation among children and youth in Sunday schools. Of the Journal, two hundred copies have again been sent monthly,

through a donation of Chester Bulkley, Esq., to the Home missionaries in the United States, and two hundred through a donation from Orrin Day, Esq., to missionary stations in foreign countries. Two thousand copies of the last Annual Report, were circulated gratuitously at home and abroad. Fifty thousand Temperance Almanacs were issued from the office, and several attractive small works, tracts, prints, handbills, &c. Sales of temperance publications to the amount of one thousand two hundred dollars have been made in the depository; and to the call for a gratuitous distribution of papers, tracts and books, in destitute places in our own country and in foreign nations, the Committee have always responded to the full extent of their ability.

LECTURERS.

General Ashbel Riley has performed a laborious and successful tour, partly in behalf of the Union, through the Western States, and Mr. J. P. Coffin is now acting for the Committee in the State of New York. Of the Washingtonian lecturers, who went forth in great numbers in every part of the country, to testify from their own experience to the evil nature of intoxicating drinks, the number, from various causes, has considerably diminished; yet a few, Messrs. Hawkins, Gough and others, at the East, the West, and South, have nobly persevered in the work, and their labors have been crowned with great success. The pulpit has not been wholly silent; though less has been done in the sacred desk, of advocacy for the cause, than in some former years.

SEWALL'S PLATES.

Increased attention has been given to the drawings of Dr. Thomas Sewall, of Washington city; showing from dissections the action of alcoholic liquors upon the human stomach. Their truthfulness having been called in question, has led to a deep and thorough investigation, which has resulted in increased confirmation of the principle that the moderate as well as the excessive use of such drinks, produces a diseased state of the vital organ, small indeed at first, but of the same character with that which finally terminates in the *delirium tremens*, or drunkard's brain fever. The testimony of the distinguished medical gentlemen, Doctors Mott, Warren and Horner, has

been repeated in their favor. The work of placing them in all the public schools of the State of New York has been continued. Copies of the colossal size have been sent to several of the monarchs of Europe, and exhibitions of them have been made at public meetings in England, Germany, the East and West Indies, with good effect. The whole of the controversy between Mr. Delavan and Dr. Hun, relating to their correctness, has been printed in the third number of the Enquirer, and widely circulated.

STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES. STATE CONVENTIONS.

The year has not been prolific in large public assemblies ; but whenever they have been held, it has been in much harmony and with valuable results.

The Massachusetts State organizations held their anniversaries soon after our own, and gave tokens of great prosperity.

In June the Washingtonian State Convention of the State of New York, was held at Utica. Two hundred delegates were present from twenty-five Counties. The Convention sat two days and passed several resolutions, whose object was to concentrate more and more, and call into action the Washington Societies throughout the State.

The New York State Temperance Society held a semi-annual meeting at Saratoga Springs on the second day of August. The meeting was not numerously attended. The chief business related to the more extensive circulation of the plates of Dr. Sewall in the schools, and the publication of the controversy relating to their truthfulness ; and, also, to the procuring the passage of a law by the next Legislature, which should leave the grants of licenses to sell spiritous liquor to be decided in town meeting, specially called for the purpose. Memorials were prepared and sent for signatures throughout the State.

On the 14th of November, the Washington State Temperance Society of Connecticut held its anniversary at New Haven. It was an occasion of deep interest. A large delegation were present from most of the counties ; successive public meetings of thrilling interest were held, and an imposing procession of military, firemen, old temperance men and Washington societies, paraded the streets, amid the plaudits of numerous spectators. At this Convention the following important resolution was adopted :

Resolved, That in every stage of the temperance reform, the licensed and unlicensed traffic in alcoholic drinks has been the greatest antagonist principle which has impeded its progress, and the experience of the past year has overwhelmingly proved, that a removal of legal restraints to this traffic, has increased the evils which this Society aim to eradicate.

On the 26th of Dec., a Convention of about 500 delegates from the towns and counties of Eastern Pennsylvania, was held in Philadelphia, in which much eloquence was displayed, and much business of importance was transacted. From some who had manifested hostility to all appeal to legislation for the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, opposition was apprehended to any action on the subject; but it was far otherwise in the result, and a memorial to the Legislature asking for a reference of the license question to the towns and an address to the people on the suppression of the traffic, were unanimously adopted.

On the 29th of December, a State Temperance Convention was held at Tuscaloosa, the capital of Alabama.

The Pennsylvania State Temperance Convention held its annual meeting at Harrisburg on the 10th of January. One hundred and forty societies were represented. The Governor and Heads of Department of the Government, were present during one of the sessions. The Reports represented the cause as in a flourishing condition throughout the State. In political action, strictly sober and temperate men were recommended to the community in preference to such as use or sell intoxicating drinks, as essential to the support of temperance principles and to the very existence of our republican institutions.

The Rhode Island State Temperance Society held its anniversary on the 6th of January, the Michigan State Society on the 8th, and the Vermont State Society met at Rutland on the 11th and 12th. The following, among other resolutions, was adopted at Rutland:

Resolved, That the people can, if they will, and should if they could, procure the immediate repeal of all laws licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

The New Jersey State Society held its anniversary on the 17th of January. Delegates were present from a large proportion of the counties. The Governor of the State was elected President of the Society—a Society numbering fifty-seven thousand citizens. Several important resolutions were discussed and adopted. One in

favor of a memorial to Congress, asking that the distribution of liquors in the army and navy, as a daily ration, be dispensed with. Another, asking of the Legislature a law, making it an indictable offence for any licensed innkeeper to sell intoxicating drinks on the Sabbath.

On the 1st of February a State Temperance Convention was held at Richmond, Va. His Excellency Gov. McDowell, Governor of the State, presided; and by an introductory address and frequent opportunities during the sitting of the Convention, gave the full weight of his personal and official influence to the principle of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors. The results of the Convention were important to the State.

The seventh annual meeting of the Maine Temperance Union was held at Augusta on the 10th of February. From the previous resignation of the Secretary, no regular report was made, but a large number of individuals, from various parts of the State, gave assurance of a good progress of the cause. The subject which specially interested the Convention was the necessity of legal restraints upon the traffic in intoxicating drinks, as well as moral suasion for its suppression. The general sentiment advocated was, that selling rum, as an article of common drink, is a crime of most flagitious character; and that the application of law to any crime is both right and expedient, and in no way interferes with the principles and application of moral suasion.

On the 14th of the same month, the fifteenth anniversary of the New York State Society was held at Albany. 179 delegates were in attendance, and a good degree of interest was manifested in the cause. The Society discontinued their organ, the Temperance Recorder, and recommended to the people of the State the Journal of the American Temperance Union. The annual Report embodied many facts relative to the truth and circulation in schools of Dr. Sewall's drawings of the human stomach, and to the importance of attending to the suppression of moderate drinking, now the chief obstacle to the advance of the cause and the rendezvous from which all the army of drunkards are made.

The anniversary of the Maryland State Society was held at Annapolis on the 16th. The annual Report exhibited the cause as less progressive in that State than in former years. No new action was proposed. The Legislature were pressed to cease from licensing

men to sell intoxicating drinks, and a Jubilee Convention was proposed in September next, for Maryland and the District of Columbia.

On the 20th of February, a large Convention was held in the Marlboro' Chapel, Boston, Mass., the Hon. Samuel Hoar presiding. The Convention sat two days, and at its close held a public meeting. The subject of Washingtonian principles in contradistinction to the views of the former friends of temperance relating to the suppression of the unlicensed traffic by law ;—also the wisdom and propriety of several measures taken for the advance of the cause, were ably discussed. The Convention differed materially from those of former years, when few internal dissensions existed ;—still, a strong array of powerful intellects and warm hearts was presented against the common foe.

Early in the month a State Temperance Convention was held at Raleigh, North Carolina, and on the 6th a Convention of almost unequalled enthusiasm in the history of the temperance reformation, was held at Charleston, South Carolina. Gathered from various parts of the State in the midst of a high temperance excitement, the Convention devoted themselves to their work with great unanimity, energy, zeal, and pious devotedness. The public assemblies were crowded and brilliant ; the public addresses glowing and eloquent ; the resolutions pertinent to the times ; and the address to public bodies, to ministers of the gospel, to makers and venders of intoxicating drinks, to the military officers of the State, and to the Congress of the United States on the Spirit Ration in the Navy, form important and valuable temperance documents.

Besides these and other public meetings of a more local character too numerous to mention, there has been one which the Committee consider worthy of a special notice in their annual Report, as forming a part of the history of the times. They refer to a Temperance tea-party, given in November last, by the ladies of Cincinnati, to a venerable patriot of the nation, the Hon. John Quincy Adams. The preparation was on a scale of great magnificence. Over five thousand persons were present. The whole scene was full of life ; an occasion which appealed to and stirred the best feelings of the human heart. After being addressed by Bellamy Storer, Esq., the venerable patriot made a speech of some length, at the close of which he said—

“ When I consider what will be the consequence of the temper-

ance reform which is now pervading the civilized globe, and of which this scene is one of the manifestations, I cannot but hope that it is one of the steps in the progress of man towards perfection, so far as it can be attained upon this planet.

“Temperance—the reform of temperance, so far as it relates only to individual temperance, is the disuse of spiritous and intoxicating liquor. Suppose that to be once accomplished, and man will no longer be the same animal.—How many virtues are indissolubly connected with it! What an influence it must have upon the education of the rising race! How many of the crimes which have disgraced human nature will be extinguished from the course of man on earth! How many virtues will be added and inspirited! It is scarcely possible to conceive the extent to which this reform will lead;—and when the temperance reform shall be completed, then may we not hope that other reforms will be its successors, till there shall be in the mind and heart of man nothing but moral virtue, nor on earth any but physical evils?”

CONGRESSIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE SOCIETIES.

On the evening of the 21st of January last, a public meeting was held at the Capitol in Washington, when forty members of Congress enrolled their names as members of the Congressional Total Abstinence Society; which was then re-organized by the appointment of

HON. CHARLES HUDSON, of Massachusetts, President.

Vice Presidents—ROBERT P. DUNLAP, of Maine; L. Q. C. ELMER, of New Jersey; G. W. SUMMERS, of Virginia; SAMUEL C. SAMPLE, of Indiana; E. DEBERRY, of North Carolina.

Secretary—GEORGE S. CATLIN, of Connecticut.

Executive Committee—JAMES E. HELSER, of Alabama; JAMES A. BLACK, of South Carolina; DANIEL R. TILDEN, of Ohio; AMASA DANA, of New York; ANDREW STEWART, of Pennsylvania.

A public meeting was held on the evening of the 15th of February which was addressed by the President of the Society, by the Hon. Mr. Catlin, of Conn., and the Hon. Mr. Collamer, of Vermont. The following resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the use of intoxicating beverage diminishes our national prosperity, endangers the permanence of our free institutions, and tends to fix a foul blot upon the American character.

In his address to the Society, Mr. Hudson said, “They had not the vanity to suppose they were above temptation, nor as strong alone

as they would be, sustained and encouraged by others. They saw nothing in the stations they were permitted to fill by the voice of their indulgent constituents, which secured them from temptation. On the contrary, the history of the past has shown that the post they occupy is one of danger. From these seats (in the Hall of Representatives), some have risen to more elevated stations, and some, alas ! have commenced a course which led them to degradation and misery. With such facts before our eyes, it becomes us, as members of Congress, to be watchful. Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall."

He concluded by saying, "they were selected by their friends in the different parts of this Union to guard the public interest and promote the general welfare, and thus give permanency to our institutions. The history of all nations teaches us that a free people cannot rely upon mere military power to sustain them. The intelligence and virtue of the people are the only basis on which a republic can rest. In discharging their duties, therefore, they could in no way more effectually subserve the great interests of the Union, than by giving their countenance and support, the force of their example, and the influence of their station, to a great moral movement, calculated beyond all others to perpetuate our institutions."

A resolution passed the House of Representatives, by a large majority, in favor of excluding from the buildings of the Capitol the sale of all intoxicating liquors.

The Legislative Temperance Societies of Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, have each held a public meeting during the winter. The former met in the Hall of the House of Representatives at Boston on the 23d of January, and elected his Excellency Gov. Briggs, President of the Society. His Excellency, on taking the chair, congratulated the members of the Legislature on this reorganization of the Temperance Society, and he hoped, that before the session closed, every name would be enrolled on their constitution. "Such a course," he said, "would be a benefit to the Commonwealth. We shall not do so much for the public good by legislating as we should by contributing to the temperance reform. If we should all lend our exertions, we might soon say, *there is no drunkard in Massachusetts—there is no wretched family in our State.* We could live then with but little legislation."

"And," added the Governor, "we can have such a community.

Let us suppose the existence of a community, Boston for instance, where intoxicating drinks had never been known—where all the misery and wretchedness which is entailed by the use of the same, had never been experienced—and suppose that the citizens should meet, and an individual should propose the introduction of intoxicating liquors, and should faithfully describe all the evil effects which would be wrought by their use; and suppose he should call for a free expression of the people in regard to the matter; who would say, with all this information before them, ‘*Let us try the experiment?*’ Think you the mother, as she caressed her darling children, would say, ‘Let us try it?’ Think you the father of those smiling boys would say, ‘Let us try it?’ Think you the brawny laborer, as he stepped forward, would say, ‘You tell us that its use will make us strong, but every tenth man must be sacrificed—yet I am willing to try it?’ But perhaps there might be a professional man there; think you he would try it? Think you the merchant would say, ‘Stop, let me figure a little—perhaps I might make some thing by its introduction?’ No! no such proposition would be allowed; and when the question should be put to vote, there would be one undivided answer, No!

“And yet,” continued the Governor, “the citizens of Boston have the power to produce such a state of things. The plan is simple; it is the easiest thing on earth; *let no one drink himself, nor offer it to others*, and the triumph is complete. He who never drinks will never become a drunkard. He was extremely pleased to learn since his arrival in the city, and he was gratified at being able to state it from that place, that in Boston the use of wines and liquors was rapidly going out of fashion; and he could give facts in support of the statement.

“He believed the time was coming when such drinks would no longer be used; and he believed that a majority would now be pleased to make the change. In all parts of the country we see the down-trodden engaged in a great moral reformation, and those in the higher walks of life, if not taking hold, encouraging the work by their approval.”

In concluding his address, his Excellency addressed the members of the legislature, and feelingly urged them to give their hands and their hearts, and their *influence* to this great work, that the time should not be far distant when the triumph of Temperance would be complete.

The Society of New York met at Albany on the 8th, and was addressed by Mr. Davezac, a member of the Legislature from the City of New York, and the Rev. Mr. Pohlman of the Lutheran denomination. More than one hundred members united with the Society.

At Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, a meeting of the members and officers of the Legislature, and citizens of Harrisburg, convened at the Presbyterian Church, in the borough, on Thursday evening, the 11th of April.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Brady, of Franklin, and organized by the appointment of Hon. Walter Craig, of Washington, President; and on taking the chair, the President explained the object of the meeting, and made some appropriate remarks upon the progress of the temperance cause, and the propriety of forming a society among the members and officers of the Legislature. At the close of his remarks the President suggested the invocation of Divine Providence upon the efforts now being made to advance the cause of temperance. The Rev. Dr. De Witt then addressed the throne of Grace in an eloquent and impressive manner.

Mr. Brady, of Franklin, submitted the following resolution :

"Resolved, That the temperance enterprise is no longer a doubtful experiment, and that the success that has thus far crowned the efforts of its friends, and the happy results which have flowed from those efforts, recommend it as worthy of the aid and support of the Patriot—the Statesman—the Philanthropist, and the Christian."

Mr. Dunlap, of Erie, submitted the following :

"Resolved, That the cause of intemperance is justly to be attributed to the customs of society—that its evil effects are beyond description, and our only remedy is to unite the energies of all classes of society against the use of all intoxicating drinks."

This resolution was supported by Mr. Dunlap in an able speech ; Messrs. Headley, of Columbia, and Penniman, of Philadelphia, followed in favor of its passage, when it was unanimously adopted.

The following *pledge* was then adopted by the meeting :

"We, the members and officers of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the session of 1844, pledge ourselves to abstain entirely from the use of all intoxicating drinks as a beverage ; and with an humble dependence upon Divine Providence for success, we will exert our influence in promoting the success of temperance in all time to come."

This was signed by the members and officers present, and the meeting adjourned.

ECCLESIASTICAL ACTION.

Of ecclesiastical action, there is less and less from year to year ; probably because those public religious organizations which are in

favor of the principle of total abstinence, have heretofore expressed their approbation of it and pledged their concurrence; and feel that they are not called upon to do it again.

Early in the year, the Synod of Pittsburg discussed the question, Should a retailer of intoxicating drinks, knowing that they are used for the common purposes of beverage, be continued in the full privilege of the church and certified as a member in good standing? A committee to whom the subject was referred, reported that the traffic in question was an offence against the authority and laws which Christ has established in his house, as it tempts others to sin, mars their spiritual edification, and grieves and offends God's children. It is an offence which ought to be excluded from the full privileges of the church because, being seen alone, it shows a defect of evidence of Christian character which would be demanded for admission. While persevered in, it vitiates the evidence and works a forfeiture of the privileges of Christian communion. The Report was adopted by the Synod, and recommended to be read in all the congregations within its bounds. But this important and, the committee believe, correct decision, did not meet the approbation of the General Assembly, which declared that each individual case must be decided in view of all the attendant circumstances that go to modify and give character to the same.

Throughout the United States ministers of the gospel have, as a body, been in favor of the temperance reformation. With them, more perhaps than with any class, it originated. By them it was powerfully pressed upon public notice. From total abstinence from wine, as well as ardent spirit, many revolted, as at variance with the supposed commendations of wine in the scriptures and the miracle of the Saviour at the marriage in Cana. But as facts have been developed relating to the true commendations of scripture, and the character and influence of modern wines, they have extensively acquiesced. Of eighteen hundred in the State of New York, more than fifteen hundred were known some time since to have signed the total abstinence pledge. One hundred and fourteen, of two hundred and forty-two able temperance publications issued from the American press, are from the pens of clergymen.

Some dignitaries in the church, heads of theological seminaries, and ministers of wealthy and fashionable congregations, still stand entirely aloof from the enterprise, treat the pledge as uncalled for

and unscriptural, and bear onwards the families and churches influenced by their example, in the ruinous courses of moderate wine-drinking. Such incur a fearful responsibility. But, aside from them, the great body of the ministry and the churches in the United States cordially sympathize in the cause of temperance. In the late extraordinary reformation of drunkards, they have felt high gratification. And yet, as the work of reform has passed much into the hands of the reclaimed, both the ministry and the churches have in a measure ceased from operating, and incurred the reproach of indifference and even enmity to the cause. But in many parts of the country, all are now uniting heart to heart and shoulder to shoulder; and probably will, more and more, as unreasonable prejudices subside, and the help of the religious community is felt to be needed. Some of the reformed men as shamefully as weakly argue, that temperance has nothing at all to do with religion; that it should be kept aloof from it; that no religious form, ceremony, prayer, or address, should be connected with a temperance meeting, so that it may be kept free from sectarian conflicts; and the temperance meeting has been made by a few an arena for an abuse of the ministry, the Sabbath and the laws of the land. But with such, the religious community cannot and will not go. The cause is the cause of God. It emanates from the cross. It is the child of prayer. It goes forth like an angel of mercy, dispelling disease, poverty, sorrow, and crime, raises up the drunkard to manhood and religion, and then casts its crown at the feet of Him who came to seek and save that which was lost. Some ministers, disgusted with the prevalence of an infidel spirit, have said, we will have nothing to do with the temperance cause, for its triumph would be the triumph of infidelity. Others, acting more wisely, have felt and expressed their obligations to sustain it on Christian principles, and carry it forward in the name of the Lord, giving him the glory that is due. The Committee are happy to state, that a respectable meeting of ministers of various denominations has recently been held at Cincinnati, to take into consideration the present duties of the ministry in relation to the temperance reformation. After acknowledging, in the fullest manner, the good results of other agencies, not free from defects, they resolved, that the obligation of ministers to sustain the cause by example, by the pulpit, and the press, was plain and inexpressibly solemn. Should such meetings, in the same spirit, be

multiplied throughout the country at the present time, or should ecclesiastical bodies fully express the sentiment, it is believed it would be of the happiest tendency and produce most important results.

To the ministers of the Gospel of all religious denominations in South Carolina, the Temperance Convention of February last addressed themselves in the following respectful language.

"Our principles are as simple as possible, and their bare announcement would at once, we should suppose, secure the assent and confidence of every judging head and feeling heart. We believe that the practice of using intoxicating liquors as an ordinary beverage is a bad one. We have given it up ourselves, and have induced those under our influence to do the same, and as a protection against the idle solicitations of others, and the capricious desires of our own appetites, have resorted to the solemnity of a personal pledge. The consideration which moves us is apart from the desire of moral self-defence; benevolence, the desire of throwing a moral shield around others. That any should object to such principles when self-denial for the sake of doing good to ourselves and others, is one of the fundamental laws of revealed truth; and when solemn covenants are universally prescribed in the word of God, and in the business of society, appears to us strange. If it be our Christian liberty to drink wine, surely it is equally so to give it up—and by giving up for the purpose of feeding the poor a part of our worldly substance, which it is our Christian liberty to retain, we do no wrong; but on the contrary, where our motives and ends are right, we secure the approbation of God and our consciences, and of all good men. Why, we would ask, should not those, who to save their fellow men from the fatal snares of an evil custom, exercise their liberty by relinquishing that custom, be exonerated from all imputations of subjecting themselves to a legal yoke?—If a bond to give up for charitable uses a portion of our property be not wrong, ought a pledge to give up the use of wine for the blessed charity of rescuing the drunkard and keeping the sober from being such, to be avoided as improper? We praise the Christian who, to devote the cost of his wine to pious uses, should relinquish its consumption. And can it be that we reprehend him when he pursues the same course with the view not of doing good with its purchase money, but of preventing evil by its abandonment? The same God who has enjoined us to practise charity, has informed us that it is true charity to give up our wine if our brother is thereby to stumble, or is offended or is made weak. But it is not our purpose to argue out this subject, nor must we be suspected of any intention to imply that the Ministers of Religion in our State need to be themselves exhorted to banish the ordinary use of intoxicating liquors, as a means of their own safety—though sad monuments of past weakness may be found in every religious body;

and 'Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall,' is a maxim of common sense, as well as the caution of Divine Wisdom. It is chiefly as it relates to others, Church members, Sunday School Teachers, the young, servants, the poor, all who come within the special influence of the Clergy—it is chiefly on account of these that we solicit your immense moral weight of consigning to the same oblivion which covers many barbarous customs of a former age, this pernicious and idle practice of taking, for an ordinary beverage, stimulants which not only unduly excite the system, but intoxicate the brain and pervert the reason. Surely the teachers of revealed religion need not be reminded that man's passions are already too prurient and covetous and fierce, to call for the adscititious aid of any maddening spirit to urge them on. Difficult as it is at best, to keep our bodies in temperance, soberness and chastity, to bear no malice nor hatred in our hearts, not to desire or covet other men's goods, surely the wine cup augments the struggle.

"May we not hope, then, in our attempt to banish, so far as is practicable, that wine cup from the customary usages of society, to enjoy the hearty co-operation of all who, within the limits of our State, are the spiritual guides and guardians of the people?"

"That the God whom you serve may guide and assist you in the matter, is the earnest and prayerful desire of your fellow-citizens and well-wishers."

The Church is the great reforming power which God has established in the earth, and if the Church and its ministry hold back in such a great moral enterprise, if they come not to the help of the Lord against the mighty, a wo will descend upon them and the generations after them, and the Lord will smite the earth with a curse.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION.

The Committee know of no Legislative action in the past year on the subject of temperance, but in the State of Pennsylvania. The early settlers of that State were jealous of the ravages of intoxicating drinks, and they enacted wise and salutary laws for the restraint of the traffic and the maintenance of sobriety and order. In 1705 an ordinance was established forbidding the sale of spiritous liquors for the purposes of tippling in any tavern or shop on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday. This ordinance has remained unrepealed on the Statute Book of the State; although, amid the general deluge of drunkenness, it has been both inoperative and unenforced. But brought to light in this day of temperance action and

threatening disturbance to the numerous venders of intoxicating drinks in the city of Philadelphia, they petitioned the Legislature for a repeal of the obnoxious statute. The petitions were referred to Committees in both houses, which reported unanimously against the repeal. Said the Committee of the House :—

"The law of 1705 has been on the statute book of Pennsylvania for the term of one hundred and thirty-nine years, which is some evidence of the salutary influence on the community. Amidst all the changing scenes of time, party, men, and morals, that law still remains in full force—a sacred monument of ancient times—to remind the present generation of the wisdom and virtue of its framers. In whatever respect we regard this law, no object could be more benevolent—no words more appropriate; and no ruthless hand has ever dared to invade or mutilate the symmetry of its parts. Your Committee are of opinion, that it will require a much weightier consideration, than the privilege of selling ardent spirits on the Sabbath, to justify the Legislature in repealing the law of 1705. It is, however, freely admitted, that for a considerable time the law had become almost inoperative, owing to the deleterious influence of intoxicating drink.

"But a most salutary reaction has taken place; the law is revived by the operation of public opinion, and executed upon offenders. Thousands of inebriates have been reclaimed from the lowest stage of degradation, misery and woe, and are now clothed, and in their right mind, restored to their families and the bosom of society, living monuments of a reformation which has extended its benign influence to every Christian land, and cheers the heart of every individual who has a regard for the temporal and eternal happiness of his fellow-men.

"Under these circumstances, and influenced by a laudable zeal for the laws of God and their country, the judicial officers have executed the penalty of the law upon offenders. Of this the memorialists complain, and urge the inconvenience that strangers and travellers will encounter by reason of closing the hotels and taverns, licensed by the laws of the State.

"Your Committee freely admit, that it would be extremely inconvenient to close those houses against strangers; but nothing of the kind is contemplated by the act referred to; it does not follow as a necessary consequence, that because drinking and tipping on the Sabbath day are prohibited, houses of entertainment are to be closed against strangers or travellers. Under the laws of the State, any individual is at liberty to keep a house of entertainment open every day in the week, with or without a license, if he does not sell intoxicating drink; and the licensed house is expressly prohibited from selling alcohol on the Sabbath.

When the subject was brought before the legislature and the ayes and noes were taken, not an aye was heard in favor of repeal. The Committee regret the failure, through an informality, of a passage of a bill in the legislature of New York, by which the question of license or no license should be submitted to the people of the towns, to be decided in special town meeting. Had this become a law it would have created an annual temperance discussion of the most interesting character, and resulted, it is believed, in the expulsion of the legalized traffic from a large portion of the towns of the State.

ACTION UPON DRUNKARDS.

The Washingtonian action, in reclaiming and setting upon their feet poor unfortunate drunkards, so happily commenced at Baltimore in 1840, has continued through its fourth year with as much interest as could be expected. Of the many saved in these popular meetings, in halls, in market-houses, on wharves, wherever a multi-

tude could be gathered to hear the experience of one who had been snatched from the burning, probably 100,000 in number, the relapses have been far less than was predicted, especially amongst those most degraded. In many a now respectable and comfortable home, the wounds, the poverty, the more than brutal ferocity of other times, seems like a dream. Transformations of character have been effected, almost miraculous. Men long pronounced a nuisance and a curse, have become distinguished benefactors to their race. Some have attained to seats in legislative halls and the councils of the nation; and large numbers are ornaments of Christian churches. One, once the subject of the most horrid delirium tremens, and who has induced many thousands to sign the pledge, Mr. Abel Bishop, has recently died at New Haven, Ct., in the full triumph of Christian hope. His memory will long be precious to the people of Connecticut. Though dead, he yet pleads the cause of temperance, and his very coffin has stayed the reckless youth in his downward course. On the day after his decease, a young man of promise, but fast forming intemperate habits, came, at the instigation of a friend, into the shop where that coffin was making, and expressed a wish to sign the pledge. The pledge was read to him. With an oath he declared he would not thus give up his liberty; and yet, said he, if I do not come to it, I shall soon want a coffin myself. Whose coffin is this? The maker told him, and gave him in brief the history of Mr. Bishop, his dreadful career, his delirium, his reform, his labors, his triumphant and happy death. Give me, said the much affected young man, a pen. He took it—and there, over Mr. Bishop's coffin, signed the pledge.

ACTION UPON SEAMEN.

In their inquiries as to the progress of the cause among seamen, the Committee have met with the most animating intelligence. Being a class by themselves, and, more than others, under the guidance and influence of superiors, they have yielded more readily than landmen to a change of habits in the use of intoxicating drinks. The ship-owner, for his own interest, has universally, with the exception of the government of the nation, abandoned the grog ration while at sea; thus breaking up the great school of drunkards to which every young sailor was formerly introduced: and no sooner have seamen come on shore, than they have been warmly solicited, by numerous mariners' temperance societies, to affix their names to the pledge, and give in their adhesion to the cause of total abstinence. In the port of New York 16,000 have been known to sign the temperance pledge and unite with the Mariners' Temperance Society. Of these, more than 4000 have signed during the

past year. Their meetings at the Mariner's Church and the Sailors' Home, weekly held at each place, have been deeply interesting and very successful. In Brooklyn a Seamen's Society has been formed in the second ward, numbering about 900 members; nearly all of them reformed inebriates. Many of them were taken out of the gutter, and have been made to stand up in the attitude of men. The Seamen's Home, in the city of New York, is an institution doing great things for the cause of temperance. Here, near two hundred boarders are constantly entertained, without the temptation of intoxicating liquors; numbers of them are constantly initiated into the principles of temperance, and induced to sign the pledge. "During the last autumn," says the director, "a young woman brought an aged sailor to the house of the Rev. Mr. Chase, pastor of the mariners' church. On learning that he had gone to a temperance meeting she said, Let us follow on. They come to the meeting, and after listening a little while to what was said, the old sailor went up and signed the pledge. His daughter, weeping tears of joy, added her name to his and returned." He remains firm to his pledge, and is restored to his place in the navy-yard, from which he was expelled for drunkenness.

At Charleston, S. C., over 1,200 seamen have, during the past year, signed the pledge, which very few have been known to break. In that port are 26 pilots, 22 of whom have signed the pledge. "It is impossible," says the Rev. W. B. Yates, seamen's chaplain, "to arrive at the amount of money saved to the seamen and pilots through the temperance operation. I have known entire crews, both American and English, from the captain to the cabin-boy, to sign the pledge; and I am warranted in saying, that with a much greater number of British seamen in our port, the present than any former winter, there have been comparatively fewer desertions and less trouble, than during any winter for many years. In fact, such has been the reformation, that it has been said in Elliott-street, that some of the landlords can but barely meet their expenses, and those of us who have been laboring for the sailor's benefit have been charged with having injured their business. It is not an unfrequent occurrence, that captains of British vessels meet and tell me of the wonderful change which has taken place among their crews; and many an English and American sailor has called upon me before

leaving port, to thank me ; and have confessed that they had never been able to save a dollar until they signed the pledge."

Among sailors on the lakes and boatmen on canals, the work has, perhaps, exceeded that on the ocean. But few of the boatmen can now be found who have not signed the pledge. Most of those who are employed on the canals, especially of the State of New York, have yielded to the principles of total abstinence. In Oswego, Buffalo, Cleveland, and other ports, sailors, in large numbers, have signed the pledge ; and in the former place, to the number of 233, they, some months ago, signed a remonstrance against the licensing of any tavern for the benefit of sailors. They said, sailors did not want a rum tavern.

In our gallant navy, the work of voluntary abstinence from the spirit ration has progressed rapidly during the year. Numerous temperance meetings have been held on board ships of war, which have usually resulted in numerous signatures to the pledge. On board the revenue cutter, Van Buren, stationed during the winter at Charleston, the captain, other officers with the entire crew, have signed the pledge, which only two of ninety have been known to violate. On board the U. S. frigate Cumberland, gone to the Mediterranean, between 200 and 300 have refused their grog, and intoxicating drinks are excluded from the ward-room and steerage.

In Boston, not less than a thousand persons connected with the navy have signed the pledge. At Brooklyn navy-yard a sumptuous entertainment was not long since made for the officers of a British frigate, at which no intoxicating liquors were provided.

The Brandywine, now on a cruise to Bombay and the Indian seas, has signalized herself in that port by her temperance spirit. Some of the officers have raised their voices in a public temperance meeting in that city. The English residents declared that she ought to change her name, as her officers drank neither Brandy nor Wine. And it may be mentioned, to the honor of our country, that a Commodore in the Pacific (Jones) has issued an address to all the officers and seamen of the U. S. naval forces in that ocean, earnestly inviting them to abandon entirely the use of all intoxicating drinks, and to unite with him in memorialising Congress to repeal at once the spirit ration. In an address to the people of Hawaii, one of the Sandwich Islands, the same gallant officer has publicly congratulated them on their adoption of the principles of

total abstinence, and bade them onward in their noble efforts to raise themselves to the dignity and privileges of freemen and of Christians.

A strong feeling exists throughout the nation on the importance and necessity of the repeal of the spirit ration in the navy. It is believed to be positively mischievous, the cause of drunkenness, insubordination and crime, without any redeeming quality. Numerous memorials have been presented to Congress for its repeal, and at the opening of the last session it was strongly recommended by the then Secretary of the Navy. Said he :—

“I respectfully suggest a modification of the ration, so as to dispense with the spirit portion now allowed. That the frequent and habitual use of ardent spirits injuriously affects the human system, is a truth, believed to be now generally understood and admitted by all intelligent physiologists. Its evil influences are not less on the moral than on the physical condition of man. A large proportion of the punishments inflicted upon the seamen are for drunkenness, or the immediate effects of drinking ardent spirits—insubordination in its various forms. In abolishing the spirit ration, punishments and disease will be less frequent, and the whole moral and physical condition and character of the men will be improved. I therefore cannot too strongly recommend that no spirits be allowed in the rations of those who enlist in future, and that the right of commuting the spirit ration for money be continued to those already enlisted.”

Notwithstanding this it is still continued. But the friends of temperance throughout the nation should persevere in demanding the removal of this plague-spot from this arm of our national defence. They will ultimately be heard. It cannot be otherwise. So great a stigma cannot be suffered to remain upon us; endangering, as it does, the safety of the nation in its greatest perils.

ACTION UPON THE YOUNG.

In our great reform we labor for future generations. The reclaim of the drunkard is of greatest moment to him; but of more importance is it to prevent the millions that are coming upon the stage of action from tasting the drunkard's cup or forming the drunkard's character. Whatever may be said in favor of leaving the minds of children unchained and unfettered on opinions, religious or political; no one can speak in favor of leaving them to drink deep of the cup of intoxication, and gain the drunkard's thirst, before they shall decide in their minds whether it is best to adopt the only safe principle of to-

tal abstinence. As there is no natural appetite for the intoxicating cup, there is nothing to be subdued in the child. As he has come under the power of no potent fashion, no change of habits is demanded. As he has not begun to derive from the use or sale of the cup any pecuniary gain, no interest is to be sacrificed. As we are able to point him to the most baneful consequences of the use of intoxicating drinks and assure him of the greatest personal gain from entire abstinence, we have a motive powerful with the youthful mind, and one which, if properly presented, will go through all the ranks of the young throughout the nation. And its benefits none can tell in preserving them from all intemperance, saving them from a great amount of suffering, degradation and shame, and making them instruments of extensive good in all their circles of influence. Could the rising generation be trained up with a fear and abhorrence of the intoxicating cup, our great work of rooting intemperance from the earth would soon be accomplished.

More, far more, the Committee believe has been done in this work than is generally apprehended. What was once viewed as a favor and almost universally coveted by the young ; what was once given them as a luxury and a reward, and what they were trained handsomely to receive, is now spurned and rejected ; and parents who through pride or appetite are resolved to set, in their own case, the temperance reformation at defiance, are willing that their children should join the cold water army. The number of juvenile temperance societies in several of the States, has been greatly enlarged during the year ;—books and papers adapted to the minds of children have been increased—public exhibitions and celebrations have multiplied ; and nothing is wanting but a more completely organized system or an amalgamation of temperance with our Sunday and day schools and a connection of temperance with all holiday enjoyments, to secure the desired object. From three to four thousand children were assembled on the day of simultaneous meetings, fourth Tuesday of February, in the Temple at Boston. The spectacle was most beautiful. An elderly gentleman remarked, they looked like a bed of flowers. The exercises were singing and speaking pieces, and rehearsing temperance dialogues. Gov. Briggs came among them, and made them a cheering speech on the occasion. Another lively scene was exhibited at Cincinnati on the 5th of April, the anniversary of Washingtonianism. At an early hour, the

members of the various societies were formed into columns, and took up their line of march through some of the principal streets of the city. As the procession passed along Fourth street, the thousands of children connected with the various Sabbath Schools were arranged upon the side walks, and the air was made redolent with their sweet voices as they chanted their temperance songs. For about one half mile the pavements were crowded with children, each company having its appropriate banners and badges. Altogether it was a soul-stirring and heavenly scene not often witnessed.

REMOVAL OF TEMPTATION—ACTION UPON THE TRAFFIC.

For the accomplishment of the great work, the Committee are more and more persuaded that the removal of temptation is now the important thing to be done. Few need instruction in the nature and destructive influence of alcoholic drinks, or the value of the principles of total abstinence. Were those drinks wholly removed from among men, there would be a spirit of acquiescence, almost universal. But while they are daily presented to view, there will be drinking and drunkenness in society. Prior to the temperance reformation, the temptation was everywhere; in all our houses and fields of labor, at every social party and festive occasion, at births and funerals, in the chambers of sickness, and the rites of hospitality; while the importer, the manufacturer and the vender followed us by day and by night with the means of indulgence, as if pressed on by a benevolent wish to satisfy all our desires. But in the progress of reform it is now widely removed; and the father, who saw the serpent nestling among his own children and infusing the poison into their veins and alluring them to destruction, has been able to expel it for ever. His house is now swept and garnished. The intoxicating cup meets neither his own eye, nor the eye of his son, nor the eye of his daughter, nor the eye of his man-servant, nor the eye of his maid-servant, nor the eye of the stranger that is within his gates. This removal of the temptation from at least a million families, has been effected wholly by moral suasion. Through the most profound reasoning, and by the sure oracles of the word of God, men have been extensively convinced that the use of intoxicating drinks was morally wrong; and even in cases where this was not distinctly seen,

such were the manifest dangers of using them, and their power over the young and inexperienced, more especially over those who had been habitual drunkards and are now reclaimed, that it was thought most expedient and indeed required for the good of society, to remove the cup entirely from their table and banish it as a beverage from their home.

Social parties, public dinners and days of public festivity, were also seasons of great temptation. These still remain so, far more than the private and ordinary regulations of private life; and yet against these the action of temperance has been most favorable. The Committee mention with pleasure, removals of temptation in the entertainments of New Year; at the public meetings of all ecclesiastical bodies; at numerous celebrations of National Independence; on great military and political occasions; at the completion of the Monument on Bunker Hill in June last, where the high officers of the nation, with the men of wealth and men of influence, sat to a sumptuous feast without the intoxicating cup. The temptation chiefly exists, spread over the land in stores and taverns, and even licensed by the Legislatures of the land as demanded for the public good. In some places it is so great that it would seem to a stranger that nothing had been done, and that we must be swallowed up in the drunken whirlpool. In the city of New York are three thousand licensed grog-shops, and some of a most splendid and alluring character. In the city of Providence, two hundred places are open for the sale of liquor. "If," says the report of the State Society, "in each of these places, licensed and unlicensed, one gallon is on an average sold daily, then seventy-three thousand gallons, more than half a million pints, are sold and drank here in a year. Some of these places are splendidly decorated with plants and fragrant flowers, with statuary, engraving, singing birds, sofas, &c. Music, poetry, perfumes, and smiles, are bribes to make these sepulchres of youthful rectitude respectable and genteel. It is computed that more than three thousand persons patronize them, at an expenditure of from forty to fifty thousand dollars a-year. Twenty-one wholesale liquor establishments have, during the year, sold to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars."

For its removal, the same power has been used which has been so effectual in its banishment from our tables and firesides—the power of moral suasion. Men have been exten-

sively brought to feel that the traffic is morally wrong, that the licensed and unlicensed tavern and dram-shop are literally "breathing holes of hell," that from them goes forth a pestilential vapor destroying body and soul, and that no man can continue in the business and claim the character of a reputable citizen. And under this conviction they have said, "We will sell no more. May God forgive the evil we have done. While He hath said, 'Wo to him that giveth his neighbor drink and maketh him drunken,' we have set before others the temptation and brought out the bottle, and made them drunken, to the fearful blasting of hope for time and eternity. As we have done iniquity, we will do so no more."

This same power is still used by a thousand pens and voices all over the land, for the removal of the temptation. The traffickers in intoxicating drinks are urged by all their regard to the temporal and eternal welfare of their fellow men, by their own accountability to God for the evil their accursed business accomplishes, to put it away without delay, that no man be allured by the destroyer and dragged to the drunkard's grave. In an appeal to the venders of intoxicating drinks a large number of the inhabitants of Springfield, Mass., recently used the following language :

"GENTLEMEN :

"As your fellow-citizens, the undersigned feel that we have a duty to perform : In its discharge, if we should be deemed by you *obtrusive*, it is not because we respect you *less*, but regard your own true interests—the welfare of your families—and of the community in which we live, *more*. The evil of intemperance we have long deprecated and deplored. We have labored for its suppression, and our efforts have not been wholly in vain. Men who now tread our streets with unfaltering steps, are our witnesses. Countenances once *marked* and *loathsome* with the inroads of the destroyer, but now renewed with health, flushed with vigor and beaming with the joyful consciousness of the moral triumph achieved, are our witnesses. *Dwellings*, once desolate and dreary, have become *homes* again, where peace and harmony and contentment reign. Parents have rejoiced over sons who have abandoned the career of inebriation and reformed. The blush, that has crimsoned the cheek of children, has been removed—the tears that have been shed in silence, because of an intemperate parent, dried. And she, too, who, at an unexpected moment, has found herself linked to an intemperate husband, her confidence betrayed, the bosom where she had a right to look for a resting-place, a pillow of thorns, has been thrice gladdened, as the companion of her early choice has dashed the intoxicating bowl from his lips and revived in her mind the impres-

sions and the hopes of the bridal hour. Our efforts have not been in vain.

"We have done *something*; we *would* do *more*. In making our appeal to you we feel that we are *doing more*. Our success has not been complete. It *cannot be completed* unless you, gentlemen, who are engaged in the traffic of alcoholic drinks, will abandon that traffic and give us your cheerful co-operation in this work of reform. This is our request. To you we now prefer this petition. It is our united request—our serious, earnest petition. And we entreat you to listen to our prayer. We expect you will listen. We know that when you reflect, you cannot be indifferent to the scene of physical and mental suffering inscribed *within* and *without*, like the roll of the prophet 'with lamentations and mourning and wo,' which your traffic spreads in its train. We cannot but believe that you will listen, comply with our request, abandon your traffic, and stand henceforth and for ever aloof from all *agency* or *participation* in the evils whose touch withers and blights with death.

"We appeal, gentlemen, to your humanity, your sense of justice and your honorable intentions. To all these we appeal with the hope that each will respond and give to our petition a welcome reception, and to us a joyful answer to our prayer. If this be done, the final result will show that you have sent to many a family circle the benefits of wealth and competency, and effectually shielded them from the evils of penury and want;—that you have saved fathers and mothers from the bitterness they feel on seeing their sons chained, and hopelessly chained by habits of intemperance. You will, if this be done, spare children the shame that they are sometimes compelled to feel in consequence of the conduct of parents, and you will save many a companion of an intemperate husband, from a disappointment and grief that cannot be known except by her whose prospects and hopes are all crushed by a husband who is irreclaimably given to this vice.

"Should you all, gentlemen, comply with our request, and the traffic in alcoholic drinks be finally abandoned, *our town*, universally and justly admired for the beauty of its location, its scenery and tasteful dwellings, would be as universally respected for the healthy tone of its morals and its freedom from vice; and the county itself, through the influence of our example, might become worthy of the immortal name it bears."

A similar appeal has been made to the rumsellers of Concord, N. H., signed by seven hundred and seventy-eight citizens of that place; and another by the State Convention of South Carolina to the dealers in this State.

In addition to these appeals, the authoritative voice of the people, which in this land is law, whether exercised by the people directly or

by delegated legislators, has interposed to a considerable extent to remove the temptation. The license to sell the intoxicating poison has been withheld, and the further spreading out of the temptation in the way of the traffic has been in many towns and villages, and nearly in one whole State, positively forbidden. In the State of Massachusetts not a license has been granted, with the exception of one county, for the sale of intoxicating drinks. This is perhaps one of the most extraordinary acts of popular legislation for the suppression of vice and wrong-doing, which the world has witnessed. Nearly a whole State, not by their legislative body, but in their more popular county governments, withholding from all the liberty to allure men by the exposure for sale of intoxicating drinks in the path of ruin; Happy State! May she be viewed as a model to the nation, and her sons be grateful for their exalted privileges! In several localities in other States, the privilege of setting forth the temptation has been in like manner withheld by the proper authorities, sometimes by the people in popular assemblies, and, in some cases, by public commissioners. At a town meeting in Keene, N. H., on the question whether the Select Men should be instructed to grant any licenses for the sale of wine or spiritous liquors, the vote stood 190 against, and not an individual in favor. In New Haven, Ct., not a license has been given to a hotel or tavern in the city to sell spiritous liquors. In Philadelphia the licenses are greatly reduced, and during the past winter, the ladies of that city to the number of 13,000 have petitioned the court not to grant any the liberty to present to their husbands and children so ruinous a temptation. In Cincinnati a memorial of the same import has been signed by 6010 ladies and presented to the city councils, and in Baltimore one signed by 12,000 ladies has been presented to the city court of that city. Such petitions thus numerous signed, strongly show the public sentiment in relation to the removal of the temptation. In several States numerous memorials have been presented to the Legislatures requesting them to give the power of licensing or withholding licenses to sell intoxicating drinks to the people of the towns, assembled in town meeting, called for the special purpose, instead of giving it as formerly to the county or town commissioners. The object has been, in the first place, to obtain a full expression in each town relative to the continuance of the traffic; and, in the second place, to secure a public discussion of the whole subject, and give the venders of intoxi-

eating drinks a fair opportunity of vindicating their traffic, if possible, before the people. Should such petitions be granted the strength of the temperance community will soon be fairly tested.

A fourth way of removing the temptation has been enforcing the law which forbids the unlicensed sale of intoxicating drinks against those who engage in it.

Unfortunately for the cause of temperance, there has been a strange and yet not wholly unaccountable difference of opinion on this subject among the friends of temperance. In the late extraordinary reformation of drunkards, the fundamental principle of action was kindness, or sympathy for the poor unfortunate drunkard. Unaccustomed to anything but rebukes and stripes and reproaches, ever the outcast and nuisance of society, kindness and caresses operated upon him as a charm, and drew him from his degradation and ferocity to become a man. Ever ready to apologise for his sin and folly, he now began to ascribe all his drunken habits to the ill treatment he had received from his family and friends, and to persuade himself that if he had only been treated with kindness before, he should long since have been a reformed and useful man. He now becomes himself a leader in the work of reform with the law of kindness on his lips, the true law, and, as has been proved all over our country, of wondrous efficacy; but unfortunately it has become not only a raling but a universal principle, and he learns to look upon all law and punishment as the enemies of society, and believes that if jails and penitentiaries and stripes were done away, we should now see the golden age of temperance. The principle is extended not to the poor unfortunate drunkard merely, where it is strictly correct, but is carried to the rumseller who, in defiance of all law, drives a business which has spread more ruin over the world than famine, pestilence or war. He must be treated with kindness, and never by pains and penalties be forbidden to sell rum. The rumsellers, delighted with being left to do that which is right in the sight of their own eyes, have extolled the principle, and declared that it is nothing but the reproach and persecution they receive which causes their continuance in the business, while, under all the kindness and moral suasion they receive from the reformed man and the entreaties of the broken-hearted wife of the poor drunkard, they still sell on and will even allure back the reclaimed to drunkenness and death. In some parts of our country the points of

difference have been unhappily magnified, friends have separated, press has been arrayed against press, conventions have been distracted : men who have long been laboring without fee or reward have been denounced as the greatest enemies of the temperance reformation because they would have the aid of the civil arm in the removal of the temptation.

Whatever may be the duty and policy of temperance societies as such, it is undoubtedly the duty and true policy of the civil power to protect the people against all existing evils ; and as far as possible to remove out of the way all causes of pauperism, crime, and the destruction of the public peace and prosperity. Acting on this principle legislatures have from the first settlement of the country forbidden the promiscuous sale of ardent spirits by the mass, restricting it to a very few, and those few, men of sober lives and conversation. What the results would have been in an unrestricted permission to sell the poison, is of course unknown. Much the same, probably, as in an unrestricted permission to spread before the public the temptation without limit, for gambling, lottery speculations, debauchery, fraud, and every other evil. If the license system has failed to restrain the evil and has poured upon the country two-thirds of its pauperism, crime, and wretchedness, when it would confine the traffic to men of sober lives and conversation, it is no proof that it is not better than a wholly unrestricted sale, excepting that it perhaps gives more quiet to the vender to feel that he has paid for the privilege and has the government sanction for carrying on his work of death. But the business of government lies with legislators, and not with temperance societies. The question is, how far temperance men should sustain the government of the country in removing out of the way the great existing causes of drunkenness. And here the strange doctrine has been advanced, that, as citizens, we will sustain and enforce the law, but as temperance men or Washingtonians we will not lift a finger towards it. As though we may separate the citizen from the Washingtonian, or bring the man to act on one point in two distinct characters. What matters it to the rum-seller under what character his neighbors act, if they do but permit him unmolested to sell rum and make drunkards of themselves and their children ? The Father of his country warned his countrymen, in all future time, to beware of combinations of men against the true and proper enforcement of the laws of the

land. And if men as Washingtonians take the ground that they will not aid in the enforcement of the law against those who sell without license, it is a serious question, not whether they are true patriots, but whether they should not renounce their name. The community needs the arm of the civil power to remove out of the way the temptation to drunkenness; and if it need the interposition of that power, every good citizen should rejoice whenever and wherever it is exercised, and use all his ability to strengthen and encourage it. "I believe," says an individual who has looked at the whole temperance subject with as much interest, intenseness, and correctness, as perhaps any individual in the United States, L. M. SARGENT, Esq.,

"I believe moral suasion *alone*, as a means of ridding the world of drunkenness, would prove about as effectual as a bulrush for the stoppage of the Bosphorus. In spite of the expectations of the most sanguine suasionists, unless opposed by some more powerful barrier, this river of rum and ruin will flow on to eternity.

*Rusticus expectat dum transeat amnis, at ille
Labitur et labetur in omne volubilis ævum.*

"The glad tidings of the gospel have been preached for eighteen hundred years. For the enforcement of its decrees, for the promulgation of its doctrines, moral and religious suasion has been employed for eighteen hundred years. Was it contemplated by our great Master, that suasion alone should be the means employed, for the prevention of wrongs, for the punishment of crime? Not so. The gospel openly recognizes the civil rule, and requires obedience to the magistrate, that is, to the law. The moral suasionist of modern times, though not always inspired, presumes to accomplish, without the aid of law, more than was achieved in the days of the apostles, by the power of the law and the gospel combined.

"It is decreed, that persons guilty of sundry specified offences shall not enter the kingdom of Heaven. Drunkards, and murderers, and adulterers, are of that number. Since they are thus combined in relation to a future state, why should they be so entirely separated in relation to the present, that, while the two last-mentioned are turned over to the law and its punishment, the first shall be considered as the object of moral suasion alone? The drunkard-maker is not unfrequently so manifestly a murderer, his offence comes now and then so entirely within the technical description, that common sense is fairly scandalized that he is not indicted accordingly. In this aspect, the course of the moral suasionist is yet more extraordinary; for an individual who has so clearly and wittingly destroyed the life and character, and eternal weal of his fellow-creature, and who is fatally bent upon similar mischief towards all who may come

within his grasp, seems really entitled to something more than a little moral suasion upon earth; unless the moral suasionist considers it becoming to be merciful to him here, in consideration of his exclusion from the kingdom of heaven. Felonies of all sorts, and even petty misdemeanors, are handled by the law without mit-tens; yet the great generator and stimulator of all crimes and offences in the decalogue, and out of it, the rumseller, is to be softly approached, and *persuaded* no longer to destroy the souls and bodies of his fellow-men! Upon the Alleghany hills, and elsewhere in our country, there are societies for the suppression of horse-thieves; whether moral suasion has been tried by those societies I do not know—probably not. If it is suggested that rumselling is lawful, and horse-stealing is not, I reply, that if they were legally on the same footing, and licenses were granted for both these occupations, doubtless not a few would violate the law, and sell rum and steal horses without a license. Such would be clearly answerable to the law, and yet these moral suasionists would probably discriminate, and give law to the horse-thief and moral suasion to the rumseller. And why so? The thief steals your horse—you have lost a fine gelding perhaps. The rumseller steals the widow's son, the stay and staff of her old age; literally robs her of his affection, respect, and filial support. The rumseller knows all this; he listens heart-lessly to her importunities for mercy. He will not pity; he will not spare, until he has stretched his miserable victim in the grave, and left that lone woman the heart-broken mother of nothing better than a drunkard's corpse."

Says another active friend and promoter of temperance, C. B. LINES, Esq., of New Haven:

"We have a right, nay, *we are bound*, to protect ourselves from this desolating evil. A poor woman, a few months since, who had left her husband on account of his intemperance, and was earning a comfortable support for herself and children, was induced to return and live with him on his promise of reformation. He went into the country to work, behaved well while there, and did well for his family; but, alas! he returned into the city among the grog-shops, was enticed and fell—and his last state was worse than the first. Go with me now to his residence, and see that poor woman, a picture of despair, an infant in her arms, a ragged boy by her side, a drunken husband staggering about the room, a trembling daughter standing by—the whole a scene that beggars description. What has made all this change?—the drunkard's drink from an adjoining grocery. A little boy, not eight years of age, who had long suffered from the abuse of his father when drunk, of his own accord called upon the grocer, and begged him not to sell his father any more rum, 'for he abuses me and abuses my mother, but when sober is a kind parent.' The chilling reply was, 'I sell your father all his

other groceries, and shall continue to sell the rum.' So much for moral suasion."

And say, unanimously, the late Eastern Convention of Pennsylvania, composed of more than 500 delegates :

"The ranks of the rumseller have been sifted, and those who remain are deaf to the voice of justice and the appeals of human suffering. In vain have we placed before them one hundred thousand of their countrymen, miserable wrecks of humanity, paupers on the public charge, robbed by them of property, health, hope, and happiness. In vain have we told them of their fifty thousand customers and dupes, immured by them yearly in the gloomy jail. In vain have we stretched out our arms in behalf of thirty thousand maniacs, the fruits of their traffic, in whom they have blasted the attributes of reason, and effaced the image of the Almighty. In vain have we pointed them to the fresh graves of thirty thousand American citizens, which they have digged and filled through the profits of three years' labor. In vain have we brought to their view the dying beds of this vast array of victims, embittered by horrors which no human tongue can describe. In vain have we begged them to contemplate the three hundred thousand loathsome drunkards, the work of their hands, now staggering towards eternity; and appealed to them, on behalf of the pining wives and haggard children of this mighty host, on whom they are inflicting the torments of the damned. They have turned a deaf ear to the cries of the afflicted. They have steeled their hearts against the emotions of sympathy. Mammon is their god. To win the sordid prize, they grind the faces of the poor and blast the hopes of youth—they wring the heart of the wife, and snatch the last crumb from the mouth of her starving child. To grasp their victim's gold, they clutch his soul. Vampyre-like, they suck the life-blood of their countrymen, and flood the land with burning curses.

"Those among us who supposed that rum-drinking and rum-selling could be rooted out by argument and persuasion have been disappointed in the result, and are now prepared to go with their brethren in the advocacy of additional means. The differences which threatened, a short time since, to thwart the temperance movement, are therefore healed; and it is our pleasing duty to inform you, that, in the present Convention, entire harmony has prevailed on this point; and all, without exception, are prepared to labor side by side, and shoulder to shoulder, not in substituting legal for moral means, and placing our main reliance on the former, but in bringing about correct legislation, as an auxiliary to the mighty and efficient influence of light and love."

Could the temptation now be removed out of the way by the united force of correct legislation and a rectified public sentiment, and the rising generation be permitted to come up without the allurements of

the bar-room and the grog-shop, it is believed our beloved country would soon exhibit to the world a spectacle of peace and prosperity, sublime and beautiful.

RESULTS OF THE OPERATION.

The Committee have hastily run over the operations of the year, most of them the continued operations of former years, some with greater and some with a diminished force. But to give results with any degree of accuracy is difficult. The design of organized action was partly the production and partly the gathering up of desired results. Village and town societies were requested to return accurate statistical reports to county societies, county societies to State, and State societies to a common Union, which should annually condense and present the whole, that the condition of the two great conflicting armies might be accurately and fully known. But there has been a breaking up of old organizations, an inattention to the subject in those which remain, and the Secretary of the American Union is forced to gain his information rather from casual intelligence gathered from inquiry and the public prints, than from any regular official returns. How vast the change is in the drinking usages of the nation, how great the decrease in the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, how wonderful the reformation of drunkards in the last four years, how beautiful and extensive the work of prevention among the rising generation, and how much happiness, thrift and prosperity, is poured upon the nation by the reform, and what strength is imparted to the cause of morality and religion, is to be drawn only from a mass of minute particulars which are thrown before us, and not from any official details.

The state of the traffic is perhaps one of the surest indices of the state of the cause. If there is an increase of the traffic, the population remaining the same, there is an increase of drinking. Our population is wonderfully on the increase, and yet there is a greatly diminished consumption. The Committee have not sufficient data from which to determine either the quantity of distilled spirits manufactured, or the wines and brandies imported and drank. Some distilleries of mammoth size are still in full operation.

In the seven distilleries in and about New York city, there is a daily consumption of about three thousand eight hundred bushels of grain,

which at sixty-nine cents amounts to six thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars daily, or eight hundred and eighteen thousand and sixty-four dollars a year. Between the 14th and 26th of February last, two hundred and three thousand four hundred and sixty gallons of spirits were imported from abroad, consigned to thirty-two different houses in this city.

At the largest distillery in the valley of the Mississippi, seven hundred bushels of corn are consumed daily, or two hundred and fifty-five thousand bushels annually, yielding one million and twenty-thousand gallons of whisky. But the business of distillation which has so much been reduced in the United States within a few years, has had no extensive revival, nor has that of brewing or the manufacture of cider. Almost all religious and temperance men have quit the traffic from principle. Multitudes of others, to what extent we know not, for its unprofitableness. The following picture of Delaware, drawn by a gentleman most intimately conversant with all parts of that State, will not unfitly apply to many other parts of the country.

"Look," he says, "at the change it has wrought in a few years. Many of her villages are almost purified from the scourge of intemperance. Look at the change in Dover, Frederica, and indeed throughout the whole of Kent County. Ten years ago there were but few of the grocery stores in Kent that did not sell liquor. Now two-thirds of the whole number are temperance stores. Eleven have relinquished the traffic in rum in the past year. Throughout the State, the same change has been accomplished. The grocers in Wilmington told us a few years ago that it was not worth their while to attempt to keep a store without rum. Now many of the best grocery stores in Wilmington are temperance stores, and their number is increasing.

"So in regard to taverns—those legalized manufactories of drunkards, paupers and malefactors. Their number is materially diminished. A few years ago there were sixty licensed grogshops in Wilmington—now there are *only seventeen*. There were two in Centreville—now none. There were three on the Concord turnpike—now one. Similar changes have been made, and are *now in progress* throughout the State.

"Look at the places throughout the borders of the State, that were known as '*drunken holes*' a few years since. Look at Cantwell's Eridge—the rum-trade ruined, and the people saved. Look at Middletown. Who would have lived there fifteen years ago? See how the price of land has risen wherever temperance has planted her blessed feet, and banished or starved or converted the rum-

sellers. Look at Newcastle—that ancient slaughter-house for youth. What has stopped, or nearly stopped, the work of death there?

“Look at Wilmington. A few years ago, her streets were infested with drunken vagrants. Every Saturday night, especially, gangs of rowdies, just let loose from the taverns, where they had obtained the legal qualification for mischief, prowled about like wolves. Some staggered towards their homes at Brandywine, whooping and howling, shouting profane and obscene songs, beating and ringing at doors, breaking down ornamental trees, and otherwise injuring property, and destroying the midnight repose of the citizens. Now all is quiet and peaceful. At the silent hour of ‘night’s noon’ not a foot-fall is heard. And where are the men that were guilty of these outrages? Quietly reposing in the bosom of their families, and next morning rising and walking decently to the house of worship with their wives and children, instead of diving into the chambers of hell. They have become sober, industrious, useful citizens, and many of them religious men.”

In Portsmouth, N. H., of sixty places where intoxicating liquors were sold the past year, nine have been closed up. In New London, Conn., nearly all the old rum stores and dens of evil are shut up and barred. In Portland, Me., the number of rumsellers in 1842, was 102. In December, 1843, it was 56, a decrease in 16 months of 47. In 1842, the revenue of Philadelphia from licenses was \$11,374, in 1843, \$9,839, a diminution in 16 months of \$1,535. In the city of New York the licensed houses from May, 1842, to 1843, was 2,742, bringing an income to the city of \$27,420. From May, 1843, to 1844, 2,643, bringing an income of \$26,430. It is believed that the next year, under the new authorities, the number will be greatly diminished.

In the First Annual Report of the Massachusetts Washingtonian Total Abstinence Society made during the year, it is stated that in eighty-nine towns in that Commonwealth, containing 319,271 inhabitants, 56,680 males, 23,353 females and 18,150 children had signed the pledge since 1841. In those towns were 13,000 reformed drunkards. If the same proportion holds good throughout the State, 200,000 have taken the pledge there in this period, 30,000 of whom are supposed to be reformed drunkards. In the eighty-nine towns referred to, there are 540 temperance stores and groceries. In some towns of the State the vice, Intemperance, has been almost obliterated.

The Rhode Island State Society embraces one hundred local asso-

ciations with 35,000 members, with a spirit of high devotedness to the cause.

At the late anniversary of the Vermont State Society, the Committee on Statistics made the following report :

" In eighty-two towns, comprising some from every county in the State, except Essex, and containing, according to the last census, 124,100 inhabitants, there are 42,273 pledged friends of temperance. Of this number 8,454 are males above the age of twenty-one ; 10,096 females above the age of twenty-one ; 8,806 young men and women ; 8,734 enrolled members of the Cold Water Army, and 518 who have been drunkards and have reformed since the commencement of the Washingtonian movement. In the same towns there are 654 confirmed drunkards, 1,285 occasional drunkards, and 6,759 moderate drinkers, in all, 7,698 persons in the habitual use of intoxicating drinks. There are 164 inns where alcohol is sold, and 147 stores, groceries, and other establishments, at which spiritous liquors are retailed. The quantity of ardent spirits sold is 166,972 gallons. A considerable deduction should, however, be made from this estimate, in order to ascertain the actual consumption, as a large proportion of the quantity reported is sold at wholesale, and retailed in different parts of the State and those adjoining. The number of temperance stores and groceries reported is 65, and of temperance inns 36. Assuming that the preceding estimate furnishes correct data from which to calculate the position of the State with respect to temperance, it will be found that there are in the State 99,000 pledged friends of temperance, of whom 21,000 are males above the age of twenty-one ; 21,000 females above the age of twenty-one ; 25,000 young men and women, and a Cold Water army of 20,000. The number of confirmed drunkards is 1,600 ; of occasional drunkards, 3,000 ; of moderate drinkers, 16,000. Number of drunkards reformed 1,208. Number of gallons of spirit sold, 387,600. Inns where spirits are sold, 383 ; stores and groceries do., 343 ; temperance inns, 84 ; do. stores and groceries, 158."

In the city of New York, more than 50,000 names have been affixed to the Washingtonian pledge, and a great number of drunken men have become useful and respectable citizens. In the city of Brooklyn, near 2,000 men have signed the pledge within two years of a class who might properly bear the appellation of drunkards, the most of whom it is believed keep the pledge. In a population there of near 50,000, about 18,000 are pledged temperance men.

A single county in Pennsylvania (Huntingdon) reports ten thousand adherents to the pledge besides five thousand children, and no individual is brought forward for office by either political party whose

name is not on the pledge. At Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities at the South, the enterprise is conducted with great spirit. In Washington City the Freeman's Vigilance Total Abstinence Society, embracing several members of Congress, numbers over four thousand. In South Carolina and Georgia, partly through the labors of Mr. J. H. W. Hawkins, the progress has recently been greater than in any other part of the country. In Savannah, twelve hundred signed the pledge in a few days. And, says a gentleman of much distinction and close observation, through the whole southern country the cause is gaining in the wealthy and influential part of the community. In Cincinnati, Louisville, and even the far west, the cause is sustained with a good degree of interest. A gentleman from Illinois writes, "This was one of the darkest of all spots on the moral map of creation. We had eight dram-shops, in which all sorts of people met in open day to drink and gamble. The sacred name of God was seldom heard there but in cursing and blasphemy. To-day, but two dram-shops are alive, and they are in rapid decline. Our Temperance Society now numbers about four hundred members, and twenty more will make a clean sweep. A lot of temperance song books, by God's aid, will do the work."

At Jefferson Barracks, Mo., five hundred have signed the pledge, and at Fort Jessup three hundred. Among most of the Indian tribes on our borders, the principles of temperance have extensively prevailed. The pledge has been signed by large numbers, and when signed, kept with commendable integrity. More than one thousand Cherokees are reported as steadfast in the principle of total abstinence, and never known to violate it.

Among the colored population at the North, is an extensive and flourishing temperance organization called the Delavan Temperance Union, and a well-conducted temperance paper is published by them.

The Committee are confident that an increased attention should be paid to the suppression of moderate drinking. For a considerable period the temperance public have now been engrossed with the reformation of drunkards;—a mighty work, which should never cease while one is to be found. But to confine our attention here, would be like wasting all our energies in extinguishing a fire in a city, while numerous incendiaries were about kindling new conflagrations. All the drunkenness in the world is caused by moderate drinking; not by the abuse but the use, of intoxicating liquor, and

generally a use considered by the wretched victims, both small and needful.

Many have taken exception to the reported progress of temperance, from the amount of crime committed in the country. The temperance cause never stood pledged to suppress crime among those who continue to use intoxicating drinks; and among these are found ninety-nine hundredths of the criminals of the country. There is still an amount of drinking in the land, enough to madden the brain and excite to deeds of cruelty and blows a fearful portion of our population. To a great extent the criminals, especially for petty offences, are found among the hard drinkers and drunkards of the country. They exist not among the two hundred thousand reformed men, nor are they to be found among the four millions pledged to total abstinence. Such is the abstraction of this class from the list of men excited to deeds of violence and shame that, notwithstanding the vast increase of population and the influx of foreigners of the lowest cast, there is an actual diminution of crime in the country. Says the Recorder of the City of New York, "There is a great decrease of crime, and it is to be ascribed to the temperance reformation." His Excellency Governor Shannon, in his last message to the Ohio Legislature, speaks of a considerable diminution of crime in that State, notwithstanding the increase of population, and ascribes it to the powerful moral influence which has been brought to bear on the public mind in relation to the use of intoxicating liquors. If rum is a fearful exciter of the human system, and if we had had no temperance reform, what would now have been the condition of our jails and alms-houses? In 1828, seventy-two million gallons of ardent spirits were consumed in the United States—about six gallons to every man, woman, and child. This would have given at the present time one hundred and ten millions instead of forty, now consumed, to our present population; and making at least one million men drunkards, who are now sober men, and who, if they had been drunkards, would, in nine cases out of ten, have been criminals or disturbers of the public peace. Crime has decreased and pauperism has decreased, and thrift and comfort are visible wherever the temperance reformation prevails.

It is an interesting consideration to the philanthropist and patriot that the work of reform is extending itself to our prisons, and that large numbers of the inmates are signing the pledge, which they

are found to keep with integrity as they go into the world. A meeting has recently been held in the State Prison of New Hampshire, at which the prisoners were addressed by Mr. J. B. Gough, a reformed young man. It is described as an intensely interesting scene—when, toward the close of the address, the speaker requested all who felt determined, upon leaving that prison, to live strictly temperate lives, to hold up their right hands—to see about ninety strong arms going up to their utmost stretch, instantly and together, as if moved by one will, the tears at the same time gushing from every eye, and the prisoners, the officers, and attendants, and citizens who had come in, all sobbing aloud. Never, apparently, did men more sincerely, and from the heart, determine to do right. Men who thus sign the pledge, are not often found recommitted.

In an enterprise like that in which we are engaged, the social principle is of inestimable value. Without organized associations little could be accomplished. But when these associations become exclusive or denunciatory, waging war upon each other as new or old, orthodox or heterodox, as shades of opinion or difference of measures appear among them; or become secret and extensive combinations with privileges and objects appertaining only to such as may under a pledge or an oath become initiated, they are, so far, decidedly injurious in their tendency, and if exclusively prevailing, would soon bring the temperance cause to ruin. It is a subject of congratulation that there are strong temperance men scattered throughout the nation who have held on to the cause and who will continue to hold on to it from philanthropic, moral, and religious principle, and press it upon the world as one of the great instrumentalities of its complete redemption. Great firmness and perseverance are needed in every place to resist obstacles from without and corruption from within, and to guard against the wiles of men who join in this popular movement for the purpose of subverting and rooting out any of the moral, religious, or civil interests of human society. With a late Mayor of the city of Albany, the Committee believe “the destinies of the Temperance cause are moved by an Almighty arm, and the united opposition of all created intelligences cannot arrest its course. Men may turn the bounties of Heaven into an ocean of poison, but the cause of Temperance will not stop;—they may sell their consciences for gold, and spread around them the miseries of drunkenness for silver, but the Temperance cause will not delay;—they

may drink and be drunken, sacrifice wife and children, character and property, health and life, nay, the immortal soul, for the gratification of an unnatural and insatiate appetite; still they will not arrest the work. They may die makers, venders, and consumers, and their memory utterly perish from among men, but the cause they have spent a life and perhaps periled their immortal souls in opposing, will then live and triumph."

FOREIGN OPERATIONS.

The Committee are happy to state that the foreign operations have been no less interesting during the year, than those in our own country.

In Ireland the wonderful work which has regenerated a nation, appears to stand steadfast. A recent letter from the Rev. Theobald Matthew, its favored instrument in the hand of divine providence, says: "You will be pleased to learn that the temperance cause was *never so prosperous* in Ireland as at the present moment. This is a cause of gratulation to every friend of morality and human happiness; especially as it was expected that the agitated state of the country would lead to the abandonment of the principle of total abstinence. On the contrary, it has only proved the sincerity and magnanimity of the people."

The visit of this distinguished man to England, the last summer, was attended with important consequences. More than 70,000 persons were induced to sign the pledge, and among them several distinguished personages. The new National Temperance Society at London is in vigorous operation, circulating tracts and temperance intelligence. "The drinking customs," says the Secretary in a recent letter, "are gradually declining; in our high circles is a visible change; in respectable families it is no longer singular to refuse wine, and I am satisfied that the Temperance cause never stood in so favorable a position as at the present time, though there is less excitement than at former periods." The British Association is operating with great efficiency in the North of England. "In reviewing," says the Secretary, in a letter to us, "the last ten years, and looking at our present prospects, there is strong ground for encouragement, and for more vigorous exertion. Parliamentary returns show a decrease in the consumption of all intoxicating liquors, during the last

year. The Press was never more active, and the demand for good Tracts is increasing. Those in the traffic are complaining most bitterly."

Special efforts are now making by the National Temperance Society to raise the sum of £2000 sterling, and by the British Association to raise £10,000 sterling, to extend the cause. To the latter, the city of Glasgow has contributed one thousand pounds.

Among the clergy and churches of all denominations, there is both in England and Scotland a strange indifference to total abstinence societies; and yet they are not without warm and decided friends. Says one distinguished prelate, the Bishop of Norwich:

"Few indeed can bear more impartial testimony to their merits than myself, inasmuch as that, for a considerable length of time, I was opposed to them, on the supposition that they were visionary and impracticable. I have, however, long since been a convert, *from a conviction founded on experience and observation, that they are most instrumental in raising thousands, and tens of thousands, from a degraded profligacy, to virtuous and industrious habits, and converting sinners from the ways of vice to those of religion.* I need scarcely add, that I think every clergyman who has the welfare of his parishioners at heart, and is really zealous in the cause of his profession, ought to give them his support."

The western Scottish Temperance Union has been in existence five years, and has 200 societies. In Scotland 10,000 families have adopted the total abstinence principle, but alas! 400,000 families still continue to use intoxicating drinks. In Glasgow alone £1,200,000 are annually spent in intoxicating drink. Could the Free Church, now a vigorous shoot, be induced to engage in the temperance enterprise, she might soon save enough to herself to sustain her ministry, build her churches, and become a great benefactor to all the Scottish people.

But little temperance intelligence has been received during the year from the North of Europe. The great friend and patron of the cause, the King of Sweden, has recently died. In that nation there are more than 50,000 pledged temperance men. The work of reform is much in the hands of the clergy, favored by the government.

In Germany, a Convention of high character was held in August last, at Hamburg. 103 regular representatives, 253 deputies from

the different societies of Germany and 3 from Sweden, were present. The joy and friendship, says Dr. Seling, in a letter to our Secretary, felt and expressed at this meeting, were really great, and likewise, the hospitality bestowed upon them by the citizens of Hamburg.

The Nestorian Bishop, Mar Yohanan, has carried from America the principles of total abstinence into Persia, and is inculcating upon his relatives and friends and the priests of his church, the duty of totally abstaining from wine.

In South Africa the temperance cause is continuing to develop itself more and more as an essential and effectual forerunner of civilization and true religion. And in South India there are 17 Total Abstinence Societies, embracing 2134 members, being 1053 members above the last year. 208 are reformed characters. At Bombay, the venerable Archdeacon Jeffreys continues to exert a powerful influence. A brilliant meeting was recently held in that city, which was aided by officers from the American navy. At Calcutta the Committee of the Temperance Society have established a Temperance House to be a Home for seamen. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty in India, have provided a commutation in money or a double allowance of sugar, chocolate or tea, to those seamen in the navy who choose to relinquish their grog. An extensive dealer in intoxicating drinks in Vizagapatam, has recently from principle given up his immoral business and signed the pledge, the first instance which has been known in India. At Siam the missionaries are boldly attacking the monster. At Sydney, New South Wales, is published the Tetotalter. All its pages are full of interesting matter, and exhibit a good advance of the cause. Weekly meetings are there well sustained, and country societies are numerous. By a recent ordinance from the Colonial office, all the stills in New South Wales have been suppressed, as ruinous to the colony.

The Hong Kong Society is controlled by the Missionaries, and has a flourishing commencement. But at the Sandwich Islands, temperance, as well as religion, has realized its most extraordinary triumphs. By the introduction of French brandies, the cause for a season was thrown back, but again it is finding firm footing. The King continues steadfast to his pledge. At the late celebration of the anniversary of his restoration to power, a quantity of rum,

brandy, and wine, which had remained untouched in his cellar from the time of his signing the pledge, was brought forth; and the question was asked what shall be done with it. Some proposed that it should be preserved to be used instead of spirits of turpentine for drying paint. "No," said the King, "let it be cast into the sea." And though the greatest temptations on that day were placed before him to drink, on board the British ships, the King nobly resisted them all. By the new treaty at Tahiti intoxicating liquors are contraband goods; and throughout all the isles of the Pacific the total abstinence principle is deeply rooted. Soon New England rum will cease doubling Cape Horn. On the 11th of last December, the ship Heber, from Massachusetts, stopped at Honolulu with seventy hogsheads of rum. She had visited Mozambique, Madagascar, Sydney, New Holland, New Zealand, without finding a market. It was put up at auction, and only five casks were sold. On the twenty-fifth of December, she reshipped her sixty-five casks and set sail, not knowing what to do with her rum. If she brings it back to Boston, may it show the sons of the Pilgrims the disgrace of endeavoring to flood the poor Pagans with rum!

In Canada and Nova Scotia in the North, and in Bermuda, the West Indies, and some parts of South America in the South, there is much to interest, instruct and gratify, which the Committee cannot here detail. The Montreal Society is full of engagedness, and have invited a convention of the Temperance Societies to meet for consultation and the furtherance of the cause at Montreal on the 4th of June.

Had the World's Convention, which was proposed to be held in London the coming July been suffered, your Committee doubt not it would have developed a much greater advance of the cause than we are at present aware of; while at the same time we should have learned far more than we now know of the evil we combat. Whenever the Committee at London shall see fit to call it again, we can assure them of a co-operation in the friends in America.

In carrying this great work around the world, the Committee rejoice that they have been in some measure aided by sending monthly two hundred Journals and their annual Reports, Tracts, &c., to the Missionary stations. A letter just received from a missionary at Bombay says, "We have to thank Orrin Day, Esq., for his liberality in sending your valuable journal to the different missions."

Scattered as they are over the world, the American Missionaries have done and are still destined to do much for the promotion of the cause. And it is important not so much for their own sakes as for the sake of the multitudes of every kindred and tongue with whom they come in contact, that they should be furnished with the means of information. In most heathen countries intemperance, it is probable, is on the increase. This certainly is the case with the Hindoos, Parsees, Mussulmen, &c. They are fast learning to imitate the example set them by Europeans, a mighty hindrance to the spread of the gospel. We have need of all the facts and arguments which friends in America can furnish to our hands." The Committee ask of the American public the means of extending their operations more and more among the neglected parts of our own country and the distant nations of the earth. The work is mighty. Our report is of what is done, rather than of what is before us; of victories achieved, more than of the extent, power and cruelties of the enemy. In the two Christian nations of Britain and America, it is computed one hundred thousand annually fall into a drunkard's grave. And if so, in seventy years—in the lifetime of a single man, seven millions. Who will arise and stay the plague? The traffic is the scourge of the world and must be abolished.

The Committee return their thanks to the donors who have generously aided them, and they enter on the duties of another year in the belief that, as the prosperity of the country increases, they shall need nothing of what is demanded to effect their great and important object. And, for whatever of aid is furnished and all results of this mighty movement around the globe, they would give all the glory to Him without whom they can do nothing, and through whom they can do all things.

Donations to the American Temperance Union, from Jan., 1843, to April 1, 1844, fifteen months, to sustain them in their operations, gratefully acknowledged.

Edmund Hyatt,.....	\$150 00	Joseph Grisham,.....	5 00
Aristarchus Champion,.....	50 00	Theodore Frelinghuysen,....	25 00
Amos Lawrence,.....	20 00	Thomas Denny,.....	50 00
Thomas S. Williams,.....	20 00	Bowen & M. Namee,.....	50 00
A. M. Collins,.....	10 00	Wm. E. Wilmerding,.....	50 00
David Watkinson,.....	5 00	Lambert & Wolcott,.....	25 00
John A. Cocke,.....	50 00	Samuel Marsh,.....	25 00
C. A. Goodrich,.....	5 00	Cooke, Antony & Mahone,..	25 00
Hiram Barney,.....	50 00	Dias & Warren,.....	25 00

Marshall S. Bidwell,.....	15 00	Harvey Weed,.....	20 00
Mrs. Wilson of Philadelphia, 10 00		Mr. — Prime,.....	10 00
Miss Sydney Paul, do.....	10 00	D. Wesson,.....	5 00
Mr. Brown,.....	5 00	Talbot, Oliphant & Co.,....	20 00
William G. Bull,.....	10 00	Goodhue & Co., ...	30 00
Charles W. Foster,.....	10 00	Sturges, Rowe & Barker,...	10 00
Hunt, Brothers,.....	10 00	Mrs. S. A. Austin,.....	24 00
R. L. Smith,.....	5 00	Arthur Bronson,.....	20 00
S. A. Foote,.....	5 00	James Brown,.....	25 00
H. D. Sharpe,.....	3 00	Shepherd Knapp,.....	2 00
S. A. Draper, Jr.,.....	5 00	Lucius M. Sargent,.....	83 33
J. Williston, ...	10 00	Dr. John C. Warren,.....	50 00
Roger M. Sherman,.....	10 00	Jasper Corning,.....	25 00
Phelps, Dodge & Co.,.....	50 00	Bradford R. Wood,.....	25 00
M. F. Luberay,.....	1 00	Rev. Dr. Janeway,.....	30 00
Chancellor Walworth,.....	25 00	Clark Rich,.....	2 00
Alfred Edwards,.....	25 00	E. B. Day,.....	5 00
George M. Tracy,.....	10 00	John T. Norton,.....	100 00
R. T. Haines,.....	25 00	Gen. J. J. Knox,.....	100 00
Cooke & Cutter,.....	25 00	Thomas W. Williams,.....	10 00
R. H. McCurdy,.....	25 00	Robert Coit,.....	3 00
Carlton, Frothingham & Co.,	25 00	O. Teale,.....	8 00
W. C. Langley & Co.,.....	25 00	Israel Munson,.....	10 00

APPENDIX.

Remarks of the Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D. at the Anniversary.

MR. PRESIDENT—The most interesting aspect in which the Temperance Reformation presents itself to my mind is, as an illustration of the slow but sure and certain progress of one idea—of a simple, but great and just idea. The idea of the Temperance Reformation is somewhat less than twenty years old. As I came into this house this evening (or since I came in), I saw passing through the door and through one of these aisles, the man from whose lips I first heard the idea. It is less than twenty years since that idea was proclaimed, “that Total Abstinence from the ways of intoxication and drunkenness was the security for individuals, and the security for the community against the evil of drunkenness.” That idea, when it was first announced, was announced in its legitimate connection with Christianity—it came from the bosom of the church of God—it came from the head of Christianity. It was argued and proved with texts from the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the epistles of the Apostles. We wondered, those of us who composed it at that early period—wondered that there should be so much resistance to it, and we ascribed it to the power of selfishness—for we saw in every direction, great interests—great commercial ambition, and powerful political interests united against the progress of this idea. And yet, I apprehend we ascribed too much of this resistance to the power of selfishness and interest. We ought to have remembered more distinctly perhaps, that great ideas, simple and commanding as they

are, make but too slow progress to dominion over the minds of nations and individuals.

You may convince an individual of the truth of an idea in conversation with him alone, but he does not stay convinced; the sympathy between his mind and that of the vast multitude is too strong, and it is with your argument as it fared with Cato, when he read "Plato on the Immortality of the Soul," he was convinced and believed, but when he had shut the book, he could not remember the force of reasoning in the argument;—it is therefore in this way—on this principle—that truth, simple and commanding as it may be, makes but slow progress towards dominion over communities and nations. I remember well, how often in our arguments with those who were resisting us,—we told them "That this principle was true, and that truth was great and would prevail," and we bade them beware of the wrath of the people when this truth should gain its legitimate ascendancy on them—and the men whom they had ruined by their traffic—the men whom they had trampled into the dust, as it were into ashes—should rise in consequence of the wrongs they had committed, and look on them with eyes of vengeance.

We have seen this single idea making its progress; we have seen it triumphing here and there; and we have from year to year the report of its onward progress. And in the past we have the omen—the pledge of what is yet to be accomplished. Twenty years are but a point in the lifetime of a nation, they are hardly apparent in the history of the progress of mankind—they are but as yesterday when it is past to him who looks back upon them as we do to-night. And how will it be twenty years hence? We see that the principle has not triumphed, has not been understood everywhere. We yet see it confounded with other principles.

We hear it objected to sometimes by great scholars, and would-be-wise philosophers, who tell us that it is Asceticism. But Asceticism has nothing to do with it; it is altogether another element; the principles of the Temperance Reformation are entirely different. It does not assume that the gifts of God are not to be enjoyed. It does not assume that the way to heaven is through mortification and self-inflicted wounds and tortures. Asceticism has no relation to the principles of love that compose the temperance reform. This reformation is nothing but the simple principles of love applied to one particular object.

There is, as you will observe, a constant tendency among men with regard to all these great truths—a tendency to differences and disputes. And thus it is with the Temperance Reformation—there is contention and disputation between the old pledge and the new pledge—this pledge and that pledge have their partisans—between the old Temperance pledge and the new Washingtonian pledge, and for the life of me I can not comprehend (although I sometimes split hairs) the difference between the two.

Now the progress of all great ideas in the world is encumbered and perplexed and made stationary for ages, by this infirmity of human nature; it is therefore the more important that we rise above these petty formulas—and instead of identifying the cause with this or that particular *ism*—to put it on its own merits, and to remember it is itself a living principle, sustained by the God of truth and love.

Whence came this Temperance Reformation? It came, as I said, out of the bosom of Christianity; from the church of God; and in the presence of all, we have defended this declaration. The first movement in it was made by ministers of the gospel. It is the greatest moral reformation

of the times, and I point this out to such men as would have it entirely separated from Christianity—to read the history of it, and separate it if they can. It is the work of almighty power—and although Satan might transform himself into an angel of light, or turn reformer (as he sometimes does when he sees there is no resisting the progress of a reformation), he could not subdue it. He may work like a merciful devil, but the work is not his. It has in itself an efficacy like the spear of Ithuriel, which will make him start to his feet in his true shape, and leave this reformation uncontaminated by his presence.

We speak of the triumphs which this reformation is yet to achieve, for there are many yet to be won. A vast field may be seen in the streets of this metropolis—a large portion of the poverty in the lower classes may be ascribed to the use of intoxicating drinks. Down low in the dark depths of society, this work has yet to achieve transformations; there it is yet to kindle light, and a new and blessed light. It has yet to achieve its triumphs, and the time will come when this idea will have entered into the dominion of unthinking fashion. It may be that even in the saloons of Paris, this Temperance Reformation may yet gain a footing; and then when the wine cup is banished from the table of Louis Philippe—then it may be that the upstart aristocracy of New York and America—will banish the red wine cup from their tables. Then, too, it may be perhaps, when the Archbishop of Paris and the Bishop of Rome shall wear Father Matthew's pewter medal at their button holes, then it may be that all our clergy—the highest dignitaries of them all, shall no more offer to their visitors on New Year's day or any other day of the three hundred and sixty-five that which sends home the wanderer—at night—*drunk*.

Last autumn, I happened to meet in a little circle in one of the States of this Union an old college friend; and at the table, as there was no wine there, something was said about the Temperance Reformation. And I will remark here, that at whatever social festive circle, whether it be at the dinner party or at the soirée, if the red wine cup is not there—there is there, an ever prolific topic of conversation, and one which is often very amusing to those who are so much at a loss for ideas to enlighten social intercourse, that they need the stimulus of alcoholic excitement. Of course, as I said, there was some little conversation about the Reformation.—“Well,” says this friend of mine, “not long since, I was at a public dinner, and there was a Reverend Father, and a Right Rev. Father sitting opposite to me, and another one by my side; and they drank of the red wine till I really thought their faces were red.” Well, I looked at him a little, and I said, “I am thinking what kind of company you keep—when was this?” He would not tell me—this set me to thinking, and I remembered I was at some place about a year since, and I saw two most orthodox Doctors of Divinity drinking wine; and on comparing notes with my friend, they proved to be the same ones, and it occurred at a great literary festival.

Such incidents show that great ideas sometimes make the slowest progress where one would wish and expect to see them make the most rapid. At another time, a company of us were dining at a Hotel, and it was observed that only one guest had wine before him. On inquiry, it turned out that the wine-bibber was a clergyman, and the rest of us concluded that he counted something upon his prerogative of Apostolical descent by way of the promise, that “if they shall drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them.” But I think the time will come, when these

gentlemen will not use the stimulus or the promise in regard to alcoholic drinks.

Let us now look for a moment at the effects and results of the progress of this idea. An idea to many people is a particular conformation of the skull, an incomprehensible thing. An idea! Why, they never saw it! How large is it? They want to put their fingers on it, or judge in some such way as this. An idea is a spiritual substance simply, and they cannot see it, or feel it, unless it be of the nature of *ardent* spirits. An idea!—it's an idea wrought out and applied, that has brought the continent of Europe within twelve days distance of the continent of America; it was the idea of steam navigation.

It was an idea in the mind of Fulton that created the first steamboat that plied the North River. This same idea changes the face of nature. Any man who is familiar with the landscape, in any part of the country, for the last twenty years, certainly any one familiar with New England, knows that it has wrought great changes upon the fair face of the country, for every one is remarking upon the increased beauty of the New England landscape.

The neatness and simplicity of the farm-house strikes the eye of the traveller as he passes by—there is more beauty in the fields, the very grass grows greener and richer than twenty years ago; and the windows of the pretty cottages are festooned with plants and flowers that shed their sweet fragrance around the dwelling. What is the cause of it? Cold water—it is this that has thrown off from the shoulders of the farmer and the laborer a prodigious taxation he was wont to pay. When we first began to preach temperance, we told them of the immense sums of money expended in intemperance and in moderate drinking; and assured them, that the money spent in this way, during one year alone in New England, would make all our canals and buy all our railroads.

The farmer has saved his liquor-money, and expended it in beautifying his home; and the laborer and the mechanic have also saved and obtained many comforts which they needed. And this is the reason why the face of nature changes for the better under the progress of this idea. The country is growing richer, and man is becoming better, under its operation. We see that there is a saving of the wealth that used to go down into the bottom of the deep, in consequence of the carelessness of drunken seamen and captains of vessels. We see that this wealth comes home and enriches us—and that the country, from year to year, is growing commercially, substantially, richer in the results of this great and triumphant idea.

We look again—and we see among the effects of this idea its improvement of the people; it imparts a new moral dignity, force, and pride of character to them; and of this we have before us, in the case of Ireland, a most striking and beautiful illustration, which was referred to in the Report.—“Ireland! Who is the liberator of Ireland?” When Ireland shall have escaped from the oppression under which it has groaned for the last six centuries that England has had dominion there—who will have been her true liberator? Without the influence of the Temperance Reformation there, who believes that O'Connell, with all his miraculous power over the minds of his countrymen, would have held them so obedient to his will and to his wisdom? Who believes that if the Irish had continued to be the people they were before Father Mathew went among them, like a ministering angel—who believes that if they had not undergone this mighty revolution, they would not

now have been in the midst of blood and terrible conflict, crushed to the earth by the native whiskey and the ploughing artillery of the British army. We see in that country an illustration of the new moral force which the triumph of these principles gives to a nation and community. A temperate people—happy, and so capable of self-command and self-control as to abstain from the use of intoxicating drinks, cannot be maltreated or oppressed long; for just as certain as truth is just—just so certain as truth and right must be victorious—just so certain the people will be, in the providence of a righteous God, emancipated. Let us look forward, then, to the progress of this enterprise—to the day when this truth, which must prevail, shall have prevailed in every quarter. Let us look forward to the day when it shall so prevail here, that the universal practice and fashion of this community and all others shall be conformed to the Christian law of love (which is the basis and origin of the idea of this reformation); when great festive occasions will be conducted with the presence of no intoxicating agent; when the sons of New England and this metropolis shall come together to celebrate that bleak and wintry day when the Pilgrims landed on that marble rock—

“While the sea around was dark with storms,
And white the hills with snow;”

and shall believe that they can best pledge the memory of those wanderers in the drink of the Pilgrims—the pure water of the spring.

Let us look forward to the time when we shall see in this community no intoxicating drinks used on festive occasions either public or private; when those temptations, from which spring so much crime and wretchedness, shall have been swept away, and changed will be the aspect of things here. Oh! there is many a bleeding heart to-night in many a proud mansion—and the wound with which the heart bleeds has come from the fatal power of this temptation, upon a son, upon a husband, upon a father. These wounds will cease to bleed when truth—this true and simple idea, shall have achieved its triumph; and this pure sparkling drink, brought from the hills—from heaven—(which the munificent public has spread to this great metropolis, so like a river of health and enjoyment through all the streets)—shall answer, in all the habitations of this city, its legitimate purposes.

Oh! how will the land smile when this idea shall have wrought all its triumphs; from the farthest north and east, over all those broad and waving prairies, even beyond the Rocky Mountains, to where the streams of the West mingle with the ocean.

And when this idea, the emanation of Christianity, proceeding from the church of God, shall have reformed the people, how will Christianity itself regenerate this reformed and happy people!—a reformed and happy world! God will shower his blessings like rain upon the fruitful field.

Dr. Sewall's Drawings in Constantinople.

Missionary House, Boston, 15th May, 1844.

E. C. DELAVAN, Esq., Ballston, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

We send you an extract from the journal of the Rev. H. G. O. Dwight, one of our Missionaries at Constantinople, to which station one set of the Drawings representing the human stomach, kindly presented by Joe Rathbone, Esq., of Albany, was sent. The journal was received this day, and contains the first returns we have had respecting the use and

results of the generous donation of Dr. Sewall's Drawings. Our prayer is,—and we are sure it is yours,—that what is here narrated may be but the first fruits of a rich harvest, to be gathered in those dark parts of the earth where those seeds have been sown.

Very respectfully and truly yours,

D. GREENE.

From the Journal of the Rev. H. G. O. Dwight, Missionary of the A. B. C. F. M., Constantinople.

Oct. 18th, 1843.—A small beginning has been made here among the Americans towards forming a temperance society. Some fifteen or twenty have subscribed the pledge, and they are making efforts to procure other subscribers. Two things have occurred to aid them in this work, which, at this stage of the thing, I consider quite providential. The first is, that in a recent number of a monthly magazine, published in Armenian at Venice, and circulated here, there is a very favorable account of the efforts of the temperance societies in America, and also of the success of Father Matthew's labors in Ireland; and the other is, that by the benevolence of a friend in America, we have received a set of Dr. Sewall's plates of the stomach, and the exhibition of them so far (though as yet, extremely limited), has excited much interest, and in some cases that have come to our knowledge, produced a deep, and we trust, a permanent impression. To-day one of our American brethren brought a friend, who appeared to be a man of at least forty years, and possessed of some intelligence, to see these plates. I exhibited them to him with explanation and arguments, and it was interesting to see how the sight of his eyes affected his heart. After gazing at the pictures for some time very intently, and asking many intelligent questions in regard to them, he remarked with great emphasis, "I have been in the habit of drinking a little every day, under the supposition that it was good for me; but from this time onwards I will drink no more. How can I, when I see the effects of this habit on the constitution, and when I remember that I must give an account to God at the judgment for the manner in which I deal with my body as well as with my soul?"

Dec. 21.—To-day being an Armenian festival, I delivered, by previous appointment, a temperance lecture at my house, exhibiting at the same time the plates of the stomach, by Dr. Sewall. Nearly or quite sixty Armenians were present, and they listened with the deepest interest, and the plates attracted great attention and evidently made a deep impression.

A very small beginning had before been made towards forming a Temperance Society, and 24 subscribers had been obtained. This number was increased by ten upon the spot, and it is believed that many other names will be obtained. What renders this movement the more interesting is, that it is entirely self-prompted. It was interesting to see the spirit with which the brethren brought out the paper for signatures, as soon as the lecture was finished. They were, before the meeting, doubtful whether, in that public way, any allusion should be made to the existence of a society, and particularly as all societies and combinations of men are in this country regarded with suspicion; but before I had finished, a committee was sent up to me to say in a whisper, that it was their wish that I should announce the existence of a Temperance Society in Constantinople (I had been telling them of other societies in other parts of the world), and invite those present to join it, which I did, and the result was as I have stated. Two of those present who signed the paper were hard drinkers.

Address to the Free Church of Scotland.

By thirteen ministers, sixteen official members, and several private Christians in Montreal, forwarded to the General Assembly, by Dr.

Cunningham, May, 1844.

To the Ministers and Elders of the Free Protestant Church of Scotland, in General Assembly.

RESPECTED FATHERS AND BRETHREN—The undersigned ministers and members of churches, many of us natives of Scotland, desire to express deep sympathy in your trials, and thankfulness to God for the noble testimony which, through His grace, you have been enabled to bear, not only to Christ's supremacy, in His own church, but to the reality and power of religion itself in the midst of an unbelieving world. At the same time, as an humble tribute to the great cause in which you are engaged, we have paid unto your esteemed representative, the Rev. Dr. Burns, the sum of £250, as a free-will offering to your funds, to be employed in the way you may judge best.

When we view the great plans in which the Free Church is engaged at home, her Missionary operations in India, her almost unaided efforts to restore God's ancient people, her distinguished testimony against Sabbath desecration, and the enlightened spirit in which everything calculated to promote her spirituality and usefulness is considered, we are filled with respect, and impressed with the conviction, that God will make the Free Church a powerful instrument of good, not only to Scotland, but to every country to which her sons have gone forth. It is with this full persuasion of the mighty influence of the Free Church, and, at the same time of the kind regard with which her ministers and members will consider any subject connected with the advancement of Messiah's kingdom, that we are emboldened to solicit your attention to a subject which has attracted much notice on this Continent, but which does not appear as yet to have met with a similar regard in the parent country; we allude to the Temperance Reformation.

You must needs be acquainted with the prevalence of drinking customs and the ravages of intemperance in Scotland, where, we believe, few families have escaped unscathed; but you cannot know the influence which Scotchmen very generally exert in this country, and, we presume, throughout the world, in sustaining drinking customs, and consequently in opposing the Temperance Reformation. The proportion of Scotch emigrants, of all classes, who sink after a longer or shorter career of intemperance into the drunkard's grave, is lamentably great, and their influence on society proportionately disastrous. Often have we seen the son of many hopes and prayers, blessed with a religious education, and endowed with rare abilities, descend to an early and dishonorable tomb, through the influence of the intoxicating cup; bringing down perhaps with sorrow to the grave the grey-haired mother, whose earthly hopes were entwined around him, and who had watched and toiled for his advancement.

We need not, however, dwell upon the evils occasioned by intoxicating drinks; they must, alas! be sufficiently familiar to you; we would rather allude to the manner in which they have been encountered, and to a great extent overcome on this Continent, where, about sixteen years ago, drunkenness, with all its awful consequences, was so rapidly on the increase, that nothing less than universal intemperance and ruin seemed to threaten the

American people, and this too in spite of all the warnings of the pulpit against excess. In these circumstances it occurred to some of the best and wisest of the community, who sighed and cried over the general devastation, that instead of attempting to diminish or regulate the stream, they should endeavor to dry up the fountain; and associations were raised up in the Providence of God, to discourage all the practices and causes that led to intemperance.

Around the standard thus raised, the best portion of the community soon rallied; and, amongst others, Governors, Judges, Magistrates, and especially Ministers of the gospel, combined their influence and example to put down drinking usages. The result shows that they have prosecuted the work in a way that God has deigned eminently to bless, for not only has the tide of intemperance been stemmed, but it has actually been driven back, till in many places the victory has been so complete, that there are no intoxicating drinks made, sold, or used. A much healthier tone of society also prevails, and powerful revivals of religion have in many places followed the triumphs of the Temperance Reformation.

It has been objected to these associations, that they are partly composed of irreligious men, and, in some instances, it must be confessed that the anomalous spectacle has presented itself, of worldly men, and even infidels, outstripping professing Christians in zeal for the Temperance cause; but the fair inference is, that the followers of Jesus have in this respect been strangely deficient in duty, and not, as has been most unwarrantably assumed, that the Temperance cause is Anti-Christian. Unbelievers and worldly men, however, are not the agents by whom moral reformations are usually accomplished, and accordingly it may be affirmed that nearly all the good effected in this department of Christian philanthropy has been done by Christian men; and that the only reason for forming organizations out of the church, for the attainment of an object which they saw to be incalculably important to the cause of Christ, was, that they could not prevail on the church herself to move in the matter, probably, because her members were very generally involved more or less in the evil. Oh! that such organizations had never been necessary, and that the necessity for them may soon cease, in consequence of the church putting forth her full power to purify the world!

The principle of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks, as a means of doing good, has been called *unscriptural*; but we respectfully submit that it is directly sanctioned by the Apostle Paul in the following words:—"It is good neither to eat flesh nor to drink wine, nor to do anything whereby thy brother stumbleth or is offended (made to offend), or is made weak." Rom. xiv. 21. Here the duty of removing stumbling blocks out of the way of others, and of denying ourselves for the good of others, is uncompromisingly laid down. In the Apostle's case the principle was carried out by abstaining from things sacrificed to idols, whereby a few were made weak. In the case of the church now, the great cause of stumbling, of weakness, and of offence, is the use of intoxicating drinks. and by parity of reasoning our duty to abstain from them is even more clear. What, it may be asked, leads to the greatest number of defections in churches, where intoxicating drinks are freely used? What most frequently causes the finger of scorn to be pointed at the soldiers of the cross? What is Satan's chief agent in blunting religious perceptions, quenching the Spirit, paralyzing prayer, and enfeebling the armies of the living God in their struggle with

the kingdom of darkness? Is it not, next to the wickedness of the heart, intoxicating drink? And shall this Achan be tolerated for ever?

Does the common use of intoxicating drinks not surpass all other causes in swallowing up the means which should be devoted to the conversion of the world? Do men, professedly religious, pay as much for all religious purposes put together, as for useless, or rather, pernicious stimulants? and if not, where should the reform begin, if not in churches which depend entirely on voluntary support for carrying forward the Lord's work?

We would also advert to the Missionary work in which you are so deeply interested, and ask if the Church can with clean hands send the Gospel to the heathen, whilst she sanctions the sending of intoxicating drinks to them? Would it be wise, for instance, to send a Missionary to China who used opium, and sanctioned the traffic in that baneful drug? But wherein does the case differ, of sending a missionary who uses intoxicating drinks to heathen tribes, which are being swept by their agency from the face of the earth? Few there are who do not deplore and condemn the heartless and desolating opium trade; but how can a consistent testimony be borne against it, whilst an evil, the same in kind, and even more wide-spread in its effects, remains not only unrebuked, but even in intimate connection with the church at home? There is one other view of this subject, to which we would with much deference and delicacy allude, namely, its bearings on ministerial usefulness. It will, on all hands, be admitted that the man of God should be thoroughly furnished to every good work, the reformation of drunkards not excepted. But experience proves that no means short of total abstinence will save drunkards; and how can the minister recommend this, if he uses intoxicating drinks himself? If we would save drunkards, and prevent multitudes from becoming such, the wisest, best, and most esteemed persons in the community, instead of joining in the world's dread laugh against the abstinence which is absolutely necessary for them, should be the first to stand forth and encounter it, in order to render the practice popular. The reformation of drunkards, however, though incalculably momentous, is not the most important result of abstinence from intoxicating drinks. The prevention of all the evils which would attend the former practices, had they been allowed to continue and contaminate the rising and future generations, is a far more extensive and nobler achievement of Christian benevolence. What a privilege, may we exclaim, to labor for such results! So long, however, as ministers and good men continue to use intoxicating drinks as a beverage, it is vain to expect either of these results; for in so doing they sanction the drinking usages of society, which are the fruitful source of intemperance. Their practice is triumphantly referred to in justification of drinking, by multitudes who imitate them in nothing else; and so long as this practice exists, the temperance cause must languish, and drinking customs continue to increase;—so long must a frightful amount of disease, insanity, pauperism, and crime, grow out of them; and so long, as a natural consequence, must Satan continue to reap a rich harvest of drunkards, some of them dragged from the church itself, nay, even, perhaps, from the very pulpit.

We will wait your reception of these respectful suggestions with much anxiety; for we cannot conceal from you, that our hearts would sink within us, to see *Free Church Ministers coming to this country, to throw their great weight into the already far too powerful array of influence*

combined against the Temperance cause. To see them, instead of warning their flocks against the customs which insidiously lead to intemperance, join with them in "looking upon the wine when it is red," and encourage, by their presence, the public and private occasions of, so called, conviviality, by which intemperate habits are often originated and confirmed. Over such ministers, in this country, at all events, we might, in the fulness of our hearts, cry "Ichabod, Ichabod!"

Finally, Reverend Fathers, and Brethren, should the considerations to which we have alluded—and they are only a few of the multitude that might be adduced—commend themselves to your judgment, so as to induce you to take the subject of this respectful appeal into your prayerful consideration, we humbly hope and trust, that, in the providence of God, you will be led to take as uncompromising a stand against the influence of custom and fashion in the use of intoxicating drinks, as you have, through divine aid, taken against the tyranny of Civil Courts; a result which would cause to us, and innumerable friends of the Free Church on this Continent, unspeakable joy; which would be a new era in the history of Scotland herself; and which, through her enterprising sons, and widespread literature, would soon be felt throughout the world, overthrowing everywhere one of the mightiest barriers that prevents the coming of Christ's kingdom, breaking the fetters that hold innumerable souls in bondage, and affording one of the most significant signs of the approach of Millennial glory.

Again, assuring you of our love and sympathy, and prayer for the prosperity of the Free Church, we remain, respected Fathers and Brethren, yours in the Lord.

Commodore Jones' Address to the Hawaiians, on Temperance.

"In this respect, Hawaiians, you are in advance of all other Christian nations. Your rulers have been wise in time, in plucking up the evil before it had spread too far, and taken too deep root in your constitutions; and I may also say in your affections. Hilo and Oahu are the only ports our ship has visited since she left the United States, where the dram-shop and the drunkard were not the first objects that strike the eye of man-of-war's-men, as they approach the shore! Ship's boats can seldom land in Europe or America, without the intoxicating and maddening draught being, in some cases, forced down the sailor's throat. And whenever a taste is taken, then there is no safeguard against drunkenness; and a drunken man is always a fool. When drunk, the man becomes a beast, a wild, frantic beast; and in that state, commits crime; perhaps kills a fellow man, his brother, his father, his wife, or his children; and the beast-drunken man expiates his offence on the gallows, in the prison for life, or at the gang-way. When free from the demon rum, and in the possession of reason, he stands a conscience-stricken, self-condemned culprit.

"Hawaiians, friends, countrymen, young and old, let me conjure you, one and all, never to enlist in the service of King Alcohol; for he is the greatest tyrant, and the hardest task-master any man ever yet volunteered to serve. He requires all, everything, of his slaves—health, strength,

wealth, honor, happiness, and even life itself, when nothing else is left. And what he claims of his subjects, he is sure to obtain. And what does he promise you in return for these great sacrifices? In life, nothing, nothing—emphatically nothing. In death, your doom is told in one short sentence uttered by the Saviour of the world when on earth—“Depart, ye cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels.”

West Indies.

The following highly interesting letter has been just received, with the *Berbice Gazette* of the 1st and 8th February :—

New-Amsterdam, Berbice, February 15th, 1844.

SIR—In few places, I believe, has tetotalism achieved greater triumphs than in this hot and distant land. To know something of the rise and progress of the good cause amongst us, will, I doubt not, interest the friends at home.

You are probably aware that Berbice is a field of labor chiefly occupied by the Missionaries of the London Society, and that the mass of the population consists of recently emancipated negroes. The success of the gospel amongst these sons and daughters of Africa, both before and after their emancipation, both astonished and delighted the friends of Missions. Many, however, rejoiced in this success with trembling: they were afraid it would be succeeded by a period of defection and apostasy. Two or three years after freedom passed away, and the dreaded apostasy did not come. The people continued remarkably steadfast, and religion amongst them was gradually and safely advancing.

Up to this period, though allowances of rum were given to the laborers on estates, still no taverns—no grog-shops existed in the land, and drunkenness was by no means a common crime. But in an evil hour, our wise and patriotic government determined to take the grog under their own patronage, and make it, as in the mother-country, a source of revenue. In 1841, licences for the retail of strong drinks were instituted, and grog-shops were set up on every hand. The sequel may be imagined. Conviviality was now added to drinking; and these shops became the sources and centres of untold evils.

“The evening came in” to our churches “like a flood;” and the fair prospects of the Mission were likely to be blasted. In the church in town, of which I am the Pastor, the evil prevailed to an alarming extent. Almost every male member was a sot. Not a month passed by without the expulsion of three or four, or sometimes half a dozen men for drunkenness; whilst much of my ordinary time was taken up with trying to settle quarrels between husbands and wives; for here they have an idea that the minister who marries a couple, is in some way responsible for their future peace and harmony. What was to be done? How was the plague to be stayed? Tetotalism was evidently the remedy. But then I had hitherto been an *anti-tetotaler*. I believed the old silly story that was whispered in my ear on every hand, “you may do without it at home; but in this hot country you *must* take a little.” However, after a great conflict of feeling, I resolved to abstain, even if it cost me my life. I felt it my duty, if needs be, to sacrifice that life, rather than witness the destruc-

can answer for another man? There is a conundrum that asks—"When is a man two men?" Answer, "When he is *beside himself*!" Now, as drunkenness is a derangement of the intellect, the drunkard must be a *man beside himself*—or, in other words, two men; and how can the *man sober* answer for the *man drunk*? The following expressions were made to me by an unfortunate man condemned to death for the murder of his wife: "I was drunk," said he, "when I did it; I cannot tell how it happened; it was *drink* that separated me from my wife—we met—at our meeting, *we got drunk*, quarrelled, and I sent her into eternity—and here I am waiting the awful completion of that sentence brought upon me through intemperance. Oh! that accursed drink!"

I have attended the execution of six unfortunate beings, and drink was the cause of each of their crimes. I have also been informed, by a person who has resided longer at the Castle than myself, of one man, who having been undermined in his business by a fellow-workman, set off to drink, and drank for a fortnight—returned to his shop to work, not having been sober during the whole time he was absent—when they quarrelled, and the man perpetrated the deed which brought him to the scaffold. This man was formerly a member of the *Methodist Society*, a man of considerable learning, and of an engaging and most amiable disposition when sober.

Physiological Effects of Alcohol.

Medical Lectures on the Physiological Effects of Alcohol on the Human System, particularly in reference to Digestion and Diet, by R. B. Grindrod, LL.D.

We have received so many reports of the successful progress of the doctor, through various parts of the country, that we can only find room for a few brief specimens of the manner in which the public journals speak of these magnificently illustrated lectures.

Chester Courant, Feb. 20th, 1844.

On February 13th, 14th, and 16th, lectures on the effects of alcoholic drinks on the human frame were delivered by DR. GRINDROD, in Warrington. The attendance was very crowded, and unusually respectable. *The interest excited by the splendid drawings*, which entirely covered the walls of the chapel, was intense. The first lecture was mainly occupied by the discussion of preliminary points of interest. The different varieties of intoxicating drinks were briefly explained. Alcohol was then shown to be the agent of intoxication, in all inebriating liquors. The comparative strength and effects of intoxicating liquors, with a description of the numerous ingredients (specimens of which were shown to the audience) used in adulterating inebriating drinks, formed the next subject of this evening's lecture. The point which chiefly interested the audience, and to which the lecturer directed his particular attention, was the poisonous nature of alcohol. A great variety of facts, illustrated by drawings, were adduced to show that alcohol, in whatever form it is used, or however it is disguised, is *poison*, and produces deleterious effects on the human system. In proof of this position, Dr. Grindrod adduced numerous testimonies and facts from the writings and experiments of Professors Orfila, Magendie,

Mussey, Oliver, Sir A. Cooper, Sir B. Brodie, and Drs. Darwin, Dods, Fodere, Gordon, Lee, Beaumont, Kirk, Ogston, Percy, Akerley, and a host of other eminent writers.

The second lecture was occupied in an investigation of the diseased action of the human frame produced by alcoholic drinks. The facts adduced on this branch of the subject were of the most thrilling description. In the words of Professor Francis—"not a blood-vessel, nor a nerve, nor a tissue, escapes the influence of the poison—alcohol: the whole animal machine is the theatre of its display." Alcoholic liquors were shown to be either the direct or predisposing causes of fevers, inflammations, diseases of the stomach, intestines, pancreas, spleen, liver, heart, blood-vessels, lungs, skin, hair, muscles, bones, and joints. Serious diseases of the organs of the senses, the brain, and nervous system, palsy, apoplexy, delirium tremens, madness, idiocy, for example, were proved to arise from the same cause. Every form of disease in question was illustrated by very beautiful plates, executed by an eminent pathological artist.

The 3d lecture was occupied in further developing the same important subject. The influence of strong drinks on women and children was dwelt upon at some length, and the injurious consequences of indulgence in these liquors during suckling, was fully exposed; the doctor concluded his course of lectures by an exposure of the fallacy, that these liquors are necessary to enable men to endure fatigue, or to endow the body with the power to resist the vicissitudes of seasons or climates. He contended that even in the case of abandoned drunkards, sudden and entire abstinence was perfectly safe; and, in proof of his views, cited numerous medical and other authorities.

Liverpool Times, Feb. 20th, 1844.

Dr. Grindrod's lectures were illustrated by drawings of an unusually splendid character, depicting the various organs of the human frame in a state of health, and as influenced by the action of alcohol. Among those which excited most attention, we may mention several paintings of the drunkard's stomach, brain, liver, lungs, kidneys, heart, blood-vessels and other vital organs. Drawings of the colossal size, exhibiting the circulation in man, and the various forms of dropsy induced by alcoholic indulgence, excited much attention. Peals of laughter were produced by some humorous scenic representations of the nose of Bardolph, the celebrated "knight of the burning lamp." A great variety of specimens of the drugs used in adulterating inebriating drinks were displayed, and undeniable proofs of the prevalence of this system were adduced from various "Brewer's and Distiller's Guides," and the reports of the Excise. The lectures excited intense interest in a crowded and unusually respectable audience, and were listened to throughout with breathless attention.

LETTER FROM DR. GRINDROD TO THE EDITOR.

Knutsford, Cheshire.

My success has been most encouraging. In this small town, the church clergyman and his lady, the Independent minister, the Baptist minister and about 100 others, including some of the most abandoned drunkards in the place, have enrolled themselves members of our society. The public houses are half empty, and the alteration is evident to all. The only other minister, the pastor of the Unitarian congregation, is expected immediately to sign the pledge, if indeed he has not done so already. To God be the praise.

South Africa.***Annual Tea Meeting of the Port Elizabeth Total Abstinence Society,***
11th January, 1844.

Our annual tea meeting took place yesterday, preceded by the hoisting of the society's large and splendid banner, on the brow of the hill near to Union Chapel. The day was of the most delightful description, and the interest which appeared to be excited among all classes in favor of the glorious cause of true temperance was of no common description. The spacious school-room connected with the chapel was crowded, and it was pleasing to behold that happiness was written as with a sun-beam on every countenance that approached the tables. Since the last annual meeting, on the 10th of January, 1843, 60 lectures on total abstinence, in quarto, 200 octavo pamphlets, and several hundreds of a smaller size, have been distributed to the troops, to the sailors and other persons here, and on various parts of the eastern frontier of this colony.

With reference to the good effects of total abstinence principles among seafaring men, your committee rejoice that ocular demonstration has been given to the inhabitants of Port Elizabeth during the past year, by the sober and orderly conduct of the crew of a certain British merchant's ship, during the period while she was riding at anchor in Algoa Bay, and who had all voluntarily pledged themselves to abstain from intoxicating liquors. The regular appearance of the ship's boat approaching the shore every Sabbath morning with the captain and a portion of his men, *alternately*, for the purpose of worshipping God in his earthly courts, must have excited a hope in the mind of every Christian observer, that the period may soon arrive when the crew of every vessel that floats on the boisterous deep shall be known to act on similar principles; and when a banner, formed to denote the worship of God, shall wave on the morning breezes of the Sabbath from the stern of every ship, whether riding at anchor or pursuing her course through the trackless paths of the ocean.

Temperance in St. John's, Newfoundland.

The anticipations raised in the public mind, in expectation of the anniversary temperance demonstration of Saturday, have been more than realized, and the town of St. John's, on that day, witnessed one of the most interesting pageants imaginable. It was not that the scene was enlivened by the display of flags and banners of the richest silk, and embellished with elegantly executed emblems and appropriate legends; it was not that the spirit was cheered by the harmonies of several well-appointed bands of music—

“Oh no! it was something more exquisite still.”

’Twas the disinterested devotion of a whole people to virtue; ’twas the homage paid by thousands to that virtue so calculated to raise the manly character of the people, and give them that elevation in the social scale to which they are entitled—the virtue of temperance; ’twas the unanimous pulsation of ten thousand hearts in one great and good cause; ’twas the reflection of the countless children comfortably clothed, and of the silent but wasting tear of the fond wife, now dried; ’twas the thought of the blighted hopes redeemed, the ruined fortunes restored, the cheerless hearts

enlivened; 'twas the multitudinous rush of thoughts that bring joy and happiness and exultation, which threw around the whole a charm the most impressive. The procession passed along, enlivened by the bands of the Royal Artillery, the Royal Newfoundland Companies, and the amateur band of St. John's. As the vast line defiled before Government House, his Excellency the Governor, accompanied by his staff, received them, politely acknowledged the cheers with which he was greeted, and complimented the Rev. President and Vice President upon the happy and interesting proceedings of the day. The procession then passed on to the spacious parade ground near Fort Townsend, where they formed, and were addressed by the President in a cheering and instructive speech, closing with an expression of regret that their exposure to inclement weather compelled him to be more brief than he could have desired. Upon this Mr. Nugent addressed them briefly upon the utility of a Temperance Hall, the readiness with which so immense a body could erect it, the elegance with which they could support it, and the great mental, moral, and social advantages that must flow from such an institution; concluding by moving a resolution to the effect that his Excellency be requested to grant a piece of ground suitable for the purpose. The meeting then separated. In compliance with this latter proceeding, a communication has been laid before his Excellency, whose feelings are strongly favorable to the society, and the subject is now under the consideration of government. We hope we shall live to see an institution established by this body for the promotion of the intellectual advancement of the whole people, that will vie with the proudest in British America. *Such are the fitting fruits of temperance.—Newfoundland Indicator.*

Infidelity and Strong Drink,

Illustrated in a pamphlet, entitled—"The Power of Divine Grace exemplified during the last illness of Wm. Chapman, of Darlington, who died the 25th of February, 1844."

"My views on the Bible and on Christianity have been sadly and awfully wrong; but, when young, I was ready to catch at infidelity, nay, it was just what I desired to be true; and, as I advanced in life, I grew more and more hardened, and more firmly was I determined to resist all evidence of what I now see and believe to be truth, and I did so with all my might. But I now state this to you, as my firm belief, that nine out of ten of the infidels cannot meet a sick bed and a dying hour with their principles. I know more of infidelity than they do, and have been more determined than they all, never to yield to the truth of divine revelation, but I have found it would not do, and I solemnly regret the past; had it not been for my past wicked, sinful, and infidel life, I might have been this day a useful member of society, and a bright Christian; but, oh this cursed drink!"

Afterwards, alluding, as he often did, to the evils of strong drink, he said, "There are infidels plenty made in public-houses, and it must be so, for they are driven to it, to reconcile themselves to their wicked practices."

"Ah!" he continued, "many a time have I sat up an hour together, three parts drunk, to defend infidelity; and a poor, shattered thing I made of it, I've often thought as I've laid here."

Good News from the Cumberland.

The following extract from a letter dated Port Mahon, February 8, 1844, shows an increasing interest in the cause of temperance on board this noble frigate. The letter was written by one of the seamen who has reformed his habits of intemperance, and has done much to aid the reformation of others.

A. J. L.

It is with pleasure that I take this opportunity of writing to you, as there are but twenty-nine who now draw their grog. The scuttlebut reigns king of these domains. We have been here but little over two months, and have been ashore three times, and have always gone on board at the proper time, as steady as pump-bolts. How is it when rum bears away? The sailors often come on board in a state of intoxication, with both eyes bunged, and very noisy, and the officer of the deck catches a glimpse of them, and they are put in the brig. But where tetotalism prevails, the case is different. When Washingtonians come on board, they peel off their jackets and turn to work; you would not know that they had been ashore; it puzzles some of them to know how they make out to keep their pledges, and come on board sober; and even those that have not signed the pledge are afraid to get drunk, not that they fear the lash so much as they do the censure of their own shipmates, for temperance is the order of the day here, both with officers and men; so that if a man does get drunk he is not in his element here at all. We have crowded meetings once a week, and our first lieutenant goes it strong for total abstinence. We have some excellent speakers; it would do you good to see the gold bands and epaulets standing in the midst of four hundred men, and persuading all hands to sign the pledge.

Our society met in the sail loft at Mahon Navy Yard, January 27, 1844, the President in the chair. The proceedings of the last meeting were read, and a short address was made by GEORGE SMITH. Lieut. FOOTE then took the floor, and for twenty minutes addressed the meeting in his usual happy way, and concluded by inviting all who had not yet signed the pledge, to come forward and do so. Forty new names were added to our list at this meeting, and we then adjourned to meet on the following week. We muster now two hundred and ninety-three strong, and next week our Commodore talks about breaking up the *spirit room*, and stowing water in it instead of rum. The whiskey will be sent ashore, of course. By the way, there are temperance houses on shore, got up by the commodore, captain, and first lieutenant, so that there need be no temptation for the crew to go astray. It looks rather strange to see "*Temperance House*," "*Hot Coffee*," "*Chocolate*," "*Lemonade*," &c., stuck up in large letters; but they are well patronized.

Well, I must conclude, as the steamer sails shortly. Remember me to all my friends, and tell them this is the happiest ship afloat.

Extract from the Message of Governor Baldwin to the Legislature of Connecticut, May, 1844.

"We live," says he, "in a period distinguished for benevolent and successful efforts to meliorate the condition of our race. Missionaries of the cross have penetrated the darkest abodes of ignorance and superstition. Benighted regions of heathen barbarism have been cheered and enlightened by the teachings of Christianity. Despotic governments of Europe have made provision for the universal education of the poor. The fetters of the slave have been burst asunder, and a noble triumph of liberty achieved throughout the immense possessions of the British Empire. By one of the greatest and most successful moral enterprises of the age, the desolations of intemperance have been stayed. Hundreds of thousands of valuable citizens, long lost to society, have been renovated and restored, and millions have been saved from impending ruin.

"In our own State it is gratifying to know that this glorious reformation, though retarded perhaps by recent legislation, still maintains its onward progress. Its fruits are everywhere apparent. Within the past year, poverty and crime have sensibly diminished. The tears of the broken-hearted have been dried up, and joy and gladness diffused through many a family circle, to which they had long been strangers."

Letter from Joseph H. Lumpkin, Esq., of Georgia, one of the Vice-Presidents of the American Temperance Union, to the Cor. Secretary.

New York, May 9th, 1844.

REV. AND DEAR SIR—Before receiving your note of yesterday, requesting me to preside as one of the Vice-presidents at the anniversary of the American Temperance Union, and to make a few remarks in furtherance of the cause, I had made arrangements with the party of friends with whom I am travelling to leave for Boston at five o'clock this afternoon. I regret sincerely that the time of our departure cannot be conveniently deferred; otherwise I should esteem it both a privilege and a pleasure to meet and mingle with the advocates and patrons of temperance on this joyous occasion.

In the small village in which I reside, we have recently had two most painful illustrations of the evils of drunkenness. Two young men, in the flower of their age, and both born to princely fortunes, after running a short and inglorious career, fill drunkards' graves! One committed suicide, by casting himself overboard, in a fit of *delirium tremens*, from a steamboat near Grand Gulf: the other was found dead in a brothel, and is supposed to have been murdered and then robbed by its wretched inmates. Would that a warning voice could issue from their sepulchres, which would wax louder and louder, until a drowsy world should be aroused from the sleep of ages to a sense of its danger and of its duty!—preaching and proclaiming the good old conservative sermon, "Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright—at the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."

O, sir, who can portray the fatal force of habit! How rarely will that youth, who shall commence tipping on wine in the morning of life, escape being drunken with brandy at manhood! Dr. Johnson, with his colossal genius, acknowledged that he was afraid to drink wine. Is not he recklessly bold who ventures to tread on the brink of the precipice from which the doctor retreated?

I delight in the solicitude of an anxious parent to address myself to the noble and generous hearts of my young countrymen—hearts that have not yet yielded to temptation and been hardened by contact with sin. Could I remain, I would seize gladly upon the opportunity to speak to them. By the love of that freedom which our fathers thought cheaply bought with their blood—by the happiness of family and friends, whose souls are indissolubly knit to theirs—by the compassion of that Saviour who purchased their life at the expense of his own—by their hopes beyond Jordan—I would entreat them to dash for ever the intoxicating cup from their lips; to fly to the temperance pledge as their tower of defence, their stronghold, their Mizpah, against the storms of life, and the trials which await them.

I am, very truly, sir, your obedient servant,

REV. JOHN MARSH, New York.

JOS. H. LUMPKIN.

Hardening influence of the Traffic.

The following relations were made by Mr. Gough at the Anniversary of the American Temperance Union.

In one of the quiet towns of Massachusetts, a young lady, the only child of her parents, who had an accomplished education, and all the charms of modest beauty and noble intellect, went to a rum-seller, who was daily enticing her father to drink, intending soon to possess his snug little farm. She told him, he was not only destroying her father, but bringing ruin and disgrace on *her* and her mother. O, he said, she would soon be married, she need not trouble herself. She replied, she never would:—she could never consent to involve in their shame one that she loved:—she would never leave her mother; but would work with her own hands, and every day bring him the amount of money he now received of her father, if he would sell him no more. She entreated him with tears. But, with an infernal leer, he asked the poor girl if he should say to her *father* that she had *requested* him to sell him no more. Her eye flashed—and reason reeled. “*You are not a man!*” said she. She is now a maniac in the Worcester Asylum!

A poor old lady, in another eastern town, who formerly lived in affluence, had a husband and two sons, who gave themselves up to intemperance. One day the father and sons were drinking at the tavern, with others like themselves, when a hearse passed by the door. One of the sons swore, with an idiot grin, he would be the next who rode in that carriage! The next morning he was found *dead*, with his face in a muddy pool of water, not large enough to drown a cat. In view of this awful judgment, the mother wrote a petition to the rum-seller, entreating him to sell her husband and remaining son no more liquor. The petition, under such circumstances, one would think, might have melted the heart of stone. But the rum-seller cut it up, and rolled it into matches, which he

put in a tumbler and set on the shelf; and every time the old man or his son came into the bar room, he would give them a segar and hand down the tumbler of matches to light it, till they were all consumed; and then he boasted that he had made the husband and son burn up the *pious petition of the old woman!*

A poor widow in Oxford, Mass., had an only child, Frederic. He was a kind, generous-hearted boy; but in that beautiful town, where intemperance formerly made its fearful ravages, he was insensibly drawn within the circle of the awful vortex. Frederic became a drunkard and a vagabond. To spare the feelings of her whom he had most tenderly loved, and still in some degree revered, he wandered away she knew not where. After an absence of some years, in which he suffered all the poverty and misery of a drunkard, he was persuaded by some philanthropist to sign the temperance pledge. The next morning, he soberly considered his condition; and fearing the tremens, his heart yearned for the sympathy and fostering care of his pious mother. He set out, on foot, a journey of 40 miles; and when he arrived in Oxford, was worn out with fatigue, his nerves trembling for want of the accustomed stimulus. At this moment his mother, mourning for her son, opened her Bible and read of the young man cutting himself among the tombs. She said it was her Frederic, and she would go up stairs and pray for his deliverance and return. As she was in the act of taking her Bible he looked into the window and saw her; but feeling that he made but a sorry appearance to stand before his honored mother, he thought he would just step into the tavern, and brush his hair, and adjust his cravat. As he stood trembling before the glass, the rum-seller recollecting him, cordially shook hands, and offered him something to drink. But he declined, saying he had signed the pledge. O, no matter for that, your hands tremble, you are tired, you can just take one glass to steady your nerves, so that you won't shake so; then you need not drink any more. He was persuaded; but one glass did not satisfy; he wanted more. Then the hard-hearted rum-seller induced him to bet he could drink a pint without taking it from his lips. He swallowed it; and next morning was found *dead* in the barn! The unfeeling wretch assisted in carrying the body on a board to the house of his mother. In her agony she cursed him for having murdered her son. He acknowledged he had given him the liquor; but he said, he did not know it was Frederic. She told him he did, and, said she, I *curst* him—I know it was wrong, but I *did* it,—I cursed the murderer of my only son, my Frederic! Heaven forgive him and me!

Address of the Executive Committee of the American Temperance Union, to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, sitting in New York, May, 1844, and to several other ecclesiastical bodies in the United States.

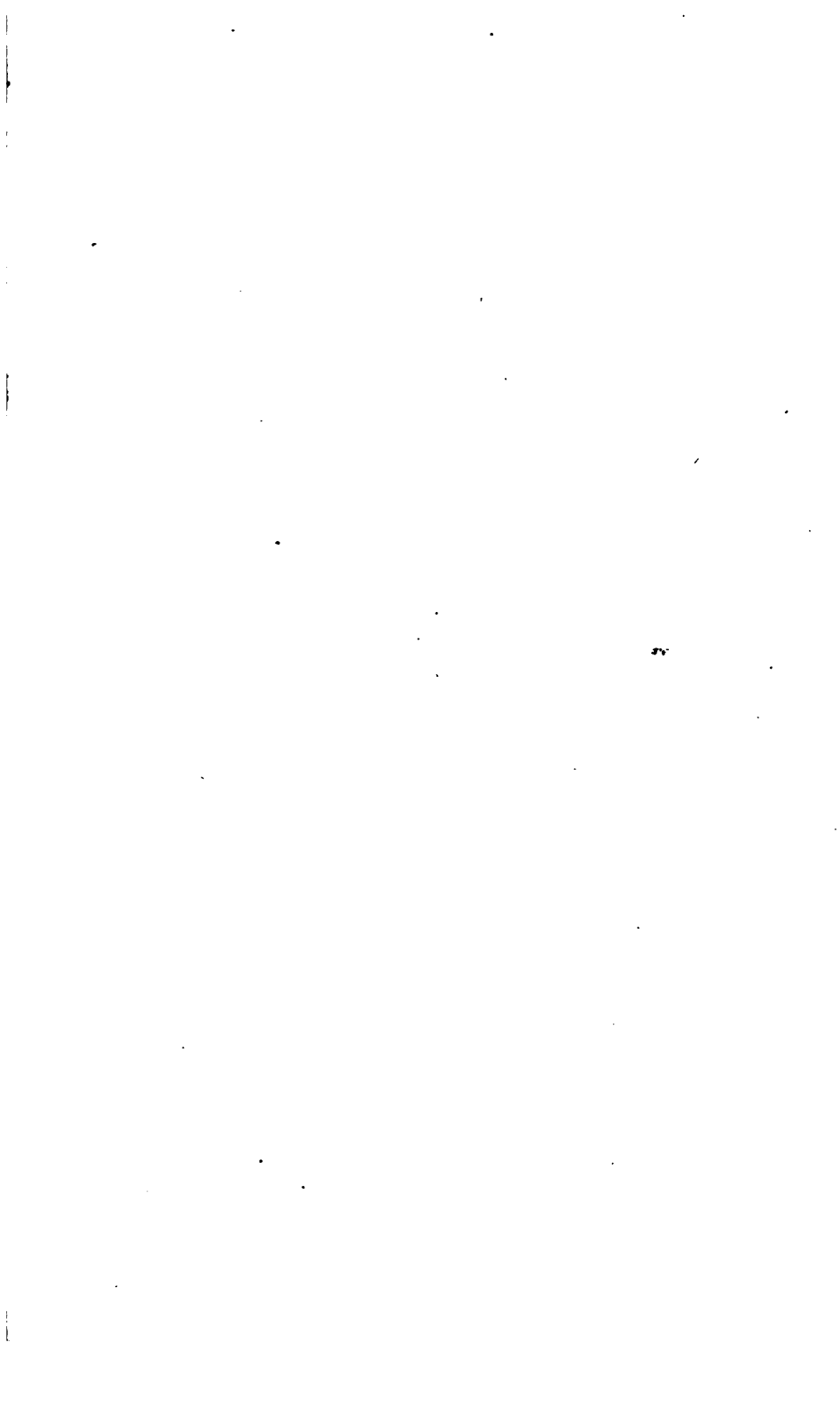
FATHERS AND BRETHREN,

The Executive Committee of the American Temperance Union would respectfully address you on a subject of common interest, and one which deeply concerns, not only the temporal but the eternal well-being of man. Seventeen years ago, a bold and vigorous effort was made to suppress the vice intemperance, throughout this country and the world, on the principle of letting the intoxicating cup alone ourselves, and ceasing from all communication of it, as a beverage, to others. The object was not so much the increase of the wealth and thrift of the community, as the removal of what was supposed to be one of the greatest hindrances to the spread and reception of the gospel. It emanated from the cross. It was the child of prayer; and God, in his providence, has smiled upon it, until, probably, fifteen millions of the inhabitants of our globe have acceded theoretically and practically to the principle. What is done needs to be sustained, and what is undone must be accomplished. In the early stages of this work the ministry and the churches, united by the great moral and reforming power in the earth, were the chief agents. But as, in its operation, it delivered many thousand men from drunkenness, these men became, under God, the great instruments of carrying on the work; and the ministry and the churches have, in a measure, retired from the field. In the view of many, now zealous in the cause, reproach rests upon the churches for their apparent indifference. But this is the least evil in the case. The religious and moral power, so essential to the prosperity of the enterprise, is, in a measure, lost; the churches are failing to clear themselves of the evil, and intemperance is nestling in Zion.

Without the support of the religious community, no moral reform can long stand in our world. Corruption will seize upon it, and it will be turned against the vital interest of mankind. At the present moment, it is believed, there is a loud call for a new and vigorous engagedness in the work on all the religious portion of the United States. Notwithstanding all that has been done in Great Britain and America, it is computed that 100,000, in a single year, and seven millions in the life of a single man, go from these Christian nations to a drunkard's grave. All these call for help. Will the church rouse to the conflict, put forth her energies, and aid in driving this monster evil from the earth?

The Committee come to you, not in a spirit of dictation, but to ask your help in the cause in which they are engaged—to ask you, as a Christian organization, to adopt some measures which shall go down through all the members of your communion, and bring the whole body to a renewed and vigorous action in our important enterprise.

New York, May 10, 1844.



NATIONAL AND STATE ORGANIZATIONS.

ORGANIZATIONS.	PRESIDENT.
American Temperance Union.....	Hon. Reuben H. Walworth,
Congressional Society.....	Hon. Charles Hudson,
Maine Temperance Union.....	Hon. Asa Reddington,
Vermont State Society.....	Erastus Fairbanks, Esq.,
New Hampshire do.....	_____ ,
Massachusetts do.....	Dr. John C. Warren,
" Temperance Union.....	Rev. G. B. Perry,
" Washington State Soc.....	Dr. Walter Channing,
Rhode Island State Society.....	William Aplin, Esq.,
Connecticut do.....	Hon. Thomas S. Williams,
" Washington State Soc.....	Charles Chapman, Esq.,
New York State Society.....	Hon. John Savage,
New Jersey ".....	Exc. Governor Haines,
Pennsylvania ".....	Thomas Fleming, Esq.,
Delaware ".....	Hon. Willard Hall,
Maryland ".....	Hon. Stephenson Archer,
Virginia ".....	Gen. John H. Cocke,
Ohio ".....	_____ ,
Indiana ".....	Jeremiah Sullivan, Esq.,
Michigan ".....	Charles H. Stewart, Esq.,
Kentucky ".....	Dr. S. Sharp, Esq.,
Tennessee ".....	_____ ,
Illinois ".....	Dr. B. T. Edwards,
Missouri ".....	Governor Boggs,
Mississippi ".....	Hon. Wm. L. Sharkey,
Alabama ".....	_____ ,
Louisiana ".....	Gen. J. B. Dawson,
South Carolina ".....	Hon. John B. O'Neal,
North Carolina ".....	John Phiper, Esq.,
Iowa ".....	Hon. Robert Lucas,
Wisconsin Ter. ".....	Samuel Hinsman, Esq.


 The Office of the American Temperance Union is at 148 Nassau street, New York, where is published monthly the Journal of the Union, the Youth's Advocate, and where may be found a rich depository of all the temperance publications of the day.

Mr. D. O'Connell
5

REPORT

OF THE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

1845.

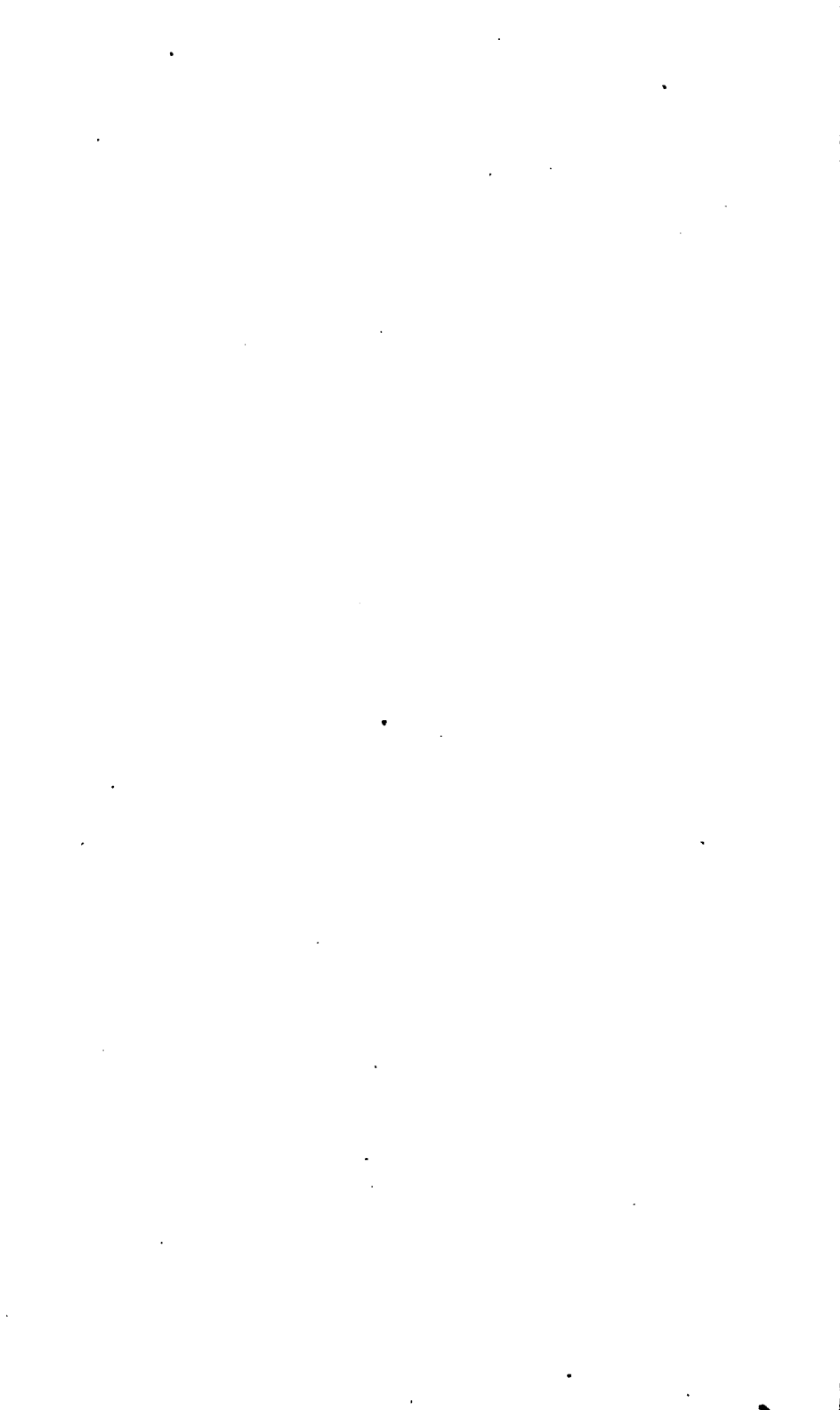
PLEDGE OF THE UNION.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, DO AGREE, THAT WE WILL NOT USE INTOXICATING LIQUORS AS A BEVERAGE, NOR TRAFFIC IN THEM; THAT WE WILL NOT PROVIDE THEM AS AN ARTICLE OF ENTERTAINMENT, OR FOR PERSONS IN OUR EMPLOYMENT, AND THAT, IN ALL SUITABLE WAYS, WE WILL DISCOUNTENANCE THEIR USE THROUGHOUT THE COMMUNITY.

NEW YORK:

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

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NEW YORK:
AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

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1845.

S. W. BENEDICT,
Stereotyper and Printer, 16 Spruce Street.

INTRODUCTION.

THE Ninth Anniversary of the American Temperance Union was celebrated in the Broadway Tabernacle, on the 8th of May, at half-past seven, P. M. The immense building was early filled. The President of the Society, the Hon. Reuben H. Walworth, Chancellor of the State of New York, being detained from the meeting by his Court, the chair was taken by John Tappan, Esq., of Boston, one of the Vice Presidents. The meeting was opened by highly inspiring music from the North Carolina Brass Band; after which, prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Edwards, Corresponding Secretary of the American Sabbath Union. Mr. Tappan rose and said:

"In coming here this evening, my friends, we assemble to celebrate the Ninth Anniversary of the American Temperance Union. This being the Anniversary week of Religious Societies, you have probably attended several of their meetings—the first of which, perhaps, in importance, is the American Bible Society. Following in its train are three other Societies, the American Tract Society, Temperance Union, and Home Missionary Society. I name them in the order they were formed; and it is a little peculiar that these three last Societies were all formed within sixteen months of each other. In this cluster of benevolent effort springing into existence nearly at the same time, we shall see the purpose of God, moving on the hearts of men simultaneously to save our land and world. In the commonwealth of Massachusetts in which the American Temperance society was first formed, I am happy to announce to you, as you are struggling for the same end, that there is not a retailer who is licensed to sell the poison. And although vast sums of money have been expended to uphold the pernicious system, and license by law men to poison their fellow men, public opinion has put an end to it, and I trust the example will be followed by all the other States. In the midst of increased success which has attended our efforts for nine years, is the wonderful instrumentality of the Washingtonian Temperance movement. God in infinite goodness raised up a society of valiant men when the old troops were fainting, and of what they have done, and this Society has done, you will hear in an abstract from the Annual Report of the Secretary, which will now be presented for your consideration."

The Rev. John Marsh, Corresponding Secretary, stated that he held in his hand the two following letters, one from His Excellency the Governor of Massachusetts, and the other from His Excellency, the Governor of Vermont, whose presence and aid the Committee had hoped and expected on the present occasion ; but who were detained from us on Executive business. But he would state with pleasure that they were favored with the presence of Gen. John H. Cocke of Virginia, who had for years been the devoted President of the Institution.

To the Corresponding Secretary of the A. T. U. :

PITTSFIELD, 14th April, 1845.

DEAR SIR :—I have yours of the 4th inst., inviting me to attend the Anniversary meeting of the American Temperance Union in New York, on the 8th May next. I do not know that I shall ever be able in the course of Providence to attend the Benevolent Anniversaries in your city. My professional or public engagements have heretofore made it necessary to decline invitations from their friends to meet with them. I am sorry to say that a meeting of the Governor and Council to be holden at Boston, on the 8th May, will render it impossible for me to have the pleasure of accepting your very kind invitation for this year. I believe under God, the cause of Temperance is advancing all over the land—its mighty currents are growing deeper and wider, and carrying away one obstacle after another. Benevolence, patriotism, and religion, must slumber before it will cease to advance.

The Washingtonian movement has broken up—removed the obstacles to its progress in one extreme of society, and I trust in heaven the time is not far distant when good men and women in the high and refined walks of life will cordially unite their efforts to remove a great obstacle that lies in the other extreme of society.

With the best wishes for the success of this great and good cause, on which, God willing, I am a soldier for life, I am truly yours,

GEORGE N. BRIGGS.

To the Corresponding Secretary of the A. T. U. :

MIDDLEBURY, VERMONT, March 31, 1845.

DEAR SIR :—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, inviting my attendance at the Anniversary of the American Temperance Union, on the 8th of May. It would give me very great pleasure to comply with your invitation, but other engagements will compel me to deny myself the gratification, as they have to decline an invitation to be present at the Anniversary of the American Bible Society on the same day.

The present is a very important crisis in the Temperance Reform, as the transition is being made to Legislative action looking to prohibition—a resort which every intelligent friend of the cause must see is indispensable to its final triumph. This subject will, of course, occupy considerable attention at your Anniversary, and will, I hope, be thoroughly discussed. The engagement of Messrs. Webster and Choate, as Counsel in behalf of the Massachusetts rum-sellers, is creating a very pernicious influence, as whatever they might have intended, it is carrying their moral influence—particularly Webster's, in favor of rum-selling. You will, I hope, make it a point to secure at the Anniversary, a good and well considered and condensed argument in reply to what has been given as a sketch of his argument. It is very much needed *now*.

Our new law is just going into effect, and there are indications in some parts of the State that it will be systematically and by concert, set at defiance. Indeed there will be a vigorous effort made at our next election to secure a Legislature that will repeal it. But whatever may be the result of this effort, prohibition will ultimately be established and made permanent in Vermont, and the act of rum-selling be made, if need be, a penitentiary offence, as I think it will have to be, in some States, if not in this, before the community shall be finally freed from the terrible scourge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM SLADE.

The Corresponding Secretary then read an abstract of the Annual Report.

The Rev. Dr. Edwards moved the following resolution, seconded by the Rev. C. J. Warren.

Resolved, That the Report, an abstract of which has been read containing many thrilling facts, be accepted and printed under the direction of the Executive Committee.

The Rev. Mr. Pohlman, of Albany, N. Y., presented the following resolution, and made a very able speech.

Resolved, That the continuance and spread of the Temperance Reformation through the last twenty years, until it is now blessing all nations, and men who go down to the sea in ships, is a subject of lively gratitude to Almighty God; and that, in view of existing apathy and obstacles, more sternness of principle connected with our impulses, and more patience and untiring perseverance in action are demanded of us, to carry it to perfection.

Mr. Pohlman said, "I know not on what principle I have been placed in the very front of the battle, unless my worthy friend, the Secretary, has had reference to the tactics of ancient generals, who were accustomed to put their smallest men in front, and appoint the taller and more able veterans to fire over their shoulders and to do the more terrible execution on the enemy. But since I occupy this position, permit me to spend just fifteen minutes in the recital and application of a fable not inappropriate, I trust, to the occasion of our meeting. A crocodile of prodigious size and uncommon fierceness, infested the banks of the Nile, and spread desolation through all the neighboring country, and even ventured to carry his incursions into the island of Zeutra—and brave the people who fancied themselves the only tamers of his race. They were struck with horror at the ravages of a monster so terrible, and they endeavored with all their arts to suppress and destroy him, but in vain. As they were assembled together one day consulting as to what had better be done in the matter, an ichneumon arose and thus spoke: 'I know the cause of your distress, neighbors, and I can give you some good advice concerning it. It may be glorious to overcome a great evil, but it is better to prevent one. You see I am a poor feeble creature, yet am I more formidable to the crocodile than you with all your strength and courage. I take him in the egg, and while you are striving to kill one in a month, I frequently destroy fifty in a day.'

"Mr. President, a monster more terrible and destructive has long been carrying his ravages through the length and breadth of our land, biting like the

serpent and stinging like the adder. It has in its progress destroyed more lives, been more prolific of misery in every form, made more mothers widows, more children fatherless, than all the wars, pestilences and famines which ever scourged the human race. Desolation marks its track. It has disordered all the mainsprings of society, and reduced to the same level of helpless misery the noble and the free, the rich and the poor, the great and wise."

Several instances of its terrible destruction, which had fallen beneath the speaker's notice, were related, in which statesmen, ministers of God, and others, who should have been burning and shining lights, had sunk into drunkard's graves. Nearly one half of those who entered life with him, in the city of his birth, the speaker said, had sunk into the pit of the foul destroyer. Yet all these were but as one in a thousand of the woes which this foul spirit had inflicted upon the earth. The efforts made to stop its ravages in early times were wrongly directed, and so were unsuccessful. The only way to crush the monster is to begin with the egg, and this is the course pursued by the Temperance Union. That and that alone will be effectual.

Rev. J. P. Thompson submitted the following resolution :

Resolved, That as young men are the hope of the country, and as the course they may take in regard to the use of intoxicating liquors must have momentous influence upon the character and destiny of the nation, every possible influence should be exerted to spread among them the principles of temperance and to gain for them their energetic and entire support.

He said that he hoped soon to see the Washingtonian movement stop, because there should be no longer drunkards to reclaim. He thought, too, that every State should follow the example of Massachusetts, and prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks. But still more, he thought, do we need to secure the hearty co-operation of the young. They are peculiarly exposed to danger, and they too have a great responsibility, because they have remarkable influence upon their day and generation. He wished to appeal to them, not as a pastor, but as a man, and a young man, moved by a quick and ready sympathy with them. It is in the season of youth that the wiles of the enemy are more successful—that the habit of drinking is formed; and in this class, therefore, the friends of temperance should seek their new and firmest supporters. They doubtless think themselves perfectly safe; and in this self-confidence lies their greatest danger. They may hope to remain respectable in the use of intoxicating drinks; but soon they must descend from one grade to another, till they reach the lowest platform of the drunkard. This is a scale which no one ever went up, but on which thousands have gone downward. The young always stand on the brink of this dreadful danger, and for this reason he appealed to them, and to the friends of temperance in their behalf. But even if they stood in no danger, their influence should still be cast into the scale of temperance; it should be lent to the rescue of others from the danger which impended over them. Many think it not respectable to be associated with this movement—and especially with the Washingtonian.

feature of it. But it is a work of the same kind as that which brought Christ to the earth; and there certainly can be no lack of respectability in a work in which he and the glorious line of apostles and martyrs were engaged. The cause is destined to triumph, and every young man who will not join it, should beware how he opposes it.

The Rev. Thomas P. Hunt of Pennsylvania next addressed the meeting in support of the following resolution :

Resolved, That while the community is continually groaning under the evils which flow from the traffic in intoxicating liquors, it is incumbent upon the friends of humanity to pursue firmly and unflinchingly every measure to relieve society of it, consistent with the rights of the liquor-seller.

"It gives me great pleasure," said Mr. Hunt, "to offer a resolution of this kind, because it has often been charged on the friends of temperance, that we seek to meddle with the rights of other men. Now, if I know anything of my own heart, I would as cheerfully shed my blood in protecting the rights of the liquor-seller, as I would in defence of my own. And I trust every friend of humanity would do the same. The question is, What are the rights of the liquor-seller? He has an undoubted right to sell liquor, but at the same time it must be admitted, he has no more right to do so than any other man. But if it can be proved that he can exercise his right without injury to others, he should exercise it if he chooses, and be protected in it.

Can the liquor-seller prove this right?—That it is a dangerous business, it has been admitted, and your excise law has been framed to this fact—that it is a dangerous business that cannot be entrusted in every man's hands; nor can it be exercised with the greatest diligence and precaution, without resulting in the most serious injury to the whole community. We wish him to guard, if he can guard us, and guarantee that, he will so exercise a due diligence and precaution, injury shall not result from it. You cannot do it, liquor-seller—why, if a man comes to your room to buy liquor, you say to him, 'I am bound to exercise this traffic so as not to interfere with the rights of his wife or children, and society;' so you gave him but one glass; well, the man goes round the same way to the other liquor-sellers, and before long gets beastly drunk. You cannot tell how much liquor will make him drunk; therefore, it is useless to say you can carry on this business without making drunkards. The only act of injustice I do then, is when I call them liquor-sellers—the most contemptible name ever given to a human being. There is absolutely more of crime, sorrow, wretchedness and vice attached to the word liquor-seller, than any other word in the English language. It makes me sorry to call them by such a name. The liquor-seller tells me he does not wish to make men drunkards, nor does he sell to drunkards, and I believe he is sincere in these expressions; but who makes drunkards under him?—He cannot—it is utterly impossible for him to carry on his business without making drunkards.

The next inquiry is, May we not allow these men to sell that which injures others, provided they make the damage good? Now, I ask the liquor-seller, Do you purpose, in any shape, to make the damage good that your poison makes? But you cannot do it if you try. You cannot bring back the dead from the grave, and the damned from hell, put there by your business. You cannot dry up the widow's tears, nor be the father to her children as *he was* before he fell in among you.

The liquor-seller *cannot* wipe away from the country the disgrace of their business, nor remove its curse from the land. Your business has filled hell with groans unutterable, and despair never dying, while the earth has been heaving, and moaning, and groaning, filled with the widow and the orphan's voices, from the time your business has commenced to the present moment, and you *cannot* deny it.

But I fear I have claimed the attention of the audience too long to-night, I will only ask them to hear me a few moments on another point. I refer you to the Hon. Daniel Webster's argument before the Supreme Court of the United States respecting the importation of liquors into Massachusetts. He says that because a treaty is made by the United States with France, permitting liquors to be introduced into the country, therefore, the people of Massachusetts have a right to sell what they have imported, and that the right to import implies a right to sell as they please to all the people, and prohibitory statutes are unconstitutional. I say he ought to have known better than that. Mr. Hunt entered into a good argument on this point, and concluded with the following case:

I will state, said he, a case, and allow, that that which is granted by the United States cannot be controlled by the States. Suppose while Ohio was a territory I had purchased a piece of land of the United States, which is customary, I believe. I go and begin to build a factory on it, and the inhabitants of the place inquire for what purpose I am erecting the building. I mean to make it a manufactory for gunpowder." "For gunpowder!" "Yes, I do, I have a right to do it, I have purchased this land of the United States."

"You cannot put a powder-house there if you did," say they.

"I will do it, but I will exercise all the precaution I can to prevent accidents."

"Sir, accidents will take place."

"I don't care, I have a right to build the house, and the State has no right to say one word about it."

What an argument is this—but the fact of the business is, that every State in the Union *has* a right to say whether it is right for any one to manufacture gunpowder in its limits; and whether a factory shall be built if it is thought to be dangerous to the adjoining inhabitants. And I learnt from an intimate friend of Mr. Webster's, a Mr. Wilson, of the Massachusetts Legislature, that the great Daniel said himself, *notwithstanding* his argument, the law *was constitutional*.

And now let us go to work and do our duty, and say to the rum-seller we mean to protect your rights, but you *shall* protect ours: You must not violate the rights of these wives and children in society. Unless you can carry on the business without injuring the right of those who have a right to be happy—stop. Our cause *will* succeed, for we have nothing but the truth on our side.

The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

Mr. J. P. Coffin was then introduced, but the hour being late, and the audience wearied and in a moving state, Mr. Coffin only had opportunity to say, that he had been for the last fourteen months in western New York, had been through every town in the eighteen counties. He had found a universal desire for a law protecting our country from the effects of rum. He had lectured alone, every night. 12,063 had put their names to the Temperance pledge. He felt that great good had been done in the gatherings—at every place where he had been, even in the midst of winter and presidential excitements. He spoke with much feeling for a few moments upon the rum trade, whose desolation he everywhere witnessed, and said the man who would apply for a license, could have none other than the heart of a pirate. He felt there was the greatest encouragement for bold and vigorous action. The audience retired amid some highly inspiring music from the band.



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Jasper Coming.



REPORT.

In the Revelations of John, we read that "An angel came down from Heaven, having the key of the bottomless pit, and a great chain in his hand, and laid hold on the dragon, that old serpent, which is the devil and Satan, and bound him a thousand years, and cast him into the bottomless pit, and shut him up, and set a seal upon him, that he should deceive the nations no more." In that great drama which is thus ere long to have its termination, we are each acting our part; either aiding the devil, Satan in his work of death, or preparing the way for his being bound, that he shall "deceive the nations no more."

In their onward march to certain victory, the Executive Committee meet their friends, on this their Ninth Anniversary, with thankfulness and joy. In their own operations they have no cause for boasting, but much for gratitude and praise.

The regular monthly issues from their office, of Journals and Youth's Advocates, have been much as in former years. By the one, they are enabled to give the intelligent public a full account of what is transpiring in all parts of the world, in our great enterprise; while, by the other, we reach the children of 20,000, and easily might of an 100,000 families, admonishing them of the wiles of the deceiver, and teaching them the way they should go. They are also venturing, as they have the means, to become, and they feel it a great desideratum that they should become, like the American Sunday School Union, a publishing concern; that, by numerous well prepared tracts, prints, almanacs, and small books, as well as some scientific publications, they may provide for our twenty millions, a temperance literature. Several voluntary agents have aided them in their work, to whom they would express their gratitude; and for the better prosecution of the cause, they have employed Mr. J. P. Coffin, the long tried agent of the New York State Society, to labor in this State. Mr. Coffin has thoroughly explored several counties, lectured almost every evening, disposed of a large number of temperance publications, and obtained over 12,000 signatures to the pledge.

In July last, our Secretary, accompanied by Mr. John B. Gough, a

reclaimed young man of unusual power as a public speaker, performed a temperance tour through central and western New York, holding public meetings in all the important places from the Hudson to Buffalo. The mission was crowned with great success. Desirous of exciting a new interest in the city of New York, especially among the religious and wealthier classes, he procured in the winter the services of the same gentleman, and in more than thirty consecutive meetings, had the principles of temperance presented to crowded halls and churches, in a manner not soon to be forgotten. The excitement for a season was great; the impression good; and a large number of citizens, for the first time, signed the pledge. Subsequently, they visited together Hartford and New Haven, in Connecticut; in New Jersey, Newark, Patterson, New Brunswick, and Trenton, where they addressed the State Society, most of the Legislature being present;—the city of Philadelphia, where they held eleven most enthusiastic meetings;—the city of Washington, where they held eight meetings, which were attended by several members of Congress and numerous strangers, there congregated at the inauguration of the new President;—the cities of Alexandria, Richmond, and Baltimore on their return; in all, receiving much attention, and in all, as they had reason to believe, making an impression favorable to our cause.

The expenditures of the Committee during the year, ending April 1st, have been \$8,002 06. These they have been able to meet by subscriptions to their publications, sales in the Depository, and donations and collections at public meetings. To donors they would express their gratitude for the support afforded. By a donation, continued, of one hundred dollars from Orin Day, Esq., they have been able to send two hundred copies of the Journal to foreign missionaries; of one hundred from Chester Bulkley, Esq., the same to Home missionaries; and of the like sum from John I. Knox, Esq., a copy during the session to members of Congress, and members of the New York Legislature.

During the year, three new State Societies have been formed; one in Ohio, one in Indiana, and one in Illinois. The Convention which formed the Ohio Society, met at Columbus, and was composed of two hundred and eighty-nine delegates, representing fifty-three counties. His Excellency the Governor of the State was elected President. The meeting was ably addressed by Dr. Edwards, formerly Cor. Sec. of the American Temperance Society, and other gentlemen. No meeting has been held of the Congressional Society—an important auxiliary in our cause, but it is so constituted that, in a subsequent, more peaceful and less hurried session, it may again convene and

exert its wonted influence. Only one Legislative Society has held a public meeting, that of Massachusetts, which convened at Boston on the 8th of February in the Hall of the House of Representatives. The meeting was attended by his Excellency the Governor, who presided; most of the members of the Legislature, and a numerous body of citizens. Several important resolutions were adopted; and the evening was spent in listening to some eloquent addresses. At the close his Excellency addressed the meeting.

He begged to express the very great satisfaction he felt in meeting his friends, his temperance friends. What an interesting period it was when public men, men of rank and station, when the representatives of the people, lay aside the cares of business, and assemble in their own chamber to give their support and aid to this cause! A hope had been expressed that the two hundred new members who had seats in the House, would sign the total abstinence pledge. If he were to judge from their faces, he would say that they were ready to come up to the work. They had met there that night to testify to the value of temperance, and to give it their countenance and support. Intemperance, with its countless miseries, was a grievous calamity, and it was his solemn conviction that there was no security except in Total Abstinence. As the Spanish proverb had it—"The devil lurks in every seed of the grape."

The two hundred and seventy-five members of whom the House is composed, the forty Senators who sat in the upper House, and the members of the Government, could do much by their joint influence and example, to promote, in this most vital particular, the interests of the people. Civilisation, humanity and patriotism, loudly and sternly appeal to them. The evil in question was found everywhere. It was in the Legislative Halls; its disturbing presence was where it ought not to be, and the most lofty characters had given way before its terrible influence. It had reached the very pulpits. In foreign countries the greatest men had fallen victims to it. R. B. Sheridan was one, and it was said of Byron's works that every page of them smelt of brandy. In their own country, men whose eloquence like the raging tempest that heaped up the waters of the mighty deep, had made Senates tremble, had come under its destructive and fatal power. This cause was popular. No one ever heard of an anti-temperance meeting. No editor would dare to write against it. No. The heart of the Commonwealth was with them, and the pures, intellect, and respectability of the community. And he entertained the hope that sooner or later, Boston would be the model city of temperance. As a Massachusetts man, he was proud of Boston. Within a very short time he had seen from 35 to 40,000 persons collected together, and he had not seen one drunken man. In all his walks through this city he had seen but three men in a state of intoxication. He thanked heaven that drunkenness had been driven into the haunts of vice, into the secret rooms of the hotel.

In conclusion, he called upon them to be prudent and firm, and to march forward in close columns to attack the enemy. Much was to be done, and much depended upon them. Let them in the onward career in the ennobling cause, be "as wise as serpents, as harmless as doves," and strong and inflexible as justice and truth.

In their smaller local associations of a great variety of name and structure, the people throughout the country have well sustained the enterprise; and numerous able, popular and successful lecturers have been listened to with an interest not perhaps surpassed in former periods. The press has everywhere been with us; numerous temperance journals have been well sustained, and many new and valuable books and tracts published. If the Washingtonian movement has in a considerable measure spent its force, still its results are mighty; and many reformed men snatched from the burning, and standing upon their feet with true hearts and a right spirit, have become valuable aids in carrying forward the work of universal redemption. For the advance of the cause, the excitements of the Presidential election were highly unfavorable, and many reclaimed men, it is feared, then fell from their steadfastness and gave themselves again to the intoxicating bowl; but a great gain is manifestly ours since the same election of 1840; and it is a subject of gratitude to Him who raiseth up kings and gives them a heart to serve him, that the successful candidate in that election, he who now fills and is appointed to fill for four years to come, the highest post in the nation, in his first public tour and public movements, openly debarred all intoxicating drinks from his table.

A letter recently received by our Secretary from Gen. John H. Cocke of Virginia, long the devoted president of the Union, remarks:

"My interest in our glorious reformation is unabated—and accordingly, during my long journey to the West and South last winter, I was not inattentive to its progress. It is most gratifying to see how God, in his overruling Providence, is carrying on the temperance reform by means the most unforeseen. For example—in East Tennessee, the most remarkably excitable population in the interior of the United States, and very near equally divided in the late Presidential contest, I found each party claiming the merits of the reformation for its own side; knowing that if they could succeed in this pretension, it would be no inconsiderable addition to their political capital. Four years ago, during the Harrison and Van Buren contest, it was admitted on all hands, that there was much increased drunkenness during the canvass throughout this region. Lately, each party, stimulated by a more sharp-sighted spirit of opposition, had the sagacity to discover that a character for abstinence would materially promote its success. Thus, the very spirit of political partizanship was turned to good account.

"I observed a striking change in the drinking usages of the whole region through which I passed—and this too, chiefly in the upper classes of society."

Says Rev. Justin Edwards, D. D., in a letter written on his return from the far West, where he had been in behalf of the Sabbath:

"In my late tour, through the Middle and Western States, I met with many of the intelligent and long-tried friends of temperance, and

had frequent opportunities of consulting with them, as to the present state and future prospects of the temperance reformation. By special request I attended the Ohio State Temperance Convention at Columbus, and delivered an address, giving a succinct history of the rise and progress of this reform, and what appears to me to be needful in order to its ultimate triumph. I spoke also on the subject at Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, and Detroit. In all cases the meetings were interesting and the motto was, 'ONWARD.'

In New Orleans, where, in three municipalities, five hundred houses are licensed to sell intoxicating liquors, each paying a license of \$200, and making an aggregate of more than one hundred and sixty thousand dollars; and where seven years ago the temperance cause was scarcely known, there are now temperance societies amounting to 10,000 members; and their meetings the past winter have been highly interesting. A temperance paper is now sustained in that city. In the city of Philadelphia an extraordinary interest has been manifested in the cause by the female sex: and beholding the burning tide rolling through their streets, consuming fathers, sons, and brothers, a memorial against the further license of houses for the sale of the poison has been presented to the court, signed by sixteen thousand names, depicting in strong language the evils they suffer and the still greater with which they are threatened. The correspondence of Mr. Coffin, our Agent, has been laid before the public in our journals; and though he depicts many dark scenes, yet he says, "Upon the whole, I think there has been an unspeakable improvement in Western New York." At Harrisburg, Pa., his Excellency Gov. Shank recently stated, "that although there was much dissipation in the Capital, yet a vast improvement had taken place, which was visible from year to year. As to the interior of the State, he knew there was a vast diminution in the amount of ardent spirits consumed, the assertions of some of the enemies of the cause to the contrary notwithstanding. He had boarded since the first of January at one of the principal hotels in Harrisburg, and had noticed on *only two* occasions, intoxicating liquor of any description set on the large dinner table. The drinking was done at the bar."

A recent letter from the President of the Washington Temperance Society of Hartford, Ct., says:

"We are now experiencing in this city a blessed revival of interest in the Temperance cause. The meetings, which are held every Sabbath evening, are crowded to overflowing, and large numbers of youth and young men are coming forward and identifying themselves as Washingtonians. The more influential citizens come into the meetings, and are ready to lend a helping hand in the cause." In the fulness of his gratitude the writer exclaims, "Thanks be to the God of all grace, for the encouraging features in this blessed cause, with such meetings as we are now having—with some of the best talent

in our city engaged in them—and our warmest friends taking such active part.”

In Boston and throughout the State of Massachusetts, the cause the past year has been exceedingly prosperous. Numerous and crowded meetings have been held in the capital and principal towns of the State, and men's minds have been powerfully excited to aid in sustaining and spreading abroad the principles of temperance, and in suppressing, first by moral suasion, and then by the aid of the civil arm, when it was set at defiance, the traffic in intoxicating drinks. The licensed traffic in rum is nearly exterminated for that State; and says his Excellency, Gov. Briggs, ‘ I believe, under God, the temperance cause is advancing all over the land—its mighty currents are growing deeper and wider, and carrying away one obstacle after another. Benevolence, patriotism and religion must slumber before it will cease to advance.”

A class not before much interested in our cause, the wealthy, the refined and the luxurious, have been drawn out in New York and other cities by the extraordinary eloquence of Mr. Gough; and though himself an uneducated man, he has commanded deep attention from the students and officers of Harvard, Yale, and other colleges, and induced many there, preëminently the hope of the country, to sign the pledge. For raising up this and other instrumentalities of gaining attention, when the public mind had been satiated with temperance truth, the Committee cannot be too grateful.

Among children and youth the interest in the cause continues, it is believed, unabated; and a new enterprise commenced in the city of New York under the patronage of the late mayor of the city, and through the agency of Rev. C. J. Warren, bears promise of happy results. But no division of our labor presents more encouraging aspects or a bolder front than that of the seamen. From nearly every packet, merchant ship, and whaler, that sail from our ports, and also from shipping on our inland seas, the daily spirit ration is abolished. On the length of our coast, more than 40,000 seamen have been enrolled in the various temperance societies, and of these, one-fifth during the last year. The Marine temperance society of the city of New York, numbers over 17,000 members. The Brooklyn society have received 1309 during the year. The Charleston Port Society have enrolled the present year, 1000 seamen; and some entire crews, officers and seamen. And the results of temperance among seamen are seen in the fact that, in 1842, 380 vessels and 602 lives were lost at sea; in 1843, 404 vessels and 642 lives; while, during the year 1844, so far as heard from, only 208 vessels and 105 lives have been lost;—a diminution fairly attributable to temperance. And notwith-

standing the continuance of the spirit ration and in spite of all its evil influences in the navy, yet several of our men of war have become temperance ships, volunteers in the cause. Of a crew of over 450 in the Columbia, the flag ship in the Mediterranean, all but two have voluntarily renounced their grog; and these have been suffered to depart. Says a sailor on board, in a letter, speaking of the discharge of the only two men who used whisky, because they preferred the *privileges* of mingling with kindred spirits on board other vessels, "The last of the rum-drinkers left us yesterday, and the whisky follows to-day, the commander having concluded—encouraged by the present comfortable state of the crew, and the unlooked-for success the temperance measure has met with on board—to discharge the alcoholic burden that has too long encumbered the holds." A petition has been sent to Congress, signed by the commander, many of the officers, and two hundred and fifty of the ship's company of the Cumberland, praying for the abolition of the spirit portion of the navy ration, and for an equivalent to be paid monthly, to procure little articles, such as fruit, &c., conducive to health, and comfort." The petitioners say, "We have satisfied ourselves, from a year's experience of the temperance system on board this ship, that grog is not necessary to the performance of our duties, in point of health, comfort and happiness. We are infinitely better without it."

An interesting letter from the American Consul at a port in the Mediterranean (C. Edwards Lester) to a friend in New York, gives a gratifying account of the condition, conduct and reception of the American Squadron at that place last summer. He says:

"Commodore Smith you may possibly know; he is from Boston, and is a true New Englander. Every ship in his squadron is in perfect order, and as neat as a Shaker kitchen. Every officer and every man knows his place. Count Admiral de Very told me, after examining the vessels, that he had never seen a squadron in such perfect order, nor such beautiful vessels. Our Naval vessels always excite universal admiration, but this squadron is what the Italians call *veramente un incanto*, and the Columbia is without doubt one of the most beautiful frigates in the world. You may judge of the perfect discipline of the fleet when I tell you that 1200 men came on shore, and not one broke his liberty, and only one got drunk. But the Temperance Reformation must take its share of credit for this, for the flag-ship is a teetotal ship, and very little is drank in the other vessels.

"The impression created in the Mediterranean by Com. Smith's squadron, will be infinitely more to our credit than any other that has recently entered it; for generally the Italians at least supposed our seamen were 'a fighting and drinking set of fellows.' The squadron remained twelve days, and it was a season of festivity. Every day at dinner, or every evening at *soirée* or the opera we met. Nearly all the officers spoke either French or Italian, and many both, which made their society courted universally."

Who, in view of these facts, will not give three cheers for the American Navy?

In foreign countries as well as our own, the subject of temperance among seamen is attracting increased attention.

At a great public festival at Liverpool, Mr. James Haughton, of Dublin, a zealous friend of the temperance cause, availed himself to make a long and earnest appeal to the merchants and ship-owners of the kingdom, urging them to adopt the temperance principle, personally, and in their vessels.

And Sir Henry Pottinger, late Commissioner to China, pressed it as a request from Keying, High Commissioner, and blood relation to the Emperor, that they would banish drunkenness from their ships.

"Our people," says Keying, "are prone to ill-treat those that are dissolute, or inclined to excess. Your sailors, particularly your black sailors (alluding to those on board Indian ships), are apt to get drunk. Try to get this put a stop to, lest they go on shore and be ill-treated, and we thereby acquire a bad name."

At a great meeting held in Exeter Hall, London, on the 19th of January last, Admiral Sir Edward Codrington rose to move the first resolution, and was received with many cheers. He said:

"He had been deputed to move that the address which had been read should be adopted and printed for circulation under the direction of the committee. He must say that he felt highly honored by being permitted to take part on this occasion. It was not a common occasion—it was one of great importance, not only to Ireland or to England, but to every country in the world, for the vice of drunkenness prevailed throughout the world, and it was important to put an end to it if we could by any means whatever. It was a triumph of virtue over vice of the lowest and worst description. The vice of drunkenness prevailed to a great extent among that class of men whom he had under his command, and he would venture to say that of all the punishments inflicted in the navy, not one in a hundred, of any description, would be necessary if we could get rid of the vice of drunkenness. He might say the same of almost all the accidents that took place. Hardly a man fell overboard but when he was a little confused by liquor; it might not be what is called drunk, but he was rendered unsteady, and at the same time was influenced by a sort of fool-hardihood that led him into difficulties which he could not overcome. He might say the same of the fires that occurred, the upsetting of boats—of all the dangers that hung over the naval service, and it was a dangerous one, there was hardly one in a hundred that did not arise from liquor. And it was a greater objection on his part to the abuse of intoxicating liquors that they were originally intended for good purposes. It was not necessary for him to expatiate upon the evil consequences of the vice of drunkenness, which had been so ably pointed out by the noble lord, but he would say, that although great victories might be achieved by the army and navy, or triumphs in politics might be obtained by one set of statesmen over another, and although the country might derive benefits from such successes, he

considered the victory of temperance greater than any other, because it is a victory without alloy, and it was a victory for the benefit of those who were the most exposed to the pernicious effects of the vice.

In her monarch, her court, her aristocracy, and even in her clergy, England's drunkenness finds its patrons and supporters; and yet in England, the temperance movement is no small operation. A million of her population or five per cent. have broken caste and abjured the use of intoxicating drinks; and of these, 100,000 are reformed men. "But even this," says the last national report, "if perfectly accurate, would not furnish a correct view of the progress of temperance; for not only are the drinking habits of the middle and upper classes greatly modified, where they continue to exist; but a very considerable number of persons *totally* abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors, who do not connect themselves with the temperance society. A more conclusive evidence of the progress of the reformation is found in tables compiled from official returns, and showing, with a rapidly increasing population, a considerable diminution in the consumption of intoxicating liquors. Thus there has been a decrease, in four years, from 1836 to 1840, of 5 1-2 millions of bushels, and in two years, from 1840 to 1842, a further decrease of 5 1-2 millions; or in six years, a decrease of 11,090,969 bushels, or 25 per cent. From the same sources we learn, that there has been, in three years, a decrease in rum, of 26 per cent. And in wines of all kinds, in the same period, of 22 per cent. In French Brandy, in two years, 14 per cent., and Geneva, 33 per cent. In Ireland, in three years, whisky has diminished 50 per cent; 8,800 beer-shops have been closed in the past five or six years.

"It also appears, that while there is a diminution in the use of intoxicating drinks, there is a proportional increase of those which are un-intoxicating. For each house for the making and sale of strong liquors, there are ten tetotalers; but as many places have not stated the number of such houses, probably nine will be nearer the truth; and applying this to the whole kingdom, the calculation will give about 1,000,000 tetotalers, agreeing with the former statement. The proportion of pledged clergymen and other ministers, is about twelve in every hundred."

From a return recently moved for in Parliament, by Mr. Hume, it appears that not only has drunkenness greatly diminished in the metropolis, but that the improvement bears decided marks of the operations of temperance societies. The returns for drunkenness there in 1831, were 31,853; in 1835, 21,269; in 1840, 16,505; in 1843, 12,338.

These are statistics which show that the temperance cause has

gained firm footing in that mighty nation, and is destined ere long to gain signal triumphs, where the gospel has been so much loved and honored. Not a few influential minds are being enlisted in the cause; men who can put a block to the wheels of the bloody car which thousands of bleeding hearts, and tens of thousands of ruined souls, could not do. Such is Joseph Sturge, who, from conscientious scruples, has declined, with his firm, the sale of malt, or the supply of any grain to distilleries, and to let no longer their cellars to be used by wine and spirit merchants. Says this noble man, and, O! that the voice was echoed by thousands of England's princely merchants,

"Intemperance produces such an incalculable amount of vice and misery, that I consider it right to use my influence to promote the principles of total abstinence. This I feel the more bound to do, as nearly twenty years' personal experience, and much observation in this and other parts of the world, has convinced me that fermented liquors are not necessary to health; and that those who refrain even from what is termed the moderate use of them, are in consequence capable of more bodily and mental exertion, and exempt from many maladies which afflict others.

"In accordance with these views, our firm has long altogether declined the sale of Malt, or the supply of any grain to distilleries, and converted to other uses, cellars which many years ago we let to wine and spirit merchants. Our continuing to take commissions for the sale and purchase of Barley for the purpose of Malting, has for some years caused me much uneasiness; and I have recently been so fully convinced that it is wrong to do so, that I must have withdrawn from our concern had it not been relinquished. The belief that we are responsible for the means of acquiring, as well as for the use we make of our property, and that we cannot exercise too rigid watchfulness over our conduct, is compatible with perfect charity towards those who differ from us in opinion."

One such declaration from so respectable a source, can do no otherwise than send confusion and dismay through the ranks of manufacturers and dealers. They may call it weakness, and bigotry, and fanaticism, but they must know that one man thinks it to be wrong; and if that man, whose judgment they have been accustomed to respect in other things, thinks it to be wrong in him, it may be wrong in them; and if he dare not trust his immortal interests here, it may be hazardous for them to trust theirs also. And if one abandons the business, another may; and another, and another, until the cords which now bind so many together in a traffic which makes, of every generation in the kingdom, 600,000 drunkards, and sends 60,000 annually into eternity, may all be broken, and each individual, standing on his own responsibility, may start back affrighted and yield it entirely.

A new movement for the rescue of the Sabbath from profanation,

is at the present time interesting many of the higher clergy and churches of the establishment in the temperance cause, who have felt indifferent to it as an isolated concern. Petitions have been presented to Parliament from various parts of the kingdom, asking that all sale of liquor may be forbidden on the Sabbath. Large public meetings have been held; the extent and evil of intemperance on the Sabbath have been developed; and men who have never looked at the subject before, have been brought to contemplate it now, not only as Britain's curse on the Sabbath, but on other days of the week, and to feel that something must be done, or the nation is morally, intellectually, and physically ruined. The petitions are forwarded to the following gentlemen, who have agreed to receive them and present them to Parliament: The Lord Bishop of London; The Lord Bishop of Norwich; The Lord Bishop of Chester; The Lord Bishop of Ripon; Earl Fitzwilliam; Lord Ashley; Earl of Arundel and Surrey; William Aldam, Esq.; John Brotherton, Esq.; and John Bright, Esq. The Bishop of Norwich has already presented one petition to the House of Lords, with 2,000 names,—making some appropriate remarks, and presenting some facts on the prevalence of intemperance on the Sabbath, which could not fail to make an impression. And while the religious community have their attention thus turned to the subject, the scientific and those concerned in the preservation of the health and vigor of England's sons, are roused from their slumbers by the lectures of Dr. Grindrod, the very able author of the prize essay "Bacchus," who has improved upon Dr. Sewall's plates of the stomach, and is delivering lectures in various parts of the kingdom to crowded and attentive houses upon the baneful effects of alcoholic drinks upon the vital powers, illustrated by his plates, and receiving signatures to the pledge. In twelve villages, 5,000, including clergymen of various denominations, legal gentlemen, surgeons, and others of rank and influence.

In Wales the Calvinistic churches are about 750, all open to the total abstinence cause. Ministers, 416, all total abstinence, with but very few scrupling exceptions. Deacons, 2,000, and church members, 54,100, nearly all—a host of totalers. The Wesleyans and Independents are also active in the cause.

In Ireland, where the temperance reformation swept over the population with almost miraculous power, and was received with an enthusiasm which promised little endurance, it has become the settled habit of the nation. The extraordinary agent in the hand of God, the Rev. Theobald Mathew, seems still to exert his mild, but potent influence, and to have perverted none of his power to the promotion

of either political or sectarian purposes. In a letter recently directed to a friend, he says :

"Our sacred cause is steadily progressing in this country, notwithstanding the troublesome times upon which we are fallen. *There are over five millions of tototalers, and the proportion of back-sliders is not one in five hundred.* The whole of the rising generation are being educated in the strictest habits of temperance; and, in a few years, drunkenness will be as a thing passed away, never to return. The violent opposition we had to encounter has ceased."

It will be the shame of Britain, if, while she builds palaces for her military and naval heroes who have waded through seas of blood, and often sacrificed to their own ambition, thousands of her sons, the moral regenerator of Ireland be burdened longer with a debt, and harassed by bailiffs for money which he has spent, to raise his countrymen to a moral elevation and energy of character which will dry up her hitherto hopeless pauperism, and pour millions into the national treasury.

The Scottish Temperance Union is laboring well, and in its extra effort for 1845, cannot fail to accomplish much. The religion of Scotland—the all-controlling power—countenances drinking in her clergy and communicants. On this matter there seems to be almost no conscience. Her free church has broken the chains of civil domination. Greater would be its glory in self-subjection and bursting the humiliating and galling chains of intemperance. The ravages of intemperance in Scotland are seen in the following letter from the Governor of Edinburgh jail to W. Menzies, Esq., Secretary of the Edinburgh Temp. Society.

PRISON OF EDINBURGH, 26th August, 1844.

Dear Sir,—I beg to state in answer to your note, that the number of commitments to this prison for drunkenness, and disorderly conduct, and assaults caused by drunkenness, during the year ending June last, was *three thousand three hundred and twenty-five*, being an increase over the year ending June, 1843, of one hundred and twenty-six cases.

The number, appallingly great as it truly is, by no means indicates the amount of commitments caused by drunkenness. The number of commitments for other offences during the year ending June last, was two thousand three hundred and eighty-five; and I do not hesitate to say, that it is my firm belief that but for drunkenness, and the evil and ruinous consequences which follow in its train, there would not have been *ONE FIFTH* part of that number of commitments during the period.

Very many of those persons committed for drunkenness are *heads of families*, and not a few of them very young—sometimes mere children; and any one at all capable of reflecting, may easily conceive that a fearful amount of sin, of moral degradation, and of physical suffering, and ruin of all kinds, must be the result of such habits. Many a distressing scene takes place here by ragged, misera-

ble, starving, and worse than orphan children, coming to ask after and clamor for drunken and depraved parents, and by many a weeping and heart-broken wife following her wretched partner to the gates.

I fear that nothing like an extensive moral renovation of society can be reasonably expected whilst the facilities for intemperance are so great. Build a church and penitentiary in every street, with all the means and appliances on the side of religion and virtue, and allow a dram-shop to be opened every second or third door, with all its means and appliances towards vice and crime, and the result will be, that, seconded by the inherent depravity of our nature, criminals of all sorts will be produced much faster than they can be reclaimed.

With every wish for your success in your honourable undertaking.

I am, dear sir, yours truly,

(Signed)

J. SMITH.

WM. MENZIES, Esq.

On the continent, the cause of temperance is evidently making progress. In Copenhagen a Total Abstinence Society has been established, and the King of Denmark has been reported as signing the pledge. But little intelligence has been received from Sweden since the death of the good king, but we know of no adverse influences. The Emperor Nicolas has ever manifested an interest in the spread of temperance principles, but temperance societies will not be tolerated in his Empire; and, in Poland, where, in the duchy of Posen, Galicia, and the Republic of Cracow, they were rapidly spreading, they were all entirely suppressed in Oct. last by an ukase issued, and the clergy were most stringently precluded from all proceedings with the view of preventing drunkenness; "the means now employed, and hereafter to be devised by government, being quite sufficient for the purpose. The slightest mark of disobedience is to be reported to the government." As persecution is the seed of the church, so will it be of the cause of temperance.

In Holland, flourishing temperance societies are now established in from 40 to 50 towns with the approval of government. In Rotterdam, where the best gin and brandy are very cheap, there are five hundred adherents of total abstinence. In Hamburg there is a constant and excellent advance. A good temperance paper is sustained there. "The literature of the cause," says Professor Buettner, "is constantly rising; so is the cause itself. We have many difficulties to contend with and obstacles to overcome, but we do not despair. Our hope rests in God."

From the Sandwich Islands, the temperance reports come in upon us with undiminished interest. Drunkenness is now comparatively a rare spectacle. In August last, the restoration of the Hawaiian flag was celebrated by a procession of all the members of juvenile temperance societies, to the number of 1800 of all ages and both sexes.

They were all dressed and divided into companies, bearing appropriate banners, marching in couples to the fort, where they were joined by their Majesties, the King and Queen, the Premier, and the chief Nobles, and the officers of the Court and Kingdom. Attended by military, they marched to the Stone Church, where the King, his Premier and Dr. Winslow, addressed the multitude.

"But for foreign interference and influence," says the Secretary of the Maui Temperance Society, in a recent letter to our Secretary, "the Hawaian group of Islands, I confidently believe, would present on the subject of temperance a scene unparalleled on earth, a whole nation of teetotallers; and if a nation free from the contamination of the vice of drunkenness, I need not say a nation prepared to note any and every improvement suggested by wise and good men."

It is much to the honor of the King and to the humiliation of Europe that for the suppression of intemperance, he has been willing as well as constrained to ask the consent of the French Government to the abrogation of the treaty which admits the introduction of spirits and wines, on payment of a duty of 5 per cent.; and satisfactory and promising of good, that the Queen of Great Britain has in consequence submitted to a change of treaty which will have the same effect in relation to intoxicating liquors.

Constant testimonials are given of the wide-spread and invaluable blessing of the principles of temperance in the British Army in India. "We have observed," says the President of the 25th Regimental Society at Cannanore, "with deep-felt enthusiasm, the increasing prosperity of temperance in Great Britain and Ireland. It is progressing with rapid strides in India, and has already effected vast benefit to the soldiers both in health and morals." In Sydney, some thousands have enlisted under the total abstinence banner; the thorough total abstinence society has prevailed over the temperance or moderation society, and it is a rare thing now to see a drunken man in the streets.

In Siam, intemperance fearfully rages. Ten years ago intoxicating drinks were almost unknown in the province, and when Christian Missions were first established, it was a rare occurrence to see a drunken man. But now the enemy has come in like a flood. Some 30 or more distilleries are established. The manufacture and traffic of ardent spirits are farmed out by the Government. Crime, poverty, and death are reigning. Christian nations are bound to restore the ruins which their own accursed traffic has introduced there.

In Africa, temperance societies are sustained at all missionary stations; and, at Liberia, one fifth of the population are members, and hence drunkenness and revelling are almost unknown in that colony.

Returning to our own continent, we find much progress in the West India Islands, especially at Dominica, "where," says Mr. Cox, the Wesleyan Missionary, "among the members of our own church, the principles of total abstinence are generally adopted. Among those who have espoused the cause are his Honor, the Chief-Justice, who has avowed his determination to manufacture no more rum on his estate, and has actually abolished his distillery. Theodore Gordon, Esq., manager of the Colonial Bank and an influential member of the Legislature, and the Hon. Thomas Bell, member of Council." The settlers of the Oregon Territory are commencing operations under most favorable auspices. A distillery established, has been seized by the sub-agent for Indian Affairs, broken to pieces and thrown into the river.

Among the Indian tribes, the conservative influence of the temperance reformation is of a most happy character, though much intoxicating liquor is introduced among them. The reports of the Agents of Indian Affairs are filled with interesting statements.

The temperance societies in Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, relax none of their energies. In Quebec are 12,000 consistent totalitarians who hold frequent and interesting meetings. In St. John's the cause has taken powerful hold of the community. In Halifax it is confined much to the lower classes. In some form it is introduced in most county districts. Judge Marshall, a distinguished advocate, visits the province about twice a year gratuitously, addressing the people. The cause is everywhere conducted on rational and religious principles.

These and other testimonials to the continuance and spread of the cause, amid multiplied hindrances and impediments, should be received by us with gratitude and joy, affording, as they do, an assurance that the work is founded on the physiological and moral wants of the human family, and that still greater and more blessed results will flow from an increased operation of the same instrumentalities.

The Committees would present a few thoughts adapted to the times and to the wants of the temperance reformation.

The first relate to the importance of correct views of the power of the enemy.

In the crowded and enthusiastic meeting, and under the excitement of rich and glowing eloquence, we sometimes feel that the reign of alcohol is over; that nearly every drunkard is reformed; that all our children are training on cold water principles, and that the moderate drinker and the vender of intoxicating drinks, must henceforth hide their heads in confusion: and we speak with triumph of the last dramshop closed, and the last drunkard coming up and sign-

ing the pledge. Pleasing delusion! Would that it were a reality! But what is the reality? In the year 1840, there were manufactured in the United States, of spirits, strong beer and wines, 64,809,697 gallons. Near three million gallons were imported, and only two millions sent out of the country; leaving the remainder for home consumption. The year 1844 probably presents a similar result. During this year more than 1,100,000 gallons of rum, and over one million gallons of wine, were imported into the port of Boston, with 800,000 gallons of brandy, gin, and whisky; and more than 600,000 gallons of spirits were sent to foreign lands, to burn up the Heathen with their cruel fires. In every state but one, men are licensed to carry on the desolating traffic. Nine-tenths of our public hotels, and nearly all the steamboats which ply our waters, have been furnished with all kinds of intoxicating drinks. At almost every public dinner, political, agricultural, and even historical and literary, the god Bacchus presides, and sentiments are drunk in the flowing bowl. Numerous popular ministers of the Gospel and members of Christian Churches persist in the, falsely termed, moderate use of intoxicating drinks. The social parties of the rich and luxurious, their balls, assemblies and pleasurable excursions, are tributaries to intemperance. Seventy thousand foreigners are, year after year, poured in upon us, who view intoxicating drink as a luxury, and multitudes of these rush into the small traffic, as the readiest way to gain a livelihood. Three hundred thousand drunkards, a miserable race, swarm in our midst, sustaining our grogshops, until through pauperism or crime, they go to fill up our Alms-Houses and jails, a stench and burden to the community. In the city of New York there are more than 4000 venders of intoxicating drinks. Other cities have more than they can bear. The pauper tax of the state of Massachusetts, caused by intemperance, is \$281,000. The pauper tax of the state of New York is \$600,000. Of its 26,714 poor, 4,383 have recently been reported to the Legislature as reduced directly by intemperance, 1,728 by the intemperance of their parents, 172 by the intemperance of their husbands, 3,085 by causes unknown. Over the state of Maryland there were scattered last year, from 12 to 1400 taverns. Of these 637 were in the city of Baltimore. The poor in the Baltimore Alms-House numbered 1,493, only 95 of whom could be said to be temperate. The cost of their support to the city was \$18,205. Two thousand persons were committed last year to the Baltimore jail, almost all of whom, with the exception of 392 debtors, were the miserable slaves of strong drink. A late report of the Detroit Temperance Society, exhibits the following facts. In the six wards of that city, are 171 places where liquor is sold, paying for license \$3,000. In these have

been sold 78,850 gallons of spirits, worth \$93,178; 2,158 barrels of beer, worth \$25,528; and 80,000 gallons of wine, worth \$15,000; amounting to \$133,706. One fourth deducted for travellers, leaves \$100,280 consumed by the citizens of Detroit. The population of Detroit is 11,000, of whom 2,750 are males over 18, and of these, at least 750 are total abstainers, leaving 9,000 to drink the most of this enormous quantity. The city expenses caused by intemperance, are estimated at \$3,551 to be levied on the city as a tax, besides the \$100,280 squandered in drink.

Portsmouth, N. H., with a population of about 6000, has 51 dealers in ardent spirits, 21 of whom sell on the Sabbath, and 20 are keepers of tippling shops. They annually sell at least 2,682 barrels, containing 95,424 gallons of intoxicating liquor. Such, over the country, is the enemy we combat; wily, deceitful, supported by wealth, fashion and pride; interest, poverty and sin; and it is folly to say it is nothing, or it is dead, as well as weakness to quail before it, and say it can never be vanquished.

2. Prompt, decided and energetic measures, so far as they may be consistent with the rights of liquor-sellers, ought everywhere to be pursued, to rid the nation and the world of the traffic in intoxicating drinks.

The traffic, the committee believe (and where is the man who will for a moment dispute it?), lies at the root of all our drunkenness. Why, then, should it be continued a single moment? That its removal is desirable, does not admit of a doubt. That it is practicable, may be questioned. But the people of the United States are the sovereigns of the country; and what they say must be done, can be done and will be done. Other evils have been removed, deep-rooted and of great power. Slavery has been removed from several States. Lottery dealing has been removed from nearly all. Public nuisances are everywhere expelled. The practicable measure is almost the only debateable question. Some contend solely for moral suasion, and violently oppose legal action as both impracticable and at variance with the rights of liquor-sellers. To moral suasion all yield its legitimate action. It has swayed thousands on thousands from pursuing a business in which, as they once supposed, they were innocently engaged; and while there is evil in the world, it should never cease to be met with all the kindness and power which can be wielded. But before moral suasion can wholly remove this or other evils, the world must come far more under the power of a rectified conscience, and imbibe far more of that charity which "seeketh not her own." The men now engaged in the traffic, are engaged in it in defiance of public sentiment, and against a flood of light which was not poured

upon men of former days ;—are governed, it is believed, for the most part, not by the moral code or the law of love, but by questions of gain; and, to a great extent in the commercial cities, are foreigners, Germans and Irish, little acquainted with our institutions, strangers to moral influence, and ready to engage in whatever may yield them immediate profit. Under the most favorable circumstances, moral suasion has been used and used in vain. A committee of respectable gentlemen in one of the most correct communities in New England,* recently waited upon the venders of intoxicating drinks, and invited them, in the name of suffering humanity, to discontinue the sale. From one they received the reply "that he had already partially discontinued the sale from his bar, selling only to the traveller and stranger from abroad; and that this had been injurious to his pecuniary interests, that he had lost customers by his course, and would continue it no longer." Another said that "he had a large stock on hand, that he had some idea of quitting in five or six months, but could not do it at present without loss;" and when asked if he would quit if all of his stock were purchased without loss, he replied that "it would be time to give answer when the offer was made;" a third considered the request an officious interference with his business, and "that he should feel very mean if a gentleman should call upon him for a glass of brandy and he not be able to furnish it;"—a fourth replied that "he was ready to discontinue the sale if others would." A fifth "intended to discontinue when he had disposed of his present stock," acknowledging that he must purchase more to secure the sale of that. A sixth, "that he did not sell to drunkards—would make no promises, but would not be in the way of those who desired to put a stop to the sale." A seventh "would leave off selling when the hotels, stores and cellars did so." An eighth "had only 4 or 500 dollars' worth of liquor left, and would quit the business if others would." A ninth had already fixed upon the first of the ensuing October, when he had determined to change his business, but "up to that time, he should continue in the full enjoyment of his rights." A tenth "was ready and willing to discontinue the sale of intoxicating drinks, but thought that all others should discontinue at the same time." One only expressed a readiness and determination to abandon the sale, and in full view of a loss of business in a public hotel, while others around continued the sale. Such was the result of moral suasion, tried, perhaps, under as favorable circumstances as New England affords.

While there are men, who, for gain, will defraud, steal, counter-

feit, and murder, there will be men, who, for gain, will sell rum. And the question may with equal propriety be asked, shall we not confine all restraints of other evils to moral suasion, as the sale of intoxicating liquors? It might be asked in heaven whether Satan should ever be restrained by force? No doubt he would say, as he writhed and tossed on the burning gulph, "Treat me kindly, and I will deceive the nations no more; but O! let not the Lord God Almighty bind me with that strong chain."

The fearful amount of intemperance in the land, the number of appalling deaths constantly reported, the distressing casualties, fires, shipwrecks, steamboat and rail-road disasters, the riots, barratries, the heavy criminal and pauper taxation, evident results of the traffic, lead not merely the temperance, but the whole civil community to ask; whether they shall not by suitable legislation protect themselves and their children from this polluting and murderous business. On this subject his Excellency, Governor Slade of Vermont, on being reproved for sentiments uttered in public, recently used the following language:

"The traffic in intoxicating liquors has been, and is, one of the most prolific sources of vice, crime, misery, and ruin, in existence. For fifteen years have I lent my humble aid in the effort to roll back its desolating tide. I have seen its terrible effects upon the bodies, the intellects, the consciences, the hearts, the happiness, the hopes of men. My heart has bled at the sight of the once happy homes made desolate, and the once cheerful and buoyant hearts crushed by it, in the agony of despair. Our poor-houses, our State Prison, and our Insane Asylum, all bear witness to its ravages upon the bodies, estates, minds, and hearts of men. And while all these appalling evils and miseries have been made to stand out in bold relief, and have been urged with a fervor which has seemed resistless, I have seen men persisting, unmoved, in the traffic which has produced them—coolly tempting men to the dangerous indulgence, and even drawing those who had escaped from the very jaws of destruction back to its deadly embrace;—in fact, bidding defiance to the friends of temperance, in the apparent consciousness that the temptations were stronger than all the arguments and warnings and intreaties they could urge to save the tempted. Could all this have been prevented by even kneeling in the presence of every rum-seller in the State, and begging him, in the name of God and humanity, to desist, I would cheerfully have done it. But it would have been unavailing. Experience has proved that intreaties have no power to stop this evil. If they could have done it, the tears and agonies of the women and children, made widows and orphans by the traffic, would have, long since, been effectual.

"The memory of the past rushes upon me with overwhelming interest in connection with this subject. How many, who began life with me, have fallen before the power of this great destroyer! I can scarcely visit a neighborhood in this county, where he has not immolated his victims. I cannot go by a graveyard, where the tears

of the widow and orphan have not been shed over a drunkard's grave. Six were killed by rum in my own village between the months of December, 1839, and April, 1843; and I daily see others moving onward more or less rapidly, in the road they so fatally travelled. They died—were buried—and are forgotten! The dealer in intoxicating liquors walks over their graves with as much indifference as though no one had an account to render for what they are!

"And now the question comes home to my heart. Shall I assume an air of grave indifference to all this, and hold my peace because I am the Chief Magistrate of Vermont? I frankly say, I cannot. I must speak, at whatever hazard. I will inflict no wounds, wantonly, upon the feelings of any; but I must speak. Truth, justice, humanity demand it. The dearest and most precious interests of this community are at hazard; and do my fellow citizens think that I am going to wrap myself up in solemn dignity, and witness, unmoved, the work of destruction that is going on around me? Was it for this they elected me to the Chief Magistracy of Vermont? I do not so understand their will, or my duty."

Within a few months, as the result of this traffic, a once respectable mechanic of Pittsfield, Mass., became drunken, and was torn to pieces while lying insensible on the railroad track, by the passing of the train in the darkness of the night. A public indignation meeting was held, for in this case the liquor was sold without even the acquired legality, there being no license granted in that place. On this occasion, his Excellency, George N. Briggs, Governor of the State, asked,—

"Who did the deed? Who robbed those children of a father, and made that wife a widow, perhaps a maniac? It was not the ponderous engine, rushing with whirlwind speed over its iron road. It was the vender of intoxicating drink—the man who in defiance of all laws, human and divine, scattered around him the seeds of temporal and eternal death. For all the wealth that liquors bought and sold have earned, I would not stand in that man's place. If there was one of those resolutions just presented by his friends which he would question, it was the first. Not that the man who sold the victim the fatal draught did not deserve it, but for his own sake, for his family, his home, his friends, for the sake of our common humanity, he would not now expose him to public execration. Nor would he resort now to forcible means to stop this traffic. He would first exhaust all the resources of love, and kindness, and persuasion, and entreaty, and friendship, and if these would not avail, he would appeal to the strength of the law."

The Hon. Thomas B. Story said,—

"It mattered not in this particular instance who had sold the poison, even though the poor inebriate had entered the eternal world under the ban, 'No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of Heaven;' according to the author of his ruin, 'Wo to him that putteth the axe to his neighbor's lips.' It was all the same whether the victim of this traffic were crushed under the ponderous wheels of the rail-

road engine—or swung from the gibbet—or died amid the horrors of delirium tremens—or eked out a miserable existence in a dungeon—or outliving health, and fortune, and friends, and respect, and home, staggered over his last years, down to the drunkard's grave. Judas sold his Master for thirty pieces of silver, but the rum-dealer sells his victim for *one*. It was avarice without its gain: It would not prosper. The piece of money would canker in his possession, and if he died in his unhallowed traffic, like Judas, he would go unrepented and unforgiven to his own place."

The Rev. John Todd, minister in Pittsfield, asked,—

"For what would you be the man who sold that bottle of spirits? For what would you own that nine-pence? Oh! if the man be here who owns it and has got it, let him look at it! Don't you see the blood on it? In your bar-room by the cask, don't you see that mangled body—don't you hear the steps of the naked feet of the orphan—don't you see the wild eye and the pale face of the broken-hearted widow! Can you look up and see written on those heavens, 'No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God,' and then rejoice that you have cut one more such off from life and hurried him to the judgment? Where will you hide that nine-pence, from which the blood will not wash?

"The man who sold it is now alive—perhaps is here! But he, too, must die and go to eternity. If he dies without deep repentance for this sin and all his sins, what is before him, and what scenes are to meet him! With what groans, and howlings of despair, what curses and shrieks of agony, are his ears to be filled! And what will he say, when, ten thousand ages from this moment, he finds himself alive, but wending, his way down in the chambers of darkness? O, then, will a spirit ruined, and cursed, and immortal, meet him and glare upon him and cry, 'I am the spirit that you sold and sent here! I can hardly remember the earth—it has dwindled to a mere speck in the memory; but you sold me—my body, my soul, my blood, my eternity—and you got a nine-pence?'

"Mr. Chairman, are these scenes to be repeated, and is our iron path through this village to be a Golgotha, or shall a voice go from this meeting that shall stop this cruel business? I see around me the fathers, the brothers, the sons, the heart and the strength of Pittsfield. It is in the power of this meeting to say what shall be done; and it will be decided before we leave this room. The vote now to be taken will be like the chain in the hand of the strong angel with which to bind the Destroyer, or it will unharness a demon who will mock at us, laugh at the wail of the widow and the fatherless, and revel in blood!"

The liquor-seller claims the right to sell the intoxicating draught. Now, his right is either a natural right or an acquired right. But all the natural rights, or the rights of man to do what he pleases, are considered as at an end where they interfere with the public good. They are no longer rights, but wrongs. And here the public, by their Legislatures, may at any time remove an existing nuisance, an offensive building, a cause of disease, a public disturbance, and not infringe upon the rights of individuals,—may compel ships with rich

cargoes to lie at quarantine, and for a specified period not trade at all,—may forbid the whole community, with the exception of a few licensed individuals, from engaging in the sale of intoxicating liquors as a drink, and may, if the public good require it, forbid even them. The only apology for permitting them has been found in the delusion long existing, that the limited sale was demanded by the public good; that intoxicating liquor was needful to some extent in the labors and hospitalities of life, and therefore should be sold so far as it must be, by wise and judicious men. It is our happiness to be freed from the delusion, and to know that it is neither needful nor useful as a drink for refreshment, or an auxiliary in labor, and had better be used by none, and sold by none. And the question returns, and it is a question in which momentous interests are involved, “Is it best that the traffic in intoxicating liquors as drinks be prohibited by law?” From all necessity of entering into a discussion, the Committee are happily relieved by the sixth Annual Report of the American Temperance Society, presented by Dr. Edwards, in 1833.

In that document the proposition was maintained that “the laws which authorize the traffic in ardent spirits as a drink, are morally wrong, and in their influence opposed to the will of God, consequently should be repealed, and the traffic forbidden.” Your Committee will not repeat the argument drawn from the tendency and well known and inevitable effects of the traffic; they will only transcribe the opinions of several distinguished gentlemen to whose examination that argument was submitted, premising, that though the discussion was there confined to ardent spirits, most persons at the present day would feel a propriety in extending it to all intoxicating liquors. Said the Hon. Samuel Fletcher of New Hampshire,—

“I have examined the report with care, and after much reflection on the subject, have come to the conclusion, that, in my judgment, the principles exhibited are correct; and should the people generally, and the Legislatures, choose to have all legislation conformed to these principles, the effect upon the social, civil, and religious interests of the community would be at once, and extensively, benign and productive of public peace and individual happiness.”

Said the Rev. Francis Wayland, President of Brown University, Providence,—

“It may be said that the grocer's property is his own, and he has a right to use it in any manner he pleases. 1. Now this is manifestly false. A grocer has precisely the same right in his property as any other man, and he has no more. He has no right to employ his property in the slave-trade, nor in the purchase and sale of counterfeit money, nor in the manufacture of false keys. All this every one sees. It is not true of him or any one else, that he has a right to use his property as he pleases. 2. His right in his property is the same as that of any other man; it is the right of using it for the promotion of

his own happiness in any manner he chooses, *provided* he do not so use it as to diminish the innocent happiness of his neighbor and of the community. Now, as the traffic in ardent spirits does diminish that happiness, he has no right to use it in this manner.

"I think the prohibition of the traffic in ardent spirits a fit subject for legislative enactment, and I believe that the most happy results would flow from such prohibition."

Said the Hon. Mark Doolittle of Massachusetts,—

"The position taken in the Report, is, that laws authorizing the traffic in ardent spirits as a drink are *morally wrong*. In whatever aspect this subject is viewed—by whatever course of reasoning we are guided in our inquiries, we are brought to the same conclusion. The seal of everlasting reprobation and abhorrence upon this traffic is, that it has *no redeeming qualifications*—it never has done any good, and from the nature of the case, it never can.

"If this traffic is morally wrong, it is the duty of individuals to discontinue it, and of government to withhold from it its sanctions. Government is instituted for the common good. Every subject of that government has a right to claim from it protection and security against the violation of his rights. The direct and inseparable consequence of this traffic, is, to violate the most sacred rights; to sunder the bonds of society, and bury in everlasting forgetfulness the duties which the dearest relations in life impose. There is not a tie which binds man to his fellow man, that has escaped its direful touch. The question arises, what ought legislators to do on this subject? I answer, place the article on the contraband list, and make the traffic in it penal, as deadly to the best interests of men."

Said the Rev. Wilber Fisk, D.D., then President of the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Ct.,—

"The arguments in opposition to the license system are unanswerable. I think the course proposed in the Report should be adopted, relying upon the God of justice to sanction, by his providence, what his righteousness requires at our hands."

Said the Hon. George Sullivan, Attorney General of New Hampshire,—

"The right of the legislature of any State to allow its citizens to trade in ardent spirits, may well be questioned; to do this is, in my view, morally wrong.

"If the legislature of a State permit, by law, a traffic, which produces poverty with all its sufferings; which corrupts the morals, and destroys the health and lives of thousands of the community, they defeat the great and important end for which government was established.

"If they, whose right it is to make laws, should act in conformity to the principles referred to, the effects upon the social, civil, and religious interests of the community would, in my view, be salutary and happy."

Said the Hon. Joseph Henry Lumpkins of Georgia,—

"My deliberate opinion is, that the principles contained in the Report are correct, and the arguments by which they are supported, sound. I entertain no doubts but that the laws which authorize the

‘traffic in ardent spirits as a drink, by licensing men to pursue it, are morally wrong.’

“A physician or surgeon wilfully endeavoring to spread the small-pox, a butcher selling the flesh of disordered animals, or a baker unwholesome bread, are severally liable to be indicted and punished. These salutary enactments must be blotted from the statute book, or an additional clause must be adopted to include the vender of ‘distilled damnation,’ who fills his neighborhood with ‘lamentation, mourning, and wo,’ by supplying every family with that which but seldom enriches him, but makes them poor, and miserable, and wicked.”

Said the Rev. Heman Humphrey, D.D., President of Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts,—

“I have read your Sixth Report, from p. 44 to p. 69, attentively, and with great satisfaction. The principles there laid down, rest, as I fully believe, upon the basis of eternal truth—of love to God and universal good will to all men; and the arguments by which these principles are enforced, cannot be answered or shaken. It is as plain to me as the sun in a clear summer sky, that the license laws of our country constitute one of the main pillars, on which the stupendous fabric of intemperance now rests. Take away this support, and I do not see how its tottering walls could stand before the heavy artillery by which they are assailed, for a single year.”

Said the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, then United States Senator for New Jersey,—

“I have read with great satisfaction your Sixth Annual Report. It is almost unnecessary to say how fully and heartily I concur in the views and principles so ably maintained. We owe it to our history, we owe it to our free institutions, and above all, we owe it to Him whose benignant providence has so richly blessed us, that we purify our laws. And if men will engage in this destructive traffic, if they will stoop to degrade their reason and reap the wages of iniquity, let them no longer have the law-book as a pillar, nor quiet their conscience by the opiate of a court license!”

Said the Hon. David Daggett, then Chief Justice of the State of Connecticut,—

“You requested me to read the Report of the Committee, and to give an opinion whether the principles there exhibited are correct, and the arguments by which they are supported are sound. On this question I cannot entertain a doubt. The argument appears to me irresistible. To make or sell ardent spirits for common use, is as wicked as to make or sell poison for the same purpose. It being admitted that the use of this article is destructive to health, reputation and property (and the proof of this fact is overwhelming), it follows, conclusively, that those who make it and sell it, do it with a high hand, against God, and the highest interests of their fellow men. The blood of murdered souls and bodies will be required at their hands.

“Your second inquiry is, ‘What, in my view, would be the effects upon the social, civil and religious interests of the community, *should the people generally, and legislators, choose to have all legislation con-*

formed to those principles? Beyond a doubt, the effect would be most salutary upon all those 'interests.' Pre-eminently would this be the effect in this our American Republic; for it is now true, as it always has been, and always will be, that *virtue is essential* to a republican government. Those who care nothing for anything but office and its emoluments and honors, may ridicule this idea, render it unpopular and destroy its efficacy; but they should recollect that it will remain a *truth*, and that those nations who discard it, or who do not recognize it as a cardinal principle, will feel and realize its loss in the destruction of all the vital interests of society. I will only add, that, in my view, the great source of intemperance is to be found in grog-shops and tippling-houses, those 'outer chambers of hell.' When public opinion shall place those who furnish the means of this destructive vice, on a level with thieves and counterfeiters, then, *and not till then*, may we expect to see our land purged from this abomination."

Such were the opinions freely and cheerfully expressed by these and other distinguished gentlemen, in various parts of the country at that time, respecting the positions taken in the Report, and the action of its principles upon the public peace and prosperity, could they be adopted. And since that period, as the evils of the traffic have been more and more investigated, and the worthlessness of the traffic to the community has been better understood, the sentiment has, it is believed, settled down more and more heavily upon the public mind, that the traffic should be legally prohibited.

Some individuals there are who, to cast dust in the eyes of the people, are continually complaining that the object of legislation is to compel the people to give up drinking; is a violation of private and domestic rights, by sumptuary statutes; and if this is not the immediate, is the ultimate point; for, if no intoxicating liquor can be bought, none can of course be drunk. And so they may say if no pits are dug, none can fall therein—pits, therefore, everywhere should be open, lest the private rights of individuals be infringed: if no malaria is abroad, none can sicken and die—quarantine laws and protective statutes are wrong, an infringement of private rights; men should have the liberty of being sick, if they choose. But the object of law is not an infringement of private rights, but the public security; and if individuals are molested; they, as good citizens, should rejoice in making the sacrifice. Says the Hon. Judge O'Neal of South Carolina, one of the most devoted and fearless advocates of the cause in the nation,—

The only legal action, which I now, or ever have desired, is that which may, in the end, shut up the grog-shops of the State. *Such a thing, as a law to make people give up intoxicating drinks, or drink cold water alone, never entered into my head.* I desire that the sale of intoxicating drinks, in any quantities, when it is drunk at the place where sold, should be prohibited. When it is to be carried away, I desire

that the law should be so amended, as to allow it to be sold in quantities as low as a quart, but in no smaller quantities. These are my wishes, based upon forty years' experience. Is there anything mischievous in them? Do you desire the grog-shops of your own town to continue, and increase in power and patronage? I cannot think you do!

To make people everywhere sober, is one great object of the temperance movement. Those, who have never been drunkards, may possibly keep sober, in the midst of grog-shops; but to hold a reformed man in his place, nine times out of ten it is necessary to keep him out of the way of temptation. Leave the grog-shops open all around him, and like a poor Washingtonian, who this year sank into a drunkard's grave, he will say, as he said, pointing to a grog-shop on his left, '*if I escape that hell, this hell* (pointing to another on his right) yawns to receive me.'

"From the first, I have believed that *persuasion alone* could not secure the temperance triumph. By persuasion, I know much could and would be accomplished, and no man in South Carolina has had more occasion to try its powers than I have. At Greenville, and since I yielded my opinions to my friends, have co-operated with them fully, in testing the value of *moral suasion*. This year has fully satisfied me that it has had its day of triumph; some other aids must now be sought to keep what we have gained, and to gain still more."

Others, having the same dishonorable object in view, are vociferous in the distinction between moral and civil legislation. "Legislatures," say such, "should never legislate upon moral subjects, temperance, the sabbath, religion, but leave them to the people." But in legislating upon the traffic in intoxicating liquors, they are taking care of the civil interests of the community, arresting its pauperism and crime, and the ten thousand outrages upon the public peace; protecting the people from their worst internal foes; so that no distinction can be fraught with more folly, than this between moral and civil legislation.

During the last year, the right of free trade in intoxicating liquors has been contended for as a constitutional right. From the action of the civil authorities of Massachusetts, withholding all license, and leaving the retail traffic to be entirely suppressed by law, venders of intoxicating drinks in that State have appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, complaining of such suppression as interfering with the laws of the United States, which permit the introduction of foreign liquors to be sold in the State, and, therefore, as unconstitutional. The plaintiffs have been sustained by their own counsel, aided by the very distinguished gentlemen, the Hon. Daniel Webster, and the Hon. Rufus Choate, then United States Senator from that State, while the State was defended by Asahel Huntington, Esq., District Attorney. On the question the Court was divided, and referred it to a full bench in February, 1846. The division of such a

tribunal, with the advocacy of their cause by such distinguished council as Messrs. Webster and Choate, has greatly emboldened those demanding the right of trade, and excited much solicitude among such as ask that this fountain of evil may be closed. Should the point contended for be granted, it extends only to foreign liquors, and does not cover the sixty-three and a half million gallons of spirits, wine, and strong beer, which are manufactured in this country. The prohibitory statutes of the States may still close up the sale of all this; constituting the great fountain of the drunkenness, vice and misery, spreading over the land. The question, therefore, is narrowed down to a small practicable point. And if the action of Congress, either by treaty with foreign powers, or by laying impost duties, has recognized the admission of foreign liquors, it has never made it obligatory on the States to leave open the internal trade free to all. While Congress have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and between the States, the internal commerce is, and ever has been, left to the States themselves. The whole history of the government has proceeded on this principle; and the decisions of the Supreme Court have confirmed it as a correct one. And even when prior to 1808, the national government permitted the importation of slaves into the United States, and several States prohibited their introduction, no complaint was made by slave-dealers of the State laws as unconstitutional; and those laws went far beyond the license laws of Massachusetts, or any other State; for these do not prohibit the introduction of foreign liquors, only their retail sale after they are introduced. Congress permits the introduction of foreign goods into the port of New York, but the State of New York forbids their sale at auction without first paying to the State an auction tax. A law of the State forbidding the retail trade, forbids, it is argued, the importation; so does an universal indisposition of the people to buy and consume. But neither does strictly. The importer is still at full liberty to bring in his article; but if he is wise, he would so do in one case, no more than in the other. In neither, is any law of Congress violated. Police regulations belong to the States. They have the care of the health, lives and morals of the people; and if they choose to make it profitless to any individual to import a foreign article, it is for him to act in view of it. He may come in with his liquor, or any other permitted article, but if he finds the police regulations of the State, or the disposition of the people, such that he cannot sell, it is at his own risk. No constitutional right is violated.

These and other considerations have inspired the friends of temperance with the confidence that the license laws of Massachusetts and other states will be sustained as right, though in their operation

they should entirely prohibit the retail traffic. To the great mass of the community it has been prohibited for two hundred years. None have had the legal right to sell, but the licensed retailer. He has had the entire monopoly, and been the first to prosecute those who have violated his rights. But his rights are only granted as special privileges, and who will say that the power which has granted may not withhold them? The following are some of the recent expressions of public sentiment on this subject.

At a large Convention of the friends of temperance, in Portland, Me., it was

Resolved, 1. That the traffic in intoxicating drinks and the use of them, are the greatest evils with which this State is afflicted. And that those individuals who are engaged in a business, the direct result of which is to promote this evil, are the most guilty criminals known to us.

2. That we have no reason to hope for the entire removal of intemperance until the retailer is both regarded and treated according to his guilt, as are other criminals.

On motion of G. H. Shirley, of Portland:

G. H. Shirley, Hon. R. H. Goodenow of Paris, and Col. Morse of Brunswick, were appointed a Select Committee to go before the Committee of the Legislature to urge the passage of a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks under suitable fines and penalties.

The following Resolution was unanimously adopted on motion of Neal Dow, Esq., of Portland:

Resolved, as the sense of this Convention, That a law be asked of our Legislature to embrace the following points:—To grant no licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors to be used as a drink. 2. To provide, by effectual penalties of fine and imprisonment, for the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating drinks.

The Legislative Hall and galleries were crowded to excess, and the thrilling eloquence of the gentlemen—probably never surpassed in that hall—commanded and delighted the most intense attention of the audience, from half past two o'clock until sun down. Several of the petitions, which were then presented, seemed nearly or quite fifty feet in length; being suspended from the libraries on either side of the speaker's chair. Never was Legislative Hall decorated with more valuable or appropriate drapery! It was richer than damask, and dearer to the hearts of the morally refined, than the splendors of royalty, or the conquests of armies.

At a meeting of the Common Council of Portland, the following Preamble and Resolutions were passed by yeas and nays,—12 in the affirmative, 3 in the negative:

Whereas, Intemperance is the greatest evil, social, moral, and political, from which the community is made to suffer; and, *Whereas*, the traffic in intoxicating liquors, except for medical and mechanical purposes, is the direct cause of all the intemperance by which society is afflicted, inasmuch as it is by this business alone that the means of intemperance are supplied,—Therefore,

Resolved, That the traffic in intoxicating liquors, except for medical and mechanical purposes, is inconsistent with the peace and good order of society, and the happiness of the people; it is therefore an

object of great importance to procure its suppression, except as aforesaid—and with a view to this object,

Resolved, That the Representatives from this city, and the Senators from this county, to the Legislature, be respectfully and earnestly requested to use their best endeavors to procure the enactment of a law at the present session of the Legislature, whereby this traffic may be speedily and effectually suppressed.

At a State Convention held in New Hampshire, it was

Resolved, That it was proper on all occasions, when the friends of the cause of temperance convene for the promotion of the best interests of that cause, to acknowledge the interposition of the goodness of God, in its behalf, in blessing all suitable means employed towards freeing the world from the evils that result from the traffic in intoxicating drinks.

Resolved, That so long as moderate drinking is sustained by individuals claiming to sway the public opinion, the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, cannot be easily put down by the law, nor the temperance cause in any way progress as it should. Therefore, strong efforts should be made to bring this class of our fellow citizens into the ranks of total abstinence.

At a large meeting of citizens held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, it was unanimously

Resolved, That in view of the suffering, pauperism and crime, which result from the use of intoxicating liquors, we feel bound to declare our abhorrence of the traffic in them, in all its shapes.

Resolved, That in the light of that inspired declaration, "Wo unto him who putteth the bottle to his neighbor's lips," we feel bound to include in our condemnation of the traffic in alcoholic liquors, every form and grade of this pernicious employment; and that, in our view, no amount of wealth, nor elevation of social position, should shield the manufacturer, importer or retailer of these articles, from having applied to them the full measure of denunciation conveyed by the language of Holy Writ.

In the memorial of 25,000 citizens of New York to the Legislature of New York, asking the privilege to decide by ballot whether they shall or shall not have the licensed traffic, the memorialists say :

"The temptations to drunkenness here are more abundant, more varied, more insidious, than in any other part of the State; the number and power of those who are amassing wealth by the infernal traffic, and the number of their infatuated and miserable victims, call loudly on the appointed guardians of the public weal for their interference and energetic action in behalf of outraged virtue and sound morality."

If in the United States the representatives of the people are the law-makers, the people are the executioners, and no law can be enforced which is not sustained by public sentiment. The law of Massachusetts, limiting the sale of spirituous liquors to 15 gallons, was not sustained by public sentiment. It gave the rich an advantage over the poor, and was soon repealed. The law prohibiting the sale except-

ing by licensed persons in all States of the Union, is, and ever has been sustained. The people have sat quietly under it for 200 years, and been quick to punish violators, although ninety-nine hundredths of the population have been debarred by it from the privilege of the traffic. The people have felt that the prohibition of the promiscuous sale was for the public good. And where, in the State of Massachusetts, almost every town in the State is without a licensed vender, and in more than 120 towns, intoxicating liquors cannot be purchased, the people submit to the law, sustain it, and rejoice in it. The friends of temperance are laboring to form a correct public sentiment, and when that is formed, they ask for a legislation conformed to it. They now believe that in the country generally legislation is behind public sentiment; that in some States and many localities the people do not wish for, and are opposed to the licensed traffic; and as they have to bear the burthen of the pauperism, crime and drunkenness which the traffic occasions, they have in several States asked that the question of license or no license be submitted to the people to be settled in their respective localities at the ballot-box. They have asked it in Michigan, and it has been granted. They have asked it in Vermont, and it has been granted; and the question has been taken, giving in the several counties for licensing, 1425 majorities, and against licensing, 1528. It has been asked for in Pennsylvania and Ohio, but refused by the Legislature. It has been asked for in New York by petitioners overwhelming in numbers, and been granted almost unanimously in the Assembly. In the Senate it has been stayed, and through the intervention of the liquor-dealers of the city of New York, numerous, powerful, and jealous of their privileges, the city has been excepted from the bill passed in the Assembly—an act exciting the indignation of all high-minded citizens, and drawing forth a remonstrance signed by more than 25,000, whose remonstrance* has been laid upon the table of the Senate. In this form, however, it is now expected the bill will pass† before the close of the session, giving the people of the State of New York, with the exception of the city

* Among the numerous signers to this remonstrance, was one of a peculiarly affecting character. James Eager, in the city prison, under the sentence of death for murder, on signing his name, requested to have the following written on the remonstrance, which was accordingly done and attested :

"I wish to say to the Honorable Senate of New York, that it is by the cursed influence of intemperance that I will be brought to an untimely end; that had it not been for the cursed effects of drinking, I would now be in the enjoyment of my once happy family. But now I must pay the penalty of the law, and be made an example to the world of one more who has been brought to an untimely end by being led from the paths of virtue to misery and woe!"

† The bill was passed and became a law on the 14th of May.

and county of New York, to say in all their cities and townships, whether they will or will not have this desolating traffic among them—an opportunity which it is hoped will be improved with great energy and promptness by the friends of temperance, law and order, to expel it for ever.

Before leaving this important topic, the Committee would remark, that the experiment of suppressing the traffic in intoxicating liquor by law, is not a novel one, but has had in a part of one of the States a long and fair trial. It is now some thirteen years since any licenses have been granted in the contiguous counties of Plymouth, Bristol, and Barnstable, Mass., containing a population of about 120,000, and embracing many populous towns and large villages. In 1835, when the no-license system had been tried for three years, the result was stated as follows:

“The prohibition had generally been rigidly enforced, particularly in New Bedford, Plymouth, and other large towns, where the sea-faring population, and others who are most subject to the evil consequences of the unrestrained traffic in that pernicious article, chiefly congregated. So well satisfied have the people of those counties been with the result of the experiment, that public sentiment in its favor has gained great strength under its operation; and at the recent election for county commissioners, full boards were chosen who were avowedly opposed to the granting of licenses.

“At the recent sessions of the courts in those counties, after a vacation of *three months* in one, *four* in another, *seven* in the other, *there were but two indictments in the whole of them*, and each of these was for petty larceny, of less than \$10 in amount! and not a single indictment has been found for an aggravated offence.”

It is now nearly ten years since this statement was published. The people of those counties have seen no reason to change their policy. The license system has never been resumed among them. And not only so—their fellow citizens in other parts of the State, convinced of the wisdom of their course, have been adopting the same, and other States are waking up to the thought of trying the same valuable experiment.

They would also make a single remark on another important point—the nature of the penalty for violating the law, suppressing in whole or in part the retail traffic in intoxicating drinks. It is well known that where an individual is pursuing a profitable business, and his saloon or dram shop brings him a great income, the imposition of a fine is no check at all upon him. He pays it and goes on, for it is no punishment, and only a trifling discount upon his business; while the fine is utterly disproportionate to the evil inflicted upon the community. Hundreds of offences against the peace and order of society, far less heinous, meet their reward in the house of correction, and the

state penitentiary; and liquor-dealers themselves have been heard to say, that nothing but this would put a stop to their business. Does not justice, does not the good of the community require it as the penalty of the violated statute? Is there any hope that the community will ever be relieved of the burthens imposed upon it, until this is made the punishment of this most destructive business? Let the long injured community—let our profound legislators and statesmen seriously consider it.

The traffic in intoxicating liquors must be broken up and removed from the land. **THIS IS THE SETTLED PRINCIPLE OF THE TEMPERANCE REFORMATION.** It is a horridly polluting and murderous traffic. Blood, poured out at its altar, cries to us from the ground to break it up for ever. Kindness to the rum-seller, humanity, justice, patriotism, religion, all call upon us to throw the whole weight of our influence and action against it. Of personal vindictiveness, we know nothing. With the Rev. Edwin Hall, in a late discourse delivered at Norwalk, Ct., on the awful death of a young man who came to his end through the consuming influence of intoxicating drink, we each of us say, and we commend the language to every vender in the land:

“Deeply as rum-sellers may have been stained with this polluting and murderous traffic, there is no one of all that class of men whom I could not take by the hand with entire kindness—nay with almost a frenzy of delight, could I hear him say, ‘*I have erred, I will do so no more.*’ But on the great question of right and wrong, when declaring the principles of revelation and righteousness, on which God will judge the souls of them that do evil, I should deem *myself* almost a murderer, should I hesitate to declare the whole counsel of God. Should I forbear to lift up my voice in behalf of these plundered, injured families, and of the poor victims of this unrighteous traffic, I should deem myself almost a partner in these crimes. And sooner than my tongue should plead for the defence or palliation of these crimes, I would rather that it might be palsied into everlasting silence. Would that I could, when I say, ‘Father, forgive *them*,’ would that I could add, with the full meaning of the words, ‘*they know not what they do.*’ They may be blinded with regard to the true character of their guilt, they may be hardened through the deceitfulness of sin; and therefore do they need the more fervent prayers for mercy. But with regard to the insane appetite of the drunkard, with regard to the sufferings inflicted on his family and friends, with regard to the unrighteous taxes extorted from their neighbors and the burdens laid upon their private charity, with regard to the crimes, the blasphemies, the untimely deaths, the murders which the traffic causes, it cannot be said, ‘They know not what they do.’ They do know. They know it all. They know it well. They see their poor ruined victims, with bloated visages and tottering limbs, coming up to their counters in more and still more miserable habiliments, and in body and in mind less and less human. They know how the wife and children must shiver with cold and pine with hunger, as the last cent of that drunkard’s scanty earnings is swept into their coffers for

rum. They know how, one by one, their customers sink into dishonored and hopeless graves. They trace them to their deaths, in wells, in the flames, or in the waters. Not a year passes but some one comes to a violent end. They see and know it all—I can—I will pray, ‘Father, forgive them;’ but can I add, with reference to the *results* of their traffic, ‘*They know not what they do?*’ Is it possible for me to entertain a doubt concerning their guilt? All this they do for money. There is no justice—there is no honor—there is no mercy in this abominable traffic. Combine all that there is foul and fiend-like, in all the arts of seduction and treachery—of plunder, rapine and blood: when we think of its wide-spread, blasting, withering and eternal consequences: here is a cool, but deep and damning atrocity of wickedness that beggars it all. Shall I hesitate when speaking—not of its *legal* relation, but of its *moral* character,—to call it *oppression? cruelty? thievery? robbery? murder?* I know no term of guilt too strong to characterize this wickedness. It is impossible for me to entertain a doubt, that those who in the full blaze of light persevere in this iniquitous traffic,—when they go to the judgment of the Last Day, will go to the murderer’s reward. The wealth of the universe should not hire me to stand behind the counter or the bar, and deal out drams. Were my dwelling a palace, and though its stately columns showed afar,—were it reared by such means,—I should deem it only a splendid emblazonment of my shame. Were it I that sold that poor perished victim his drams, I should seem to hear his voice mingling its wailings with the storms of every bleak wintry night. The image of that man—his visage blackened and disfigured by my hand—and perishing in the snow,—would never fail to present itself to my vision, as often as my eyes were closed upon my pillow. Every shaking of my casements would seem to betoken the approach of the avenger of blood. And how dreadful it would be to think of meeting that injured—murdered man—before the bar of God!”

3d. An increased activity and devotedness to the cause, is greatly needed from the Christian Church.

The Church is the universally acknowledged reforming power in the earth. Without it, the world would be as Sodom. If weakened by internal corruption, apathy or formalism, she and the world sink together in the pit. As she rises in virtue and piety, she creates a moral sentiment which rescues the world from ruin. And though, when entangled in the meshes of Satan, the world around her, by efforts for self-preservation, may help her break the yoke of bondage (for the earth may help the woman); yet morality in the world will never rise higher than in the Church. And without decided aid and support from the Church, the temperance reform may struggle on, and press forward, but ultimately it must languish and die. That aid and support brought it up from infancy to manhood; when, not from disaffection, but from a mistaken apprehension that it was not needed, it left the cause to the care of others. But she must return and cast her salt into the fountain, or all will become putrid; and corruption

will seize on its whole vitality. She must return and give herself to its support, or the strongest hold of Satan's kingdom can never be vanquished. She must return and cleanse her own garments, and wage a personal conflict for her own sake and the sake of her own baptized offspring. The falls of distinguished ministers during the last year, raise a warning voice, and bid her look not upon the wine that is red, "when it moveth itself aright, when it sparkles in its cup." It is truly melancholy to see almost a whole denomination standing aloof from this great moral enterprise, and a shame, as well as deeply alarming, to behold many other ministers of high talents and great influence, conforming to the world in its drinking usages, and perpetuating an evil which has done more than all others to ruin the bodies and the souls of men. "Father, forgive them, they know not what they do!"

The Committee are aware of the forbidding garb which the cause has of late often worn in presence of the ministry and Christian community. They bring no apology. They have been grieved, wounded, humbled. Infidelity, profaneness, and Sabbath desecration, have no natural alliance with temperance. The cause belongs not to them. And religion is false to herself, and false to her Head, if she surrenders it an hour. And if the friends of temperance are wise, they will seek the aid of the ministry and the church, that, by mutual concession and action, they may march together to certain victory. Let not the hand say to the foot, "I have no need of thee." With gratitude we acknowledge the special efforts both of Home and Foreign missionaries. "The last year," says the annual Report of the Home Missionary society, "has been one of earnest effort among the missionary churches, to revive the temperance cause with augmented intelligence and principle. In doing this, they have had to struggle against the counteracting influence of the numerous political gatherings of the past season. Nevertheless, not far from 107,000 persons are connected with temperance societies, in the communities where the missionaries are laboring."

Abroad, the foreign missionary is laboring for us with his might, met, alas! at every step of his progress, with the accursed poison sent from his own shores, in ships too bringing him auxiliaries to enlighten and convert the world. He needs and has our sympathy and prayers.

4th. There must be a more systematic, thorough, and universal temperance training of children than we have witnessed.

A few years since, the whole training of the country was for drunkenness. From their very entrance into the world, children were made familiar with intoxicating drinks; first as a panacea for all their

ills; then as a luxury; then a source of needful, social exhilaration; and, as they came into life, as a necessary auxiliary in labor. Thus we were trained to be a nation of drunkards. All must be reversed. Reforming drunkards and changing the usages of the adult population, is but working at the branches. We must strike at the root; and train up another generation to look upon intoxicating drinks as noxious poisons, to be for ever feared and shunned. Juvenile efforts have been highly prospered, but they need far greater efficiency and extension. The Committee have received many assurances of the acceptableness and utility of the Youth's Temperance Advocate, and they are happy to say, though in many Sunday schools it has been supplanted by papers of a more decidedly religious character, still it has access to the children of about 20,000 families. They have already referred in the Report, to a recent Juvenile effort, commenced in the city of New York, under the patronage of the late mayor and through the agency of the Rev. J. C. Warren. Could it be extended to every city and State of the Union, none could tell its happy results. Says Mr. Warren in a letter to the Secretary,

"My convictions of the power of this Juvenile effort to advance the cause, and of its necessity to complete and secure the temperance triumphs, have always been strong and clear. But they have been very greatly increased by observation and three years' experience. The animation and resolution of the youth; their skill, benevolence, discernment, and apparently perfect understanding of the matter, have been admirable.

"You, my dear Sir, are among the few privileged persons that have been led up to the mount, and there have gazed upon the lovely prospect that will gladden the eyes of happy millions, when this Juvenile temperance movement shall become universal. The 2,500,000 boys who are now under 15 years of age, will sway the destinies of this vast Republic, when it shall contain a population of FIFTY MILLIONS! If we could get them at once enlisted in this movement, would they not sweep intemperance from the land? There can be no doubt of the success of this enterprise. When once fairly in operation, it will, like the Sabbath School and Missionary enterprises, produce the means of its own further growth and development."

5. Temperance organizations should be sustained with all the energy and constancy of which they are capable. They are the embodiment of temperance. They give it form and presence and action in society; are a refuge for the unfortunate drunkard, and continually present, by their very existence, a powerful obstacle to the murderous traffic. The Committee feel bound to dissent from the introduction into the temperance reformation of secret societies. Such are, in their opinion, unneeded, impolitic, anti-republican, and spreading over the country in strong combination, may hereafter be used to dangerous purposes. The cause of temperance is the cause of the whole people; and, in all its operations, to be successful, it must

have the confidence of the people ; be carried forward by nothing secret, nothing mystical, no showy trappings, or high-sounding titles ; but by open discussion, and fair and undisguised appeals to the understandings, hearts, and consciences of men.

6. Temperance among seamen and the entire abolition of the spirit ration in the navy, should be pressed with daily increasing energy. To seamen are committed treasures of property and life not to be computed. They are the representatives of their country in foreign ports ; the representatives of Christianity among the heathen—of Christianity sober, devout, virtuous ; or Christianity blasphemous, licentious and drunken ; and more than all others, will they retard or hasten the world's regeneration. The temperance spirit in the navy is already shedding around it a bright halo of glory. Could it become universally prevalent, manifesting itself as it would in the better health and subordination of the men, in the superior calmness and more gentlemanly deportment of the officers, in its reflex influence upon the seamen in commercial ships, in diminished licentiousness, barratries, mutinies, fires, explosions, shipwrecks, defeats, it would be a victory which the hero of the Nile and Trafalgar well might envy. Why should the only enemy with which it has to contend, the whisky tub, be kept on board a day by government ?

7. Let the deep foundations of intemperance be well understood, that we rest contented with no slight and superficial cure of so widespread and fatal a malady.

As man came from the hands of his Maker, he was designed, with all his complex, intellectual, moral and physical powers, to move onward like some beautiful machinery in perfect harmony with himself, his Creator and the world around him, to the production of the highest amount of happiness of which his nature is capable, and to the glory of Him who formed him. But this beautiful mechanism has become deranged ; and, by its irregularities, man is thrown into a state of depression which he seeks to relieve by undue excitement ; and whatever elevates and causes him to forget his troubles, real or imaginary, is seized with avidity and pursued with madness, though "at the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." The arts of intemperance are not new or ephemeral, but have existed and been carefully cultivated in all ages from the subsiding of the waters of the deluge, and among every people from the polished Greek to the rude barbarian. A disease so deeply seated, so continuous through every successive generation, is not to be slightly healed. Every counteracting agency, the most feeble and comparatively insignificant movement which tends to divert man from the intoxicating cup, to break up the drinking usages of society, to arrest the drunkard in his course and preserve him from the bewitching, fatal poison,

—the pledge, the song, the experience of the fallen, the cold water army, the procession, the banner and the pic-nic party, all, all are to be hailed as aids in breaking up the most deleterious customs, and restraining and preserving men in the bounds of sobriety; but we must look to something higher to eradicate the evil, to save the reclaimed man from rushing back in moments which try him to the fascinating bowl, and to cause the whole of human society to treat with detestation and abhorrence the greatest enemy of God and man. Religion, religion alone can give security to the reformed, and place the cause we love upon an immoveable basis. The Almighty must be invoked, that his spirit may pervade the earth, and the great dragon be bound that he “deceive the nations no more.”

8. The highest motives for persevering and powerful action are before us. The world's deliverance from the curse of intemperance, that man may stand in his nobleness, discharging all his obligations in sobriety, and the earth be filled with the knowledge and glory of the Lord, is unsurpassed in grandeur and importance by any moral or philanthropic enterprise. It can, it must, it will be accomplished. Intoxicating drinks send down, in England and America, jointly, more than one hundred thousand every year to the drunkard's grave, and in the appointed life of one man 7,000,000. In the language and appeal of our fellow-laborer, the venerable Archdeacon Jeffreys of Bombay, we say, “Is it not a fearful reflection! The slaughter of Waterloo is a jest to it. The pestilence of Egypt is harmless in comparison. Friends, countrymen, and above all, Christians, can you look upon this Golgotha, this Aceldama of human blood, and not stretch a pitying hand to save? It is in your power to stop the pestilence, and arrest the march of the destroyer, if you will but be persuaded to take your censers in your hands, not filled with the unhallowed fire of intoxicating drinks, but with clear cold water from the spring, such as God gave to Adam in paradise, and to stand between the living and the dead, and stay the plague. Yes! it is in your power to do it. A conspiracy of all the sober and temperate to put away the instrument of temptation out of their houses, and to declare they will have nothing to do with the buying, selling, or using intoxicating drinks, would bring such a disgrace upon their use, as positively to drive out all intemperance, and to save your country! But nothing short of this will do it. If you would reap the blessing—if you have the noble ambition to save your country from her besetting sin, from the curse of intoxicating drinks—you must pay the price of it. The providence of God, during the last 200 years, has plainly declared that personal self-denial is the price, and that nothing short of this will purchase the blessing.”

The Committee ask for renewed and powerful combination in every

State throughout the Union, and such devotedness of pecuniary means as shall place light and truth, without delay, in every family. A late donation of \$4000 to one of the State Societies, they hope to see followed by other gifts from the liberal, which shall deliver us from the painful embarrassments to which we have been subjected, and carry us onward with life and power.

In conclusion, the Committee record with grief the deaths of two of the earliest and most devoted advocates of the temperance reformation, Doct. Thomas Sewall of Washington city, and the Hon. Roger Minot Sherman, of Connecticut. In the high and consistent example and powerful eloquence of Mr. Sherman, proffered at all times and on all occasions, the cause was commended to all in the highest walks of life; while Dr. Sewall, by his long continued, kind and efficient efforts for temperance in the seat of national influence and power, but more especially by his lucid developments of the pathology of drunkenness, and his inimitable drawings of the human stomach, as irritated, injured and finally destroyed by alcoholic drinks, established positions of the greatest value to the human race, and prepared a lecture which will speak to men in all languages and through all succeeding ages. In the death of such men we are admonished that what we do in our work, we must do quickly; and we also learn that "the memory of the just is blessed."

*Donations to the American Temperance Union from April 1, 1844,
to April 1, 1845.*

Henry White, New Haven, \$	5 00	Wright, Sturges & Shaw,...	\$25 00
Thaddeus Sherman, do.,...	5 00	Wm. E. Langley,.....	25 00
Theo. Frelinghuysen, N. Y.,	10 00	Jonathan Goodhue,.....	25 00
David Austin,.....	50 00	Howland & Aspinwall, ...	25 00
Bowen & McNamee,.....	50 00	Halsted & Haines,.....	20 00
W. E. Wilmerding,.....	50 00	John Slade, Jr.,.....	10 00
McCurdy, Aldridge & Co.,	50 00	Samuel Graydon,.....	10 00
From Friends in Rochester,	57 00	C. Swan,.....	10 00
Lewis Brooks, Buffalo, ...	3 00	Thomas Garner,.....	10 00
John R. Lee, do., ...	25 00	Samuel Marsh,.....	10 00
Mrs. S. A. Austin, Brook'n,	25 00	Moses Taylor,.....	10 00
Alfred Edwards, N. Y.,...	25 00	Alsop & Chauncey,.....	10 00
Edmund Hyatt,.....	100 00	D. Brigham,.....	5 00
Thomas Denny,.....	50 00	A Friend,.....	15 00
Wm. Jay, Westchester,...	10 00	George Hurlburt,.....	10 00
Wm. Spencer, N. Y.,.....	10 00	E. B. Day,.....	5 00
Jasper Corning,.....	25 00	Sarah Mead, Greenwich,...	50 00
J. J. Knox, Augusta,.....	100 00	Chancellor Walworth,....	25 00
T. Smith, Hartford,.....	10 00	Mrs. Wilson, Philadelphia,	10 00
Cash,.....	5 00	Miss S. Paul, do.,.....	10 00
W. E. Dodge, N. Y.,.....	50 00	M. S. Bidwell, N. Y.,.....	15 00
Haggerty, Draper & Jones,	25 00	John H. Cocke, Virginia,...	50 00
Orin Day, Catskill,.....	100 00	Chester Bulkley, Ct.,.....	100 00

APPENDIX.

Mr. Webster's Argument before the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, 1845, against the constitutionality of the Massachusetts License Law. He contended then, in the order as follows;—

First.—That no State can prohibit the sale of imported merchandize in its markets, either by wholesale or retail; the retail sale being as indispensable to consumption as the wholesale.

Second.—That every concurrent or other power, in a State, is subject in its exercise to this limitation, that in the event of collision, the law of the State must yield to the law of Congress constitutionally passed, and cited the cases of *New York vs. Miller*, 11 Pet., 106; *Com. vs. Kimball*, 24 Pet., 365.

Third.—That the question is not what Massachusetts as a State *may do*, but what has she agreed she *will not do*?

Under this, she has ceded to the United States the legislative power over revenue on foreign imports, the power to regulate commerce, &c.

Fourth.—That if Congress has the power to regulate a subject matter, a State cannot interfere. The General Government, though united, is supreme as to those objects over which it has power, and to sustain which point was cited the cases of *Cohens vs. Virginia*, 6 W., 384; *Prigg vs. Pennsylvania*, 16 Pet., 539.

Fifth.—That it is not merely the law on its face, but the *means* resorted to which, in their *operation*, oppose or impede a law of the United States, that must yield.

Sixth.—That the commerce which Congress may regulate, is something more than traffic. It is every species of commercial intercourse between the United States and foreign nations.

Quoting *Gibbons and Ogden*, 9 W. 189, 193, '4.

Seventh.—That as to the question, What is internal commerce? it must be none other than the trading or dealing, in articles not connected with the operation of a law of Congress: it must be completely internal, local, and not connected with the United States Government.

And, further, that the power to regulate commerce must not terminate at the boundaries of the State, but must enter its interior. That power is co-extensive with the subject on which it acts, for the support of which opinion reference was had to the case, *Brown vs. Maryland*, 446.

Eighth.—That if a State can regulate internal commerce up to her boundaries, she can thereby exclude foreign commerce.

Ninth.—That a law of prohibition being unconstitutional, can a State empower its agents to do what it cannot do itself, viz., prohibit internal commerce in foreign merchandize? Supposing the Legislature of Massachusetts to have retained this power to be exercised by itself, would it be rightful legislation?

Tenth.—That the law of Massachusetts is a law of prohibition. It provides for licenses, and then empowers its agents to refuse all licenses, and punish all sellers not licensed; and in fact, no license in the sales of foreign wines and liquors can be obtained.

Eleventh.—That the State cannot so frame a law, as under one sort of administration it is constitutional, and another *not*, and *both* operations be legal. But the counsel for the Commonwealth admits that the Massachusetts law becomes prohibitory, whenever, in the voice of Commissioners, public sentiment requires prohibition.

Twelfth.—That if this be so, as to wines, &c., it applies to all articles of import. The laws of Congress make no distinction, except in the case of infected and contagious articles. This means physical not moral consequences from abuse.

Thirteenth.—That the point where regulation ceases and prohibition begins, is the point of collision and of unconstitutional operation of a State law. It therefore becomes a law of prohibition when it punishes all who sell without license, and empowers its agents, who alone can license, not to license at all.

Argument of the Hon. Peleg Sprague.

When the 15 gallon law was under consideration before a Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, the enemies of the law then urged the same objections that were lately urged by Messrs. Webster and Choate before the Court at Washington. The following argument was made by the Hon. Peleg Sprague.

"Their (the memorialists') ground is this; The Constitution of the United States gives to Congress the power to regulate foreign commerce. Congress have, by law, authorized the importation of spirits. Your act is inconsistent with that law, and thus subverts their constitutional power."

This has been urged as if it applied to the whole trade in spirits, when, in truth, it touches only importations, which are less than one sixth part of the consumption of the country.

But let us consider it in its full extent. It is to be remembered that, after the Declaration of Independence, and prior to the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, the power of each State over all its commerce, internal or external, was as complete and exclusive as could be that of any independent nation. After the adoption of the Constitution, each State retained all the powers which had not been granted to the United States; and so careful were our fathers to guard these reserved powers, and prevent Congress from assuming any general power of legislation, such as the State Legislatures possess, that they immediately made an amendment of the Constitution, by which it is expressly declared, that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, or prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

Now, sir, the only power given to the United States over commerce is conveyed by these words, in the 8th Section of the 1st Article:

"Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes." The words, "among the several States," have always been understood to mean between State and State, and never to touch the internal trade between citizens of the same State. This will be seen by consulting the numbers of the Federalist, the debates in State Conventions, and the decision of the Supreme Court of

the United States. Indeed, the language of the Constitution itself is too explicit to admit of doubt.

The power, then, to regulate the external commerce of a State is granted to Congress; but all power over its internal commerce remains with the State, and is as supreme and exclusive now as it was before the Constitution was framed. In the celebrated case of *Gibbons vs. Ogden*, reported in 9 Wheaton, page 1, Chief Justice Marshall, in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, holds the following language:—

“The genius and character of the whole (U. S.) Government seem to be, that its action is to be applied to all the *external* affairs of the nation, and to those internal which affect the States generally; but *not to those which are completely within a particular State*. * The completely *internal* commerce of a State, then, may be considered as *reserved* for the State itself.”

What has each party done, under these respective powers? Congress has regulated *foreign* commerce in spirits, and by their act of 1799, ch. 128, sec. 103, prohibited the importation of all distilled spirits, except arrack and sweet cordials, in casks of less capacity than ninety gallons. By statute of 1827, ch. 212, this act, for special reasons, was so far modified as to allow brandy to be imported in casks of not less capacity than 15 gallons, but still prohibiting all under that quantity.

Congress has said there shall be no foreign commerce in spirits in less quantity than 15 gallons. The State says there shall be no internal commerce in spirits in less quantity than 15 gallons. It is conceded that the power of the State is as ample over the internal, as that of Congress over the external, commerce; and yet it is insisted that the one restraint is legitimate, and the other not, in defiance of the mathematical axiom that things equal to the same thing are equal to one another.

This view alone would be sufficient for the present. But I would not leave it to be inferred that I think the State is under any obligation to limit its legislation to the quantities prescribed by Congress. The power over all its internal trade being retained, it is as supreme and exclusive as that of any independent nation, and of course may be restricted, not only to fifteen, but to fifty or a hundred gallons, or any other quantity that the Legislature of the State may, in its wisdom, deem best. This is not only clear upon principle, but is established upon the highest authority. I would refer to the case before-mentioned, of *Gibbons vs. Ogden*, and the case of *Brown vs. State of Maryland*, 12 Wheaton, 419; *New York vs. Miln*, 11 Peters, 129, all of which are decisions by the Supreme Court of the United States; and the case of *Commonwealth vs. Kimball*, decided by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in the year 1837. In the case of *New York vs. Miln*, the Supreme Court of the United States holds this language; “A State has the same undeniable and unlimited jurisdiction over all persons and things, within its territorial limits, as any foreign nation, where that jurisdiction is not surrendered or restrained by the Constitution of the United States.”

And again;—That a State may pass any law “that concerns the welfare of the whole people of a State, or any individual within it; whether it relate to their rights or their duties; whether it respects them as men, or as citizens of the State; whether in their public or private relations; whether it relate to the rights of persons or of *property*, of the whole people of the State or of any individual within it; and whose operation is within the territorial limits of the State, and upon the persons and things within its jurisdiction.”

That pre-eminent jurist, Chancellor Kent, was applied to by the opposers of this law for his professional opinion. He has given it, and fully and un-

equivocally sustains its constitutionality. Indeed, no lawyer has yet been found who might hazard his reputation by giving a deliberate opinion to the contrary.

The Memorial not only insists that this law is an absolute violation of the Constitution of the United States, but that it is an indirect violation, or an unworthy and disgraceful evasion of it, inasmuch as its object is to diminish the consumption of a foreign article, and thereby to diminish its importation.

Their ground is, that a State cannot legitimately do anything that may diminish the *consumption* of the foreign article. They argue as if Congress had required that importation should be made to some definite extent; as if there was an obligation imposed on the citizen to import, when, in truth, they have only granted a permission, of which any one may avail himself, or not, at pleasure. Yet it is insisted that the State has no right to do anything which tends to diminish the inducements to importation!

Sir, do you not now give large sums from the Treasury of the State as a direct bounty to our farmers for the growing of wheat, thereby to diminish the importation from foreign countries or our sister States? Have you not legislated to encourage the production of sugar, milk, and various other articles? Has it not always been deemed a high duty of the Legislature to foster domestic industry, to prevent our resources being drained off for foreign products? And are we now to be told that all this is a violation of duty, and an unworthy evasion of the laws of the United States? Again—have you not always restrained the sale of obscene books and pictures, and gunpowder, which may be imported from abroad? Nay, as to this same subject of spirits, has not your legislation been always directed to diminish its consumption, by restraints and prohibitions on the sale, absolutely inhibiting it to certain classes of persons, and punishing all who are guilty of drunkenness? Was this doctrine ever advanced before? Has any man, in any department of the Government of the United States, whose powers are said to be thus encroached upon, ever put forth such a claim? Were such a doctrine advanced in either House of Congress, it would be met only with universal derision. It has been left for these memorialists here for the first time to advance this abject doctrine, to suit this particular occasion, to ask the Legislature of Massachusetts to be guilty of self-degradation, by divesting themselves of these unquestionable and all-important portions of their authority.

But if a State, in the exercise of its high political power, may not take measures to diminish consumption, may unauthorized combinations of individuals do so? Upon this principle, all your Temperance Societies are violations of the Constitution of the United States. What, then, becomes of that moral suasion to which gentlemen commend us?—Sir, no man would have a right to dissuade his neighbor, nor even his own son, from continued intemperance, because it would diminish consumption.

Doctor Sewall.

Doctor Thomas Sewall was a native of Massachusetts. About the year 1824, he removed as a medical practitioner to the city of Washington. He was early impressed with the ravages of intemperance among gentlemen in the higher walks of life—members of the National Congress and Government—and felt that it swept many to an early grave who were never suspected of excessive indulgence. In 1830, he delivered his very able address before the

Washington City Temperance Society, which forms one of the standard works on temperance. In his post-mortem examinations, Doctor Sewall searched closely for the influence of ardent spirits upon the vital powers. In the address above referred to, he describes the appearance of several stomachs which had been the long continued receptacles of alcohol. And he says, "I have never dissected the stomach of a drunkard in which the organ did not manifest some remarkable deviation from its healthy condition." To satisfy himself and others of the poisonous and ruinous nature of alcohol, he accustomed himself to take drawings of the stomachs of men who had been habituated to different degrees of its use, from moderate drinking to the vilest debauch. And when Mr. Delavan (led to it by a remark of a physician of New York, that if he could show to the world the stomach of a drunkard, it would be the best temperance lecture ever given) thought of getting a series of such drawings, he found that Dr. Sewall actually had them. By a happy co-operation, they were soon presented to the world in 1841, with the Doctor's admirable lecture. He himself publicly exhibited his plates, and lectured from them in the halls of Congress, and in several of our cities; and they have spoken to thousands on thousands through this, and other lands, convincing all who have a heart to yield to evidence, that it is folly and madness for men to trifle with so deadly a foe, for all drunkenness commences with moderate drinking, and moderate as well as immoderate drinking disorganizes and prepares the way for remediless ruin.

Dr. Sewall died at Washington, on the 10th of April, of a violent peripneumonia, at the age of 59, universally lamented as an able physician, and one of the strong pillars of temperance. Since his decease, the following letter has been received from Persia showing results of his labors in foreign lands, and which will yet continue, it is believed, to be felt in distant generations.

Letter from Rev. A. A. Wright to the Cor. Sec. of the "American Temperance Union."

Oroomiah, Persia, Dec. 19th, 1844.

MY DEAR SIR,—In looking over some recent numbers of the "Union," I noticed several communications from various parts of the world in relation to the drawings of the human stomach by Dr. Sewall, illustrating the Pathology of Drunkenness. As those drawings in their mammoth form were sent to us a year or more ago, and have been standing in my room since that time, where they have been exhibited to large numbers of people, both Mussulmen and Christians, I have had a good opportunity to witness their effect upon observers, and would add my testimony to their usefulness.

You may be aware that this province is one of the richest and most fertile in Persia, and abounds in vineyards, which furnish grapes, raisins, *doshap* (a syrup like molasses), *arak* (a kind of strong drink), and last, but by no means least, *wine*. Wine being abundant, it is of course cheap. Enough can be bought for two or three cents to make several persons very happy, if not very drunk. It is used almost universally by the Christian population, and very many of the Mussulmans transgress the law of their own Prophet, and drink not only habitually, but to great excess. The Jews also do the same, and more on their Sabbath than on any other day. As a

consequence of this excessive use of wine, sickness, destitution, suffering, and death are common. In this state of things, one part of our missionary work is to set forth the evils of intemperance, and to urge upon the people the adoption of temperance principles, and to act upon them.

The mammoth plates have done, and are doing, a good work. They are eloquent preachers of temperance, and in this distant land are useful missionaries. They are so large as to attract the attention of every one that comes into the room, and are so marked and distinct as to excite an interest. Persians from almost all parts of the country have seen them. Sometimes large companies have called together, and seemed deeply interested in looking at them, and I have often noticed the countenance of some habitual drinker overcast with anxiety as he observed the gradations of disease, ending in death; and in a multitude of cases they have exclaimed—"I'll drink no more." How many acted out their resolution, the Searcher of hearts only knows.

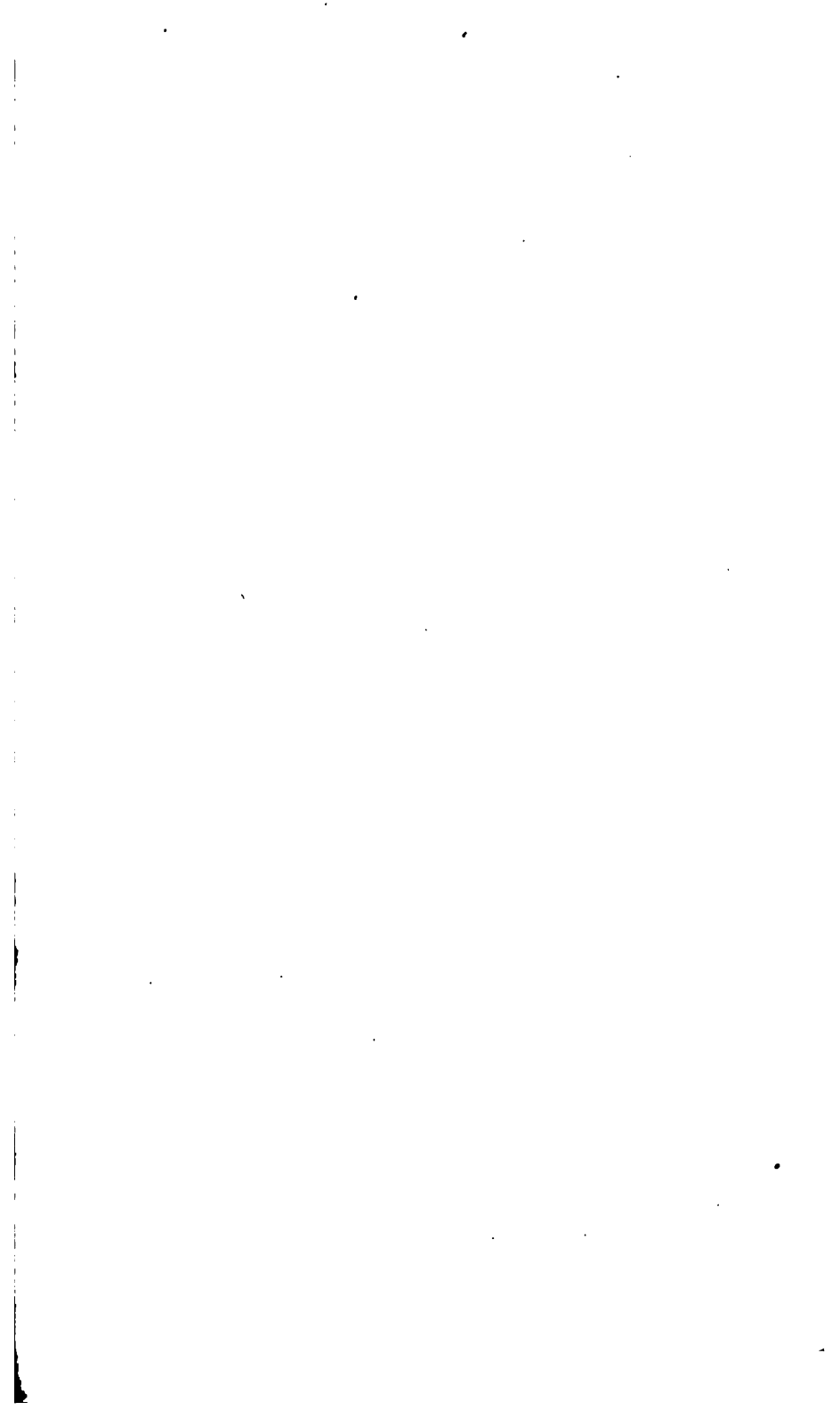
I now have in mind a case. A young Mussulman of high family, brother of the Beglerbeg of Oroomiah, the chief of the Afshârs, some years ago fell into bad company, and formed the habit of drinking, to which he soon became a slave, insomuch that he drank in the day time during the month of Ramazân—a month observed most sacredly by all true Mussulmans, by abstaining from all food and drink, also from smoking and snuffing, from the early dawn of the morning until the dusk of the evening. His mother, being under a sense of the shame and disgrace, which he was bringing upon himself and family, and of indignation at the conduct of her wretched son, spit in his face on the first day of the fast, as a testimony of her abhorrence of his sin. His unhappy mother and heart-broken wife came and begged me to give him some medicine to break up the habit. After some days he came himself, when I urged upon him the certain ruin to which he was going, and entreated him to abandon at once the cup as his greatest enemy. He promised fairly, but went away to do as before. About this time the plates arrived. He called again in company with his brother, who had the plates in mind, and hoped that a sight of them would make an impression upon him. The poor fellow could eat nothing but a little onion and cheese in his drinking intervals. I told him that his stomach was losing the power of digesting food, and that it was probably assuming the diseased form exhibited by some of the plates. He seemed affected and alarmed, and solemnly declared that he would drink no more. From that time I inquired often after him, and was most happy to learn that he was not drinking, and that he had come from the village, where he was accustomed to have his drunken frolics, to the city, and that his health was greatly improved. Another Ramazân arrived, and he kept the fast faithfully, as his brother informed me. His mother, his wife, all his numerous friends, hoped that he was saved. But—I am sorry to be obliged to say it—he has returned to his wallowing in the mire. From the latest accounts of him, he is evidently near the grave. Poor man! The Mussulmân drunkard's grave is as wretched as that of the Christian drunkard.

Mussulmans, true in their faith and practice, often exclaim in looking at the plates, "You see how wise our Prophet was to make the use of wine unlawful to his followers. He knew that it was bad, and therefore forbid its use in the Korân."

Your heart would bleed to see how multitudes of the poor Nestorians, especially at this season of the year, are steeped in wine. They are oppressed by the Mussulmans, but more by intemperance. The friends of temperance have an immense work to do before they can say, "our work is done." They need to gird up the loins of their minds, and make ready for a long warfare.

Most truly yours,

A. H. WRIGHT.



NATIONAL AND STATE ORGANIZATIONS.

ORGANIZATIONS.	PRESIDENT.
American Temperance Union.....	Hon. Reuben H. Walworth.
Congressional Society.....	Hon. Charles Hudson,
Maine Temperance Union.....	Ex. Hugh J. Anderson,
Vermont State Society.....	Erastus Fairbanks, Esq.,
New Hampshire do.	_____
Massachusetts do.	Dr. John C. Warren,
" Temperance Union.....	John Tappan, Esq.
" Washington State Society.....	Dr. Walter Channing,
Rhode Island State Society.....	William Aplin, Esq.,
Connecticut do	Charles Chapman, Esq.,
New York State Society.....	Hon. John Savage,
New Jersey "	Exc. Governor Haines,
Pennsylvania "	Thomas Fleming, Esq.,
Delaware "	Hon. Willard Hall,
Maryland "	Hon. Stephenson Archer,
Virginia "	Gen. John H. Cocke,
Ohio "	Exc. Gov. Bartley,
Indiana "	James Sullivan, Esq.,
Michigan "	Charles H. Stewart, Esq.,
Kentucky "	Dr. S. Sharp, Esq.,
Tennessee "	_____
Illinois "	Hon. W. D. Harnden,
Missouri "	Governor Boggs,
Mississippi "	Hon. Wm. L. Sharkey,
Alabama "	_____
Louisiana "	Gen. J. B. Dawson,
South Carolina "	Hon. John B. O'Neal,
North Carolina "	John Piper, Esq.,
Georgia "	Joseph Henry Lumpkin,
Arkansas "	Jesse Brown,
Iowa "	Hon. Robert Lucas,
Wisconsin Ter. "	Samuel Hinsman, Esq.

63 The Office of the American Temperance Union is at 148 Nassau street, New York, where is published monthly the Journal of the Union, the Youth's Advocate, and where may be found a rich depository of all the temperance publications of the day.

REPORT

OF THE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

1846.

PLEDGE OF THE UNION.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, DO AGREE, THAT WE WILL NOT USE INTOXICATING LIQUORS AS A BEVERAGE, NOR TRAFFIC IN THEM; THAT WE WILL NOT PROVIDE THEM AS AN ARTICLE OF ENTERTAINMENT, OR FOR PERSONS IN OUR EMPLOYMENT, AND THAT, IN ALL SUITABLE WAYS, WE WILL DISCOURTEANCE THEIR USE THROUGHOUT THE COMMUNITY.

NEW YORK:

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

1846.

C I R C U L A R.

TO THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

THE New York Central State Temperance Committee congratulates the friends of Temperance throughout the State, on the result of the ballot. From the returns which are given, it appears that a large majority of the towns have wiped away the reproach of legislating the sale of intoxicating poisons, to either the citizen or the traveller, within the limits to which their authority extends. For this signal triumph it becomes us to render our grateful acknowledgments to that benevolent Being, in whose hands are the hearts of men, and who turns them as the rivers of water are turned.

Under God, we are indebted for this triumph to the Pulpit and the Press—to the public lecturer, and to the patient and persevering friends counsel, which has flowed from so many hearts, touched with the fear of God, and the love of man.

Now, that the public will has been so unequivocally expressed against the sale of intoxicating poisons, the Committee cannot but hope that the dealers in these articles will lay to their will, and as good citizens, relinquish an occupation which is admitted to be injurious to the public interests. The Committee are aware that there are cases in which this cannot be done, without great temporary inconvenience, and sometimes, perhaps, not without great loss.

This is, indeed, to be regretted, still it is the part of the good citizen to submit to private inconvenience, and even to private loss, when the public good requires it, and we doubt not that this will be, in the present instance, to a great extent the case. And with a view to such a result, we feel constrained to urge the friends of Temperance, in all those towns which have voted No License, to divide the same into districts, and to appoint committees, whose first duty it shall be not to enforce the penalty of the law against those who may have transgressed its provisions, but to persuade them voluntarily to relinquish a traffic, shown to be conducive to pauperism and crime, and which is now pronounced by the voice of the majority to be hereafter unlawful.

If wise and kind measures are adapted, and sufficient pains taken by the friends of Temperance, it is believed that very many engaged in a traffic may no longer be legalized, but inhibited by the act of the people, will, as speedily as they can, make arrangements for withdrawing from such traffic, and engage in some other and lawful occupation. As to men who are engaged in the liquor trade, and whose capital has been thus invested under the sanction of former public opinion, as well as former laws, some degree of indulgence is undoubtedly due. It should not be the object so much to stop the sale of liquors by the mere force of law, as to convince the understanding of those not yet converted, and to carry with us the public conscience. To be effectual and abiding, the reformation must be voluntary, and made on principle.

If through any defects of the law, the sale of intoxicating poisons shall be found to be still authorized, and continue to be sold, let the nuisance

REPORT
OF THE
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE
AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

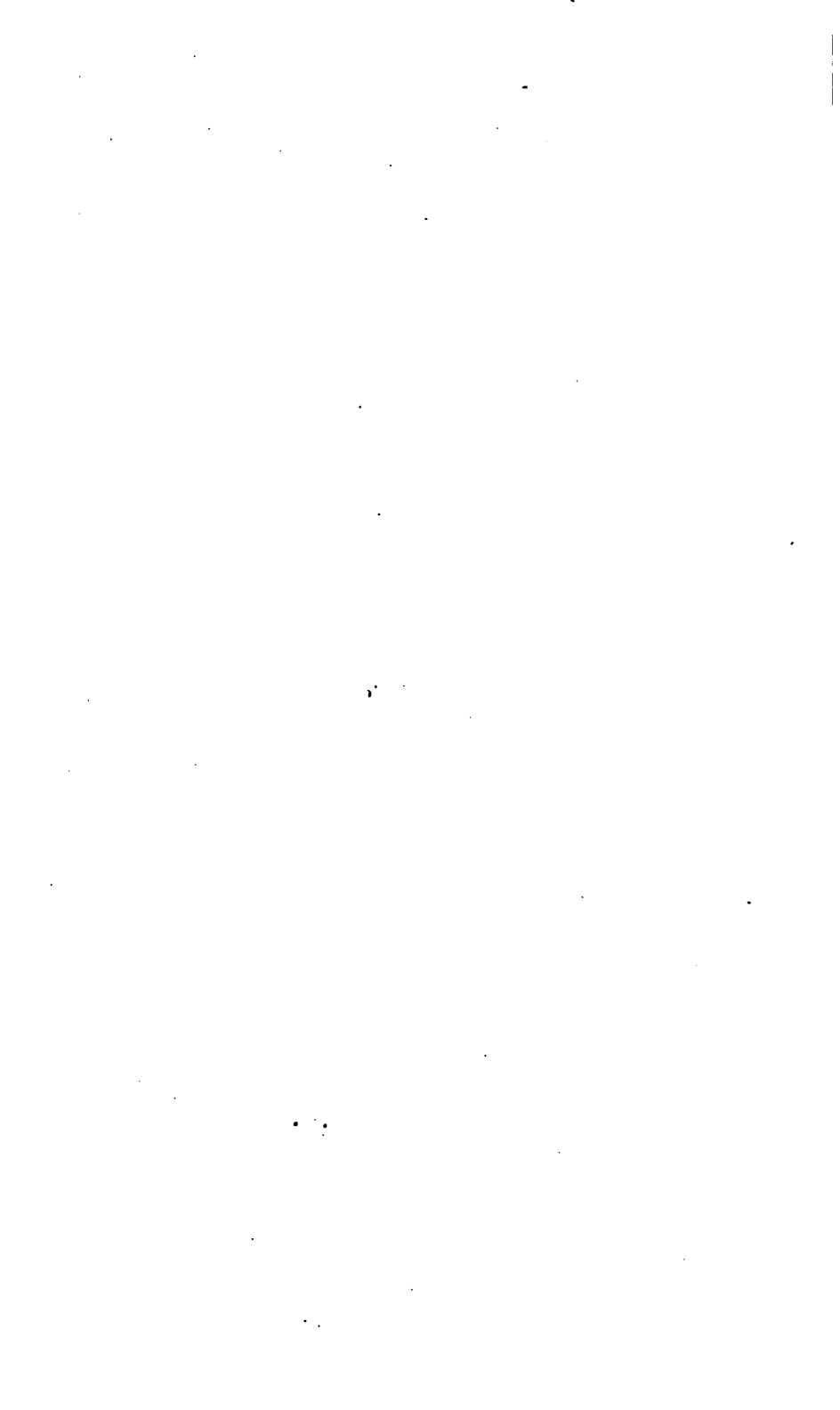
1846.

PLEDGE OF THE UNION.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, DO AGREE, THAT WE WILL NOT USE INTOXICATING LIQUORS AS A BEVERAGE, NOR TRAFFIC IN THEM; THAT WE WILL NOT PROVIDE THEM AS AN ARTICLE OF ENTERTAINMENT, OR FOR PERSONS IN OUR EMPLOYMENT, AND THAT, IN ALL SUITABLE WAYS, WE WILL DISCOURTEGE THEIR USE THROUGHOUT THE COMMUNITY.

NEW YORK:
AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.,

1846.



TENTH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.
1846.

THE Tenth Anniversary of this Institution was celebrated at the Broadway Tabernacle, in New York, on Thursday evening, the 14th of May, 1846. In absence of the President, Chancellor Walworth, the Chair was taken by the Rev. Dr. Edwards, one of the Vice Presidents. Music was given from a fine brass band, and prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Scudder, the venerable missionary from Madras. An abstract of the Report was read by the Corresponding Secretary, when the following resolution was offered by John Tappan, Esq., of Boston, and seconded by Rev. H. N. Pohlman of Albany :

Resolved, That the Report, of which an abstract has now been read, be adopted, printed under direction of the Executive Committee, and widely circulated throughout the nation.

The Rev. Albert Barnes, of Philadelphia, then offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That in promoting the temperance reformation, while it is proper to invoke the aid of the laws of the land, and the principles of science, and whatever will in any way promote the temporal welfare of man, the ultimate reliance must be on the religious principle, and the co-operation of the religious community ; and that every friend of religion should be a friend of the cause of temperance.

Mr. Barnes sustained his resolution by a lengthy and able speech, in which he vindicated the temperance cause from all alliance to irreligion, and placed it upon the sure foundation of science, and the word of God.

The resolution was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Tyng, of the Episcopal Church, and unanimously adopted.

The Rev. Mr. Ludlew, of Poughkeepsie, offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That the innumerable evils, physical, mental and moral, flowing from the traffic in intoxicating drinks, render it the duty of the lawmakers of our land to suppress it by suitable civil enactments; and that the opportunity given to the people of the State of New York, and other states, to express their sentiments in relation to it at the ballot box, should rouse every patriot and Christian in these favored states, to such prompt and decided action, as shall result in its entire banishment from our country.

Mr. Ludlow pressed upon the electors of the State of New York the importance of doing their duty at the polls at the coming election, and with much eloquence and power showed the folly, while the State gives a bounty for the destruction of evil birds and beasts, of licensing men to kill men, and spread abroad the greatest calamities.

After a collection, the Secretary said he had hoped to have the pleasure of introducing to the audience a gallant officer of the navy, Lieutenant A. H. Foote, who had done a great work in purging his ship of intoxicating liquors; but government orders had sent him to his post of duty. He then read his apology for absence:

CHESTER, 10th May, 1846.

My dear sir,—I regret exceedingly that orders to the Boston station, and suffering from ophthalmia, will prevent my being present and making some remarks at the Temperance Anniversary.

I hope that the friends of temperance will petition Congress, until the whiskey ration shall be abolished; as this must be the basis of any permanent reform in the service.

The frigate Cumberland, during her late cruise, fairly tested the experiment, and conclusively proved that discipline, efficiency, good morals, and every thing requisite to render a man of war creditable to the nation, at home and abroad, are only to be secured by the discontinuance of intoxicating drinks. Some officers of the navy are no doubt still opposed to abolishing the whiskey ration: for a large portion of the officers and crew of the Cumberland, at the outset of the cruise, regarded it as impracticable; but experiment changed the sentiment entirely, when, the commissioned officers and two hundred and fifty of the crew petitioned Congress for its abolishment.

Respectfully and truly yours,

A. H. FOOTE.

Rev. John Marsh, Secretary

American Temperance Union, New York.

The Secretary added, that as they were deprived of the services of one from the quarter deck, he was happy to introduce another from the fore-castle, Mr. J. Clark, who had been eight years a seaman of the navy, and who would give us an account of the progress of the cause among our noble tars.

Mr. Clark stepped forward, in his blue roundabout and white under-dress; he was received by the audience with loud cheering, and made a very effective address, which he closed by a "Song of the Sea."

T. M. Gally, Esq., of Cincinnati, closed the meeting by an eloquent speech, based on the following resolution:

Resolved, That the cause of temperance is the cause of our country and race; essential to our intellectual growth, domestic peace, and public prosperity; that the West hails with joy every new evidence of stability and progress at the East; and that while the cause should come up full and strong to preserve the old landmarks here, nothing else can save the new settlements and the vast states now forming in the Great Valley and beyond the Rocky Mountains from idleness, discord, violence, and inevitable destruction.

The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Tyng; and the audience dispersed amid new and, it is believed, not evanescent resolutions, to push onward the triumphs of the temperance reformation.

OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

PRESIDENT,

REUBEN HYDE WALWORTH, of New York:

VICE-PRESIDENTS,

Theodore Frelinghuysen, of N. Y.; Lucius M. Sargent, of Mass.; John Savage, of N. Y.; Thomas S. Williams, of Ct.; Lyman Beecher, D. D., of Ohio; Justin Edwards, D. D., of Mass.; Edward Kent, of Maine; Captain Hudson, of the U. S. Navy; Erastus Fairbanks, of Vt.; Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., of N. Y.; John Tappan, of Mass.; Robert Lucas, of Iowa; Harmar Denny, of Pa.; John B. O'Neal, of S. C.; Willard Hall, of Del.; Christian Keener, of Md.; Joseph H. Lumpkin, of Ga.; Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D., of Pa.; Franklin Knox, of Mo.; John Dougal, of Montreal; Judge Marshall, of Halifax.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

E. H. Blatchford, R. H. M'Curdy, Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., Thomas Denny, Edmund Hyatt, W. E. Dodge, Hiram Barney, Rev. William Patton, D. D., W. T. Cutter.

SECRETARY,

John Marsh.

TREASURER,

Jasper Corning.

DONATIONS

TO THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, FROM MAY 1, 1843, TO MAY 6,
1846, TO AID THEM IN THEIR OPERATIONS.

Gen. Cocke, of Virginia,	\$50 00	Cash,	\$10 00
Sarah Gardner, of N. Y.	5 00	Cash,	1 00
L. M. Sargent, of Boston,	50 00	Mr. Beale, Canandaigua,	2 00
Dr. J. C. Warren, "	50 00	Cash, "	1 50
Abbott Lawrence, "	50 00	Charles S. Peck, N. Y.	10 00
Theodore Lyman, "	50 00	Samuel Leeds,	10 00
John J. Love,	10 00	J. W. Alsop, "	10 00
Moses Grant,	50 00	G. S. Howland,	10 00
J. B. Nichols, of Providence,	5 00	Charles Miles,	5 00
Benj. Hopper, "	10 00	Ed. Prime,	10 00
Benj. Dyer, "	10 00	S. M. Blake,	2 00
W. J. King, "	5 00	W. E. Wilmerding,	50 00
A. D. Smith, "	5 00	Th. Smith, Hartford,	10 00
Stephen Arnold, "	5 00	Jasper Corning, N. Y.	25 00
Shubael Hutchins, "	5 00	Draper, Dias & Warren,	25 00
Royal Chapin, "	5 00	James Brown,	25 00
B. Aborn,	10 00	Austen & Speir,	25 00
Cornelius Jendevine, Vt.	30 00	Wight, Sturgis & Shaw,	25 00
Alfred Edwards, N. Y.	25 00	Wolcott & Slade,	25 00
J. D. Lockwood,	00 75	Haggerty, Draper & Jones,	25 00
Wm. Jay,	10 00	George Shipman,	10 00
Edmund Hyatt,	100 00	Josiah L. Hale,	10 00
Aristarchus Champion,	50 00	W. R. Jones,	10 00
M ^c Curdy, Aldrich & Co.	50 00	Mrs. S. A. Austen,	25 00
Bowen & M ^c Namee,	50 00	Marshall S. Bidwell,	15 00
Thomas Denny,	50 00	E. B. Day, Cattskill,	5 00
W. E. Dodge,	50 00	J. Benton O'Neal, S. C.	4 00
Howland & Aspinwall,	25 00	Mrs. Wilson, Philadelphia,	10 00
R. B. Minturn,	25 00	Miss Paul, "	10 00
J. Stokes,	5 00	Samuel Marsh, N. Y.	15 00
H. M. Schiefflin,	10 00	Hiram Barney,	25 00

REPORT.

"Is not this great Babylon that I have built, for the house of the kingdom, by the might of my power, and for the honour of my majesty?" Such was the proud inquiry of one who felt that the world was made for him, and not he for the world. And it has been the spirit and feeling of thousands since, who have swayed empires and controlled the destinies of nations. Their own glory has been their object, and not the good of the people. They have taken "their sons for soldiers, and their daughters for confectioners;" have dragged them at their chariot wheels in triumphs, or had them slaughtered by millions for conquest. It is our happiness to live in an age and nation in some degree reversing the decision, and holding up the good of the people as the great end of government. To this, as a test, have been brought laws, customs, business, usages, fashions. Are they for the good of the people? Does the public good demand them? and is the welfare of unnumbered millions, through coming generations, to be promoted by them. And subjected to this test, the most unexpected and astounding changes have been witnessed, and will continue to be witnessed, until He, whose right it is, (for he is the Prince of right and the Prince of peace,) shall reign "from the river to the ends of the earth." War, and slavery, and intemperance, and every thing

that mars and destroys shall be done away, and "the wolf shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid, and the calf and the young lion and the fatling together," "they shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain."

We are still advancing in a revolution effected by this great inquiry, **IS IT FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD?** a revolution touching a hitherto uncontrolled gratification of appetite; deep rooted usages of society; the pride of life; the business of thousands and millions; and laws which have grown hoary by age, and venerable for their supposed salutary influence.

To say what has been effected in the temperance reformation, will not, in this Report, be expected of your Committee. This perhaps is not in the power of man. Enough has been accomplished to call forth devout thanksgivings to the Ruler of the Universe, and to excite us to press forward with zeal and diligence to the accomplishment of our enterprise. Thousands and millions have been convinced that it is not for their good, body or soul, the life that now is, or that which is to come, to use intoxicating drinks as a beverage; and under this conviction, the insidious, hardening and desolating influence of the first glass has been escaped; property to an untold amount saved; health preserved; poverty and crime diminished; thousands of once hopeless inebriates reclaimed; and young and old beyond computation, for ever prevented from entering the drunkard's path and tasting his bitter end. The great mass of the sober, moral, industrious and independent people of the United States, now live and perform their labours on the farm, in the workshop, and manufactory; thousands of ships traverse the ocean; and families unnumbered engage in the sociabilities of life, without the presence of the intoxicating cup. The results of the Washingtonian movement, once so deeply enlisting the sympathies of all the friends of humanity, have in many cases, been exceedingly happy; and we can look over our country

and find many a once lost husband, father or son, now the sober and the useful citizen, and even the valued member of the church of Christ.

The Committee might harrow up all the feelings of the soul by a delineation of scenes of suffering and death, daily flowing from intemperance; but it is not so much their design to report the evils existing, as the evils which have been remedied; and they will here advert to but one fact, as a specimen of numerous others of a similar character. From returns from twenty county and twelve State prisons, it appears that there has been from the commencement of the temperance reformation to the close of the year 1844, a constant diminution of crime, with an amazing increase of population; while prior to that, there was a constant and regular increase of crime: and the diminution has been uniformly attributed by men in official stations, to the temperance reformation.

The inquiry, **IS IT FOR THE GOOD OF THE PEOPLE?** has been extended to the manufacture and sale, as well as the use of intoxicating drinks. A condemnatory sentence has gone forth from the lips of thousands; causing an abandonment of them by the men of principle, the men of humanity, the men who would not take a bribe to do evil; yea, to an extent far greater than could have been expected, from others, amid the apologies of the human heart for the hoarding of wealth, when satisfying even the base and destructive demands of the community. But with multitudes in the trade, an apology exists for continuing their business in the fact that it is legalized by the civil power; that the vender is licensed in every state; and that what is legally right cannot be morally wrong, or for the injury of community. And hence in the progress of the temperance reformation, we are brought to this as the great inquiry of the day, **IS THE GRANTING OF LICENCES FOR THE SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS FOR THE GOOD OF THE PEOPLE?** Is the civil

magistrate, in granting license, a minister of God for good, or is he a curse and a scourge, bringing calamities deep and insupportable upon the thousands around him? And no inquiry ever more deeply interested the citizens of many of the States. It is submitted, not by the people to the Legislatures, but by the Legislatures to the people; and the people are called upon to decide it in their individual and sovereign capacity. In the state of Massachusetts it has been decided in the negative, that it is not for the good of the people, by an election of anti-license County Commissioners almost throughout the State. In near 200 out of 220 towns in the State of Connecticut, the same decision has been made in the election of anti-license Town Commissioners. In Rhode Island, Vermont and Michigan, and in some portions of Maine and Indiana, where the question has been given to the people, the same decision has been extensively made. To eighteen counties in Pennsylvania, it has been given by the late Legislature for the next year. In the State of Ohio, the people have been clamorous for the privilege of a popular vote, without success; but they will continue to demand it until it is granted. In the State of New York, it was liberally given to the people, with the extraordinary exception of the city and county of New York, by the Legislature of 1845. So numerous were the petitions, and from such sources did they come, as to show clearly that it was the popular wish; and so has the permission been hailed; such an interest has it excited; such meetings has it called out; such an array of appalling facts, and such arguments from influential minds has it elicited, as to give promise of a decided expression against the granting of License.

Soon after the passage of the bill in the New York Legislature, a State Temperance Convention was called to meet at Albany to prepare the public mind for the important decision. The Convention adopted, with great unanimity, a series of resolutions expressive of their gratification in the

Excise law; made provision for an enlightenment of the public mind; united in an address to the people, and adjourned to meet at Rochester in the month of October. In their address the Convention said:

"If the selling of liquors be admitted an evil, then no good citizen can wish to be engaged in it. If it be but pronounced an evil by a majority of the community in which he lives, a good citizen can hardly wish to continue it there. And *until* the facts shall be so well known and public sentiment so far advanced that rumselling is decisively pronounced a public nuisance, the new Excise law does not interfere to forbid that traffic. We hold the new law, therefore, to be eminently wise, just, and democratic; and we do not see on what ground an advocate of popular sovereignty can oppose it. If the people choose to have liquor sold, they will have it under this law; if they desire that the traffic should cease, how can a good republican insist on its continuance? Each township or city judges for itself, and mainly bears the consequences of its own decision.

"Let the subject be discussed in churches, in debating societies, in social gatherings, in personal interviews, until the people shall have been fully enlightened respecting the miseries and crimes which have their origin in the alcoholic poison. Let the public mind be fully prepared for an almost, if not quite, universal vote against licensing at the election next April."

At the adjourned Convention in Rochester, an Appeal, prepared by the Executive Committee of the New York State Temperance Society, was made to the people of the State, and 500,000 were ordered to be printed. A State Vigilant Committee at Albany, consisting of Edward C. Delavan, Bradford R. Wood, and Oliver Scovil, were appointed to superintend its circulation throughout the State, and raise funds to meet the expenciture. The work has been faithfully executed, and a flood of light has been poured upon the State. In addition to this, the Executive Committee of the American Temperance Union have devoted five numbers

of the Journal, to discussions of the license question. Several counties have issued county Tracts, appropriate to the counties, one to be placed in every family. All the temperance papers in the State have been filled with important appeals to the people ; and all the religious, and nearly the whole of the political press has engaged most favourably in the discussion. Facts, almost without number, and indisputable, have been presented, showing that the license system has entirely failed of securing the great object for which it was intended, and that under this system, has grown up an amount of evil, continually increasing as it rolls onward, which cannot be borne.

Was its object revenue ? Where it has brought ten dollars into the treasury of a town for license, it has often drawn hundreds from the pockets of the people to pay for the pauperism and crime it has occasioned. Did it design the securing of moral and reputable men, who should control the traffic, and see that the public suffered no detriment ? Men of all classes and all characters, have obtained license ; foreigners, just landed upon our shores, as well as native born and well known citizens ; and if good men have been commissioned, they have, alas ! under the debasing influence of the trade, soon become bad men, and in many cases, most melancholy, often filled drunkards graves. Was it designed to restrict intemperance ? Could there have been more in the most unlimited trade ? A monopoly does not limit the supply ; it only induces him who enjoys it, to exert himself to sell the more.

By examinations it has been found that one in thirty of our best population, were converted into common drunkards ; that the farming districts have lost, in deaths by intemperance, about 30 per cent., among the male adults ; the village about fifty ; that three fourths of the pauper, and more than half the criminal tax, of the State, has been caused by rum ; that of 880 maniacs in various asylums, 400 owed their loss of reason to intoxicating liquors ; and that 400 out of 600 juve-

nile delinquents, either drank themselves, or were the children of drinking parents.

A report laid before the Legislature of New York from the Superintendents of the poor, from all but three counties of the State, returned 26,114 paupers, of whom 6,185 were directly from intemperance; 1,083 idleness and debauchery; 118 vagrancy; 60 females abandoned by husbands; 3,088 cause not given; all of which, 11,531, may well be classed with the intemperate—the remainder are placed under the ordinary and natural causes of poverty. The pauper tax of the State of New York is \$600,000. One quarter of this, or \$150,000, is proved to be the direct intemperance tax.

In 1844, the Board of Supervisors of Orange county, charged the county the following sums:

Amount raised for general fund	-	-	\$8,047 65
To pay judges and jurors	-	-	2,000 00
Poor fund,	-	-	12,000 00

Whole number admitted to Goshen and Newburgh jails, was 173. Of these, there were, temperate 17, doubtful 7, intemperate 143, children of intemperate parents 7.

On the 1st of December, 1844, there were in the Goshen poor house 183, not reduced by intemperance 88, intemperate 77, doubtful 18.

Some years ago a drunken father in this county, placed his little daughter upon an ox sled, and rudely whipping his cattle, they rushed to the road side, threw off the child, and made her a cripple, and she has been supported in the poor house more than twenty years; and the town probably received five dollars for the license for selling the rum. A direct yearly tax of more than fourteen thousand dollars, more than three fifths of the usual county tax, is levied upon the inhabitants of Orange county, to give the privilege for the license to sell.

In Ulster county, the pauper and criminal taxes, which would not have been levied without the sale of intoxicating

drinks, in 1845, was \$15,000. Of the poor in the county poor house, 236 came to poverty, directly or indirectly, through intemperance; 63 from other causes.

The jailer for Suffolk county has reported that among the prisoners in jail in 1845, 10 were temperate, 6 doubtful, and 15 intemperate; and that the expense for half the criminals was caused by intemperance.

The amount of taxes per annum in the county of Tioga, has averaged for the last six years, about \$14,000.

Expenses of the poor, per annum	-	\$5,000
Interest of the Poor-House establishment	-	350
Expenses of County Courts	-	1,750
Constables' fees in criminal cases	-	1,150
Justices' fees in criminal cases	-	450
Sheriffs' fees for board, &c.	-	500
		\$9,200

Three fourths of this amount has been attributed, by calculation, to intemperance - - - \$6,900

Witnesses' fees in criminal cases - - - 400

Add proportionate expenses to supervisors for auditing the above accounts, say - - - 100

\$7,600

Deduct amount received into the Treasury for granting licenses - - - 300

\$7,300

Making \$7,300 which intemperance costs the county of Tioga.

There were in the county of Tioga in the year 1840, 20,527 inhabitants which would make a fraction less than three dollars of the intemperate tax to be paid by each inhabitant of the county. Deduct from the whole number of inhabitants in the county in 1840, the women, children, and all who are not subject to taxation, and the average amount which each tax-payer would be obliged to pay in consequence of the licensing of a few to sell this poison alcohol, would be enormous.

In Livingston county, the amount of money collected from

the county, from Nov. 14, 1844, to Nov. 14, 1845, was \$26,067 43. Of this, was expended for the support of the poor, \$3,129 62; criminal justice, \$6,680, 40; in six years amounting to \$58,854 12; of this \$44,140 60, is justly chargeable to intemperance. George Hastings, Esq., District Attorney for the last six years, remarks :

"For more than six consecutive years, I have discharged the duties of District Attorney of this county; although I cannot give particulars without referring to the records, I do not hesitate to state it as the result of my experience, that a greater part of the crimes brought under my notice, during the time of which I speak, can be traced directly to the use of intoxicating liquors by those who committed them. A still larger number have been perpetrated by persons whose moral sense has been blunted by the frequent use of alcoholic drinks, and by the corrupting associations which are always to a greater or less extent generated by this practice. I am free in expressing a decided opinion, that at least nine tenths of all the offences committed in our county are fairly chargeable to this class.

"During the period referred to, it has been my lot to witness many painful and disgusting exhibitions of human depravity. In some cases the moral and intellectual lineaments of our nature seemed to have been well nigh obliterated. Of such, I cannot now recur to an instance, where the dreadful ruin was not clearly the work of intemperance."

In Chautauque county, the expenses for the poor for 1845, were \$3,105 17. Proportion chargeable to intemperance, \$1,761 17. Criminal expenses, \$5,728 96. Chargeable to intemperance, \$3,819 81. Making the rum tax of the county, 37 per cent. of its pauper and criminal expenses.

In Greene county, the taxes in 1844, had reached the sum of \$20,418 19, being an increase on those of 1833, of \$7,258 92; an annual average of increase of \$604 91. And these taxes are mainly owing to intemperance.

In Niagara county, the sale and use of intoxicating liquors cost the county in 1845, by pauperism, crime, and death, the

sum of \$7,413 93. Without intemperance, the whole tax, instead of \$13,455 00, would have been only \$6,042 07.

The most horrid deeds have been the result of the licensed sale and use of intoxicating drinks. Domestic murders have been perpetrated. Husbands, under the influence of rum, have butchered their wives. Men once useful and reputable, have been roasted in the fire. Two men at Rondout, in a state of intoxication, were burned up in the cabins of their own boat. Casualties of the most distressing character, have occurred:—A coach with a lady, in the city of Albany, brought by an intoxicated driver in contact with a train of cars, the lady thrown out and mangled to pieces in presence of her husband!—A steamboat with an hundred passengers, under suspicious circumstances, thrown upon a rock to the loss of many lives! In 1845, the coroner of the city of New York, held inquests on the bodies of 634 persons. Of these, full three fifths died of intemperance. A gentleman gave to our Secretary the following facts from a country village:

A young man, who was a slave to intemperance, signed the pledge and kept it well more than a year; and was a useful member of society. He then went to live with a rum seller, where he was induced to drink. He was discharged for his drunkenness. *Delirium tremens* came upon him: all mankind seemed to be his enemies: all were pursuing him to kill him. Snakes and devils in all their horrid shapes, seemed to trouble his imagination, and bring hell, as it were, with all its damning torments up before his affrighted vision. He took to the fields, and there remained until death closed the awful drama. Did he die on a bed with friends around him to comfort and console him? No; he died in a brook, under a bridge, where he probably crawled to escape from his demoniac pursuers, and there on his face, half buried in water, lay all that remained of him, who, a few weeks before was useful. A coroner was called; a jury impanelled—the rum seller was foreman; they drew him from his watery grave, and brought in a verdict, "*Came to his death by exposure, while labouring under mental aberration.*" I

have never forgotten the shudder which came over me as that rum seller gave the verdict. He felt like a guilty Cain. He knew he had murdered him, and he would throw it off. But he could not, and he never would. The voice of that brother's blood will cry to him for ever. O, what a traffic !

In one town in Oswego county, licenses have been granted 57 years, commencing in the year 1789. Fourteen years the records are lost. In the 43 years of which the doings of the Excise Board have been found, 173 individuals have been licensed. One third, or 57 of them, are known to have become intemperate, and a large portion of these, habitual drunkards. Twenty-four are known to have lost a respectable property, while four, and only four, are known to have made any addition to their property by keeping a tavern. Among the above were some of the most notoriously profane and public violators of the Sabbath, which could have been selected from among the citizens.

In a single town in Albany county, the population of which has never exceeded 3,000, there were in the course of 30 years, 48 *dealers* in alcoholic drinks. Of these, 43 *failed*—30 died drunkards ; few still survive as intemperate men—33 of their sons, and about an equal number of their sons-in-law became drunkards.

If each drunkard consumes ten cents worth of liquor a day, his liquor alone costs him 36 dollars a year, besides the loss of time, health, vigor, business and gain. Benjamin F. Butler, Esq., late Attorney General of the United States, has computed that the loss to the United States from the use of intoxicating drinks is 150 million dollars annually ; portion of the State of New York, eighteen millions. The Hon. Mr. Everett, late minister to Great Britain, and now President of Harvard College, computes that the use of alcoholic beverages has cost the United States, directly, in ten years, 1,200,000,000 dollars ; has burned, or otherwise destroyed, 5,000,000 more of property ; has destroyed 300,000 lives ; sent 150,000 per-

sons to our prisons, and 100,000 children to the poor house; has made 1,000 widows; has caused 1,500 murders, and 2,000 suicides; and has bequeathed to the country, 1,000,000 of orphan children.

Over the moral and religious man, the intoxicating cup has the most pestilential influence, blinding the mind, stupifying the faculties, hardening the heart, searing the conscience, and kindling in the soul all the vile passions of hell. The drunkard burns his Bible, curses God, and damns his own soul. Every religious privilege is lost upon him in life; and at death he is fit only to perish.

Is it for the public good, that an article which does all this evil, continuing through successive generations, should be licensed and receive the patronage and protection of the State?

Several expressions of public sentiment have been made on the question, indicative of an extensive decision in the negative.

The members of the Grand Jury of Oneida county, at the September term, having concluded the legal business specially before them, deemed their duty but imperfectly discharged, until they had taken into consideration the vast amount of crime, and the heavy burden of taxation which afflict the county, in consequence of the retail of intoxicating drinks. At their meeting they said:

More than three fourths of the criminal business of our Courts, and attendant cost of prosecution, not to mention the wretchedness, poverty and public expense originating in the same source—may be clearly traced to the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage.

The following resolutions, with others, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the retail of intoxicating drinks as a beverage is the greatest evil that was ever countenanced and sustained by law.

Resolved, That great good, private and public, pecuniary, domestic, social and moral, would result from discontinuing

throughout the country, the practice of licensing the retail of intoxicating drinks.

The Grand Jury of Courtland county, at their recent adjournment, gave their views and feelings respecting the source of crime. They returned bills against twelve individuals; six of whom were convicted, and sentenced to State prison.

"Abundant evidence," said they, "has been before us, to show that the commission of those crimes has been connected with intemperance. Sixteen complaints have been made to which no bills have been returned; eleven of these originated in intemperance."

"We have been surprised and appalled at this exhibition of the causes of crime, and present without comment the naked facts for the consideration of the public."

The following vote on the license question was taken by the Grand Jury: Against License, 17; in favor, 1; refused to vote, 4.

Eighteen Grand Jurors of the county of Orange, for the February Term of the Court of Common Pleas, made the following presentment:

That we believe that the sale of spirituous liquors in our community is an evil of great magnitude—that nine tenths of the crime committed in our midst, results directly or indirectly from the use of such liquor, and that the traffic in and use of it is highly detrimental to the morals, the health, and the pockets of our fellow citizens, and therefore, as the question of "License," or "No License," is soon to be tested at the ballot box, we do earnestly desire the people to try the experiment of allowing No License for the coming year.

[Signed]

FRANCIS R. MASTERS, Foreman.

HENRY S. DUNNING, Clerk.

At a meeting of the Court and Bar and Petit Jurors of Steuben county, lately held, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it is our unanimous opinion, that, by withholding license to taverns and groceries to retail spirituous liquors, the facilities and temptations to intemperance will be

greatly diminished ; temperance, morality, and good order, and the best interests and happiness of individuals and families be greatly promoted ; the expense of supporting the poor of the county, and especially of administering criminal law, be materially lessened, and all, without affecting injuriously the pecuniary interest of any class of citizens.

The Grand Jury of the county of St. Lawrence, at the February term of 1846, having examined the various cases of complaint presented for their consideration, said :

We feel that our duties are not fully discharged without giving a public expression to our conviction, that a great majority of the crime committed in our county, and the enormous taxes consequent thereon, are directly traceable to the use of intoxicating drink. Therefore,

Resolved, That the vending of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, with or without law, is an immorality ; and that it becomes the duty of all good citizens to express, through the ballot box, their determination that such immorality shall have no license.

The following presentment was recently made by the Grand Jury of Ulster county :

To the Hon. Court of Oyer and Terminer for the County of Ulster :

The undersigned, members of the Grand Inquest for said county, now in session, respectfully present, That, in their opinion, the sale of intoxicating liquors is the source of a great proportion of the crimes and misdemeanors, and consequently, of the poverty and public burdens in this county. And that, so long as men in our midst are authorized by law to inflict this curse upon the public with impunity, no reasonable hope of happiness and prosperity can be indulged. We earnestly recommend that our officers, magistrates, and tax-paying citizens, use all lawful means to procure such an expression of public opinion against the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating liquor, as will put an effectual stop to this great public evil. The burdens of our taxation are at all times a matter of public interest, and ought to be lessened. The records of our criminal courts show the state of our political morals ; and those of our poor houses, the public suf-

fering and destitution. We feel, therefore, that we are not exceeding the bounds of our duty in recommending this course of action to the community.

March, 1846.

DAVID S. M'KINSTRY, Foreman.

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of Rensselaer county, during the past winter, it was unanimously resolved:

Whereas, we recognize in the laws of God and of nature the great first foundation of all human enactments, and deprecate the assumption of a right, by man, to set up a statute militating in any way with this great fundamental law: and whereas, the destructive traffic now carried on under the statutes existing in this State, legalizing the sale of intoxicating drinks, is a violation of that section of this law, which declares that we "shall not put the bottle to our brother's lips;" and whereas, this violation is constantly bringing down the curse of Heaven upon our race, as the penalty of trampling upon its statutes—annually hurling its thousands down to the drunkard's grave, and the perdition of ungodly men—peopling our prisons—filling our alms houses, and augmenting to an oppressive degree, our taxes;—therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of every patriotic American citizen—politically and religiously, to exert his influence to procure the abandonment of the present license traffic in distilled liquors, by all who are, directly or indirectly, engaged in it; that we believe persuasive arguments ought long since to have secured this desirable object; that since those have been tried, and have failed to effect a perfect cure of the evil, we now call upon the friends of order and religion—the respecters of the laws, and the defenders of morality—ALL who love their God, their country, and their race, to come forward unitedly to aid us in applying to its root that irresistible weapon of the Republican—the BALLOT.

Resolved, That those who vote to license the sale of intoxicating drinks, in this day of light, are themselves responsible for the misery and crime which result from the use of them.

The annual meeting of the Oswego County Society was held in Oswego, January 8th and 9th. Aaron Rice, Esq., presiding.

Gentlemen from different parts of the county there gave

interesting statements of the progress of the Temperance Reform in their immediate neighbourhoods.

Mr. Seely, from the Committee on Business, offered among others, the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the retail of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, is one of the greatest evils which was ever countenanced and sustained by law.

Resolved, That great good, private and public, pecuniary, domestic, social and moral, would result from discontinuing throughout the county, the licensing the retail of intoxicating drinks.

A spirited county meeting was held at Bridgewater, on the 3d of February ; Morris Wilcox, Esq., presiding. Among many excellent resolutions, the following were adopted :

Resolved, That the suppression of licenses in the several towns in our county, is the most effectual method of reducing the taxes which are annually imposed upon us.

Resolved, That we highly value the law of the last Legislature of this State, by which the voters of the towns are permitted to say, "No License;" we believe the law to be in accordance with public sentiment, and earnestly hope that every town in the county, will, by its vote, say "No License."

The Greene County Total Abstinence Society held its anniversary meeting at Cicero, on the first of January. A very large assembly of the friends of temperance was convened—larger than could be accommodated in the church where the meeting was held. The President of the Society, Orrin Day, Esq., of Catskill, presided. The best spirit prevailed. The following resolutions were passed :

Resolved, That since 1776, there has not been in the history of this State, a crisis of such vital moment to its civil and moral interests, as that which will occur on the 19th of May next, and that this Society expects that every man will then do his duty.

Resolved, That relying upon the unwavering principle and persevering efforts of the friends of temperance, and on

the implored aid of our heavenly Father, and encouraged by the glorious and unprecedented triumph of temperance principles in the State of Connecticut, we confidently anticipate success in banishing the sale of intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, from a large majority of the towns of this State while we despair of none; and that we regard the slothful and the coward as the betrayers of the cause of Temperance.

Other similar expressions of public sentiment, too numerous to mention, have been made in various parts of the State. Individuals of distinction also, in and out of the State, have uttered the same language of condemnation of the licensed traffic. Says the Hon. Judge Smith, of Geneva, in a letter to our Secretary :

I have no doubt but that the effect of a decision by the people against granting licenses would be most salutary upon the morals and habits of our citizens; that it would do more towards promoting the public welfare, peace, prosperity, and happiness of men, than any measure in reference to the internal policy of the State which has been adopted by them within the last century.

Says Edward C. Delavan, Esq., of Albany :

As the laws heretofore existing, licensing a class of men for a given sum of money, to sell to their neighbours intoxicating liquor to be used for a beverage, have been invariably attended with the most disastrous consequences, not only to dealers themselves and their families but to other families in the neighborhood, to the town, to the county, the State, and to the Union, causing an amount of crime and wretchedness, of loss of property, and loss of life, beyond the powers of man to estimate :—So, in my opinion, the withdrawal of this license to inflict such calamities upon the public, and punishing as a misdemeanor, the traffic in intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage, would very greatly lessen crime and poverty—extend the duration of human life, increase the wealth and physical strength of the people of this State to an amount equally incalculable.

The Hon. John Savage, late Chief Justice of the State of New-York, says :

This system of licensing has been in operation under our

State Government for more than sixty years, and its effect has been the same ; that is, uniformly bad. And we are now called upon to say whether it shall continue or not.

Originally the government wanted money and must have it, and doubtless supposed that the tax imposed for a license was proper not only as a tax upon a luxury—but also the government may have intended, by increasing the expense, to diminish the use of spirituous liquors: but experience has shown that license has given a sort of respectability to the business, which but for the license the common law would long ago have adjudged a nuisance.

Says Vice Chancellor Whittlesey, of Rochester:

It is very clear that much of the intemperance which disgraces this State is traceable to the taverns and groceries licensed under our excise laws. It is equally clear that the existence of these drinking places is the cause of the backsliding of many redeemed inebriates, by placing constantly in their way temptations, which, in an unguarded moment, appetite is too strong to resist. It is a fact that intemperance does much to fill our poor-houses—our mad-houses—our prisons—that it increases taxation—that it brings wo to many a domestic hearth—introduces poverty and anguish to many a household, and afflicts humanity as with a scourge.

It is only necessary in my judgment that the people should clearly perceive the facts, that these evils are traceable in a great degree to these licensed drinking houses, and that their removal would to a considerable extent seal up the fountains of wo ; and that, to secure the votes against the license, would put out of the way one of the principal sources of intemperance.

Says the Hon. Wm. Jay, of Westchester County:

I have spent too large a portion of my life in the administration of criminal justice not to have seen many melancholy proofs, that our accursed license system is a most prolific source of crime.. It was my painful duty to pass sentence of death on the last murderer executed in this county. His victim was a woman, and the revolting deed was perpetrated under the immediate influence of *rum*. In my address to him I took occasion to remark, "In your case, this community beholds another added to the already innumerable proofs before them, of the horrible consequences of that extensive

traffic in ardent spirits, which is LICENSED BY OUR LAWS. May others take warning by your fate, and may those who make it their business to vend this poison for soul and body solemnly reflect how far they are themselves guiltless of the crime and misery to which it leads."

Said his Excellency Gov. Briggs of Massachusetts, in a letter to the State Vigilant Committee at Albany:

It is certainly remarkable, that temperance in its bearings upon political economy (to say nothing of its social and moral bearing,) has not attracted the attention of the politicians and statesmen of our country. The appeal to the citizens of your State, by the friends of temperance, is well calculated to awaken their attention to the subject in all its aspects. The friends of temperance and of humanity elsewhere, will look with intense solicitude to the action of the enlightened people of the State of New-York, upon the License Question, in May next. I will not admit the probability that they can fail to be true to themselves, and to the character of the Empire State, in this great moral contest. In reading the strong Appeal to the various classes of society, it struck me there was one class omitted; I mean the YOUNG MEN of the State. I am sure that an appeal to them on such a subject would not be in vain. Their own destinies and that of their State is involved in that issue. They hold that issue in their own hands. Patriotism, humanity and Christianity call them to the rescue. The Young men of the State of New York, will not disregard that call. If you succeed, and succeed you will, your victory will be bloodless, but glorious. In its peaceful and happy results, the *vanguished* will participate equally with the victors. The giants in human slaughter cannot say this of their proudest triumphs.

Truly your friend, and a friend to your cause.

Said his Excellency Gov. Brown of Tennessee, in a letter to the same:

The efforts of the "friends of Temperance" in the Empire State are worthy of all commendation. "The Appeal" shows them to be in earnest; and I cannot doubt it will prove "as a cloud by day and as a pillar of fire by night," to the people to whom it is addressed. Some years since, the Legislature of this State repealed all laws licensing tippling in any way,

and prohibited the retail of spirituous or vinous liquors, under heavy penalties. The movement was in advance of any preparation of the public mind, and the law was of short duration. It lasted long enough, however, to decrease the quantity of crime, and to infuse a more healthful feeling among the people in regard to temperance. The diminished size of the criminal dockets could be traced to no other cause than the "Gallon Law," as it was called in derision. The Legislature, on the repeal of this law, fixed the license at sixty dollars, and from that to one thousand, within the discretion of the County Police. It has been remarked that crime diminishes as the license ascends in price. Several counties have placed the license at a high price, one or two at the highest point, which is equivalent to prohibition. In all such instances, the good effects are at once seen in the improved morals of the community.

And said his Excellency Gov. Slade, of Vermont, in a letter to the same :

I need not say that the friends of temperance in Vermont look with intense interest at the present struggle in your State. We know of no State lines in this matter. Your success is ours, and ours is yours ; and our common success is the success of all the friends of temperance throughout the world. It is a great and glorious cause ; and we ought to thank God that it is our lot to live and labor at a time when the labor is lightened, and the laborer cheered by the clearly manifested favor of Providence, and by the undoubted hope of an onward and accelerated progress of the cause to final triumph.

In favor of licensing, but little has been presented to the public ; though the day of election is near, and some towns and cities may be expected to take a stand in its support. It is however urged, that the total prohibition of the retail of spirituous liquors and wines, particularly of foreign production, admitted under custom house duty, is unconstitutional, and if constitutional would be altogether inexpedient ; while by license, the trade is confined to such places as are needed, and to individuals of moral and reputable character, and that under properly regulated licensed houses, there would be

much less drank than in a clandestine and determined trade. Without effecting any specific object, there would, it is argued, be more intemperance in the State, than there is under the present system, properly regulated.

In the point to which the friends of temperance urge the State of New York, they are not without precedent. Frequent prohibitions are on record of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks, as destructive to all the best interests of community. And in the State of Massachusetts the operation of the No License system has proved most favorable in the removal of drunkenness, poverty and crime, and advancing the peace, order and well-being of society. The traffic in that State, with few exceptions, is a lawless one. Men of character will not engage in it. From more than an hundred towns it is entirely removed, and a manifest reduction is already visible in the public taxation. After a trial of three years, three counties made their report, and after an average vacation of nearly five months, the courts convened. Two of the counties reported one indictment each, for small thefts. In the other county, there was not one indictment. In one town in the State, with a population of 7,000, there were four years since 469 paupers. The No License system has reduced them down to 11.

The whole subject is now before the State of New-York, with the exception of the city and county of New York, and it is not unreasonable to expect on the 19th inst. a strong decision in most of the towns against the License System. In that event, the State would no longer become the patron of drunkenness. The vender would no longer plead his license for the evil he inflicts upon the community. The statutes of the State rendering the retail sale illegal, none disposed to render obedience to the laws and to conform to a well expressed public sentiment, would engage in it. Wherever the traffic might be continued, it would be by the lawless and disreputable, in secret places; under darkness of night; exposed to civil

prosecution like other crimes and misdemeanors. The supply, every where creating the demand, would in a great measure cease; and the supply ceasing, the demand would cease. The use of intoxicating liquors with its consequence, drunkenness, poverty, and crime would very much come to an end; temperance, good order, thrift and prosperity would prevail: between the towns which should grant license and those which should not, would soon be a manifest difference in the enterprise, morals, order, thrift and all that pertains to the well being of society.

Excluded entirely from imposing these destructive drinks upon the community, the men eager for gain, though it be at the sacrifice of all the best interests of mankind, may demand; and, in this age of misrule and party strife, may succeed in future legislatures, in blotting all prohibitory statutes from the law book; still it never can become a lawless traffic, exempted from all responsibility to the land for the evil it does; but will be held responsible at common law. No man may pursue a business detrimental to others. The statutes of a State only explicitly define, what common law requires in a specific case. As well may a man feel that he may scatter firebrands, arrows, and death with impunity, as that he may sell rum—make drunkards—bring families to desolation, and impose upon the community the heaviest burdens. There must be a legal restraint upon the traffic in intoxicating drinks. It is demanded for and by the same reason that demands a law for the restraint of the hydrophobic dog, or the removal of infectious hides, or the draining of a mill-pond which spreads around pestilence and death. Indeed, in the estimate of some, the common law would afford greater protection to the community than the Excise law. The Excise law covers the vender while he carries on his horrible business; covers him morally in his own feelings; covers him legally. What cares he what mischief he does, while his license is in his pocket? What effect has the moaning of

the wife as she comes and pleads with him not to sell her husband any more rum? What is there that disturbs his midnight slumbers, even in the murder committed by the drunken man who has just gone from his shop? And if he is arrested as an incidental cause of the deed, what cares he? What fears he? He did only what the law allowed him to do. But summoned as a disturber of the peace, a nuisance in the community, a *particeps* in suicides, and murders, and other unnatural deaths, to answer before the common law of the land, what can he reply? to what can he flee? how can he escape the merited reward of his business? In the opinion therefore of distinguished jurists, the excise law has prevented the free course of the common law; and if every statute on this subject were blotted from the statute book, and the rumseller should find not a word against his calling in the Revised Statutes, still he might learn to his sorrow and regret that he was in the paw of the lion and the bear,—the eternal guards and defenders of the innocent; and that he must flee beyond the bounds of civilization before he could carry on his traffic with impunity. Here, therefore, we rest easy on this point. We have no fear that the day will come when we shall live without law; and if, amid violence and revolution, all prohibitory statutes should be blotted out, and men be left to do that which is right in their own eyes, the overflowing scourge would only cause every man to lift up his hand in earnest supplication for renewed protection from the State.

In Massachusetts and Connecticut, men, under conviction of lawless acts in selling spirituous liquors without licence, have plead the unconstitutionality of state prohibitory statutes; and, in the delay of the decision of the question now pending before the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, have acquired new boldness, and believed that they should henceforth be beyond reach of all penal sanctions. That question of unconstitutionality is not one which has

been raised by the United States government, nor by any State government, nor any framer or executor of laws, but only by a transgressor of the law and his counsel to free himself from condign punishment—a question which might be raised by every violater of the statutes of his country. And it is not a little surprising that any court in any State should suspend judgement in similar suits, until such decision is given; inasmuch as, if permitted, all criminals might, by calling in question the constitutionality of laws, have it in their power forever to suspend the exercise of justice. Every State has the inherent right perfectly to protect itself from injury, and it retains that right until it has surrendered it; and no State has surrendered to the United States the right to make protective laws against the sale of spirituous liquors. The States have surrendered to Congress the right to regulate commerce between this and foreign countries and between different states; but when articles of foreign growth are admitted into the State and have become the property of the citizens of the State, they are then subject to the laws of the State. Those laws may interfere with the increase of revenue to the United States, as they would if they in any manner checked or prevented their sale; that does not make them unconstitutional. They may entirely prevent their internal sale, if the good of the state requires it as an act of internal policy; that does not render them unconstitutional, for it does not place a legal barrier against their admission on payment of duty, or being carried out to be sold in other States.

On the constitutionality of State laws which prohibit the sale of ardent spirits without license, the Committee have been so gratified with a late decision of Judge Parsons, of Hartford, Ct. that they beg liberty to embody it in their report.

The Judge charged the Jury,

1. That the State had the power to pass laws regulating

its own internal police, to wit, such laws as concern the welfare of the people within the State, and relate to their duties as men and as citizens. That if the laws of the United States allow the importation of articles the introduction of which would be injurious to the morals, the health, or the safety of the people, the Legislature anticipating the consequences that would naturally result to the citizens, had a right to interpose and prevent them. That no facts were more indisputably settled than these. That the indiscriminate use of spirituous liquors was injurious to man in all his social and domestic relations. Entering the family circle, it destroyed its peace, comfort and happiness, and spread woe and sorrow all around it.

That it was injurious to man in his civil and moral relations, being a fruitful source of a great proportion of all the destitution that existed in our country, and was the primary cause of idleness, poverty, and crime.

That it was injurious to man in the relations he sustains to the prosperity of his country, depriving the country of a vast amount of personal labor, and destroying a large amount of support.—That it impaired health, destroyed reason, and brought multitudes down to a premature grave.—That prohibiting the sale was only an interference with the sale of a noxious article, which falls within the general discretion of the State governments, as a part of their own constitutional control over their internal trade and customs.

2. That whenever an article passes from the importer into the hands of the retailer, it becomes subject to State regulation, and that the State has the sole power over its own internal trade and commerce; and whether the law was or was not binding upon the importer of foreign spirits, it was obligatory upon all other persons.

He said that the Supreme Court of Massachusetts—a Court which was greatly distinguished for the ability and learning of its judges, had, by a unanimous decision, declared the law of that State to be constitutional.

That the Supreme Court of New Hampshire had made a similar decision in regard to the law of that State, and that a very clear and decided opinion had been given by Chief Justice Parker, one of the ablest jurists in New England.

That when our higher courts pronounced the acts of a co-ordinate branch of the government unconstitutional with

such extreme caution as they do, it would ill become the lower courts, whether Judges or Jurors, to assume this prerogative, unless in a case when a violation of the Constitution was indisputable clear.

He expressed his opinion that the law was constitutional and valid, observing that it was a law relating to the internal police and government of the State, and was intended to restrain and prevent what was deemed an offence against the public policy of the State, as well as against the morals, the comfort, the health, the industry and the safety of its citizens; that it was a law benevolent in its motive, and if enforced according to the intent of the Legislature, might prove eminently practicable and beneficial in its consequences.

The decision of the case of Thurlow & Co. against the State of Massachusetts, is deferred until next winter, and from peculiarities in the Court and the laws, delay may be still longer; still it is believed that such delay ought not to stay the action of courts or intimidate the friends of temperance; and that whenever it is decided, it will be in support of principles maintained by the State. And in case it should be otherwise, we have nothing to fear; for the Constitution of the country will be changed whenever the greatest good of the people demands it.

In such a government as that under which it is our happiness to live, every thing depends on a well regulated public sentiment. Such a sentiment makes good laws, reforms bad ones, and sustains them when they are reformed; and by the power of the press, public lectures, public meetings, free conversation—citizen with citizen, it can alone be expected. The Committee are happy to state that no wide-spread diminution of the ordinary means of sustaining the temperance reformation, is visible throughout the country. Scarce a town or village is found in which a temperance meeting is not frequently held; and, in most places, with each returning week or month; in some, under one name and form of organization, and in some, under another; but in all, it is believed, advocating with entire unanimity, the principle and

pledge of total abstinence as the only true principle of temperance. An increased interest has been recently felt in the work in Christian churches; and the Christian ministry in most denominations, have caused their voices to be raised in their pulpits in our favor more than in some years past. By them the need of its influence in the churches, as well as abroad in the community, is seen and felt; and most manifest it is that a moral reform, unless deeply rooted in Christianity, and received in love, must soon be swept from the earth. No natural principle will ever sustain men in a course of self-denial and abjuration of all that gratifies the depraved heart of man. The reclaimed drunkard may, in the novelty of his situation, amid the joyful congratulation of friends, and the hope and promise of better days, continue sober for a season; but unless he lifts his heart in gratitude and affiance to God—unless he seeks for strength from Him; especially if he still yields himself to profanity, to tobacco, to idleness, to Sabbath-breaking, and self-confidence, he is sure to go back like “the dog to his vomit.” The higher value of the soul to the body must take possession of the public mind, or the temperance reformation will not long be sustained. Let it be the language of men, “To-morrow we die,” and they will soon adopt the other part of this memorable passage, “Let us eat and drink,”—take our fill—what cares it? to-morrow we perish. But is it otherwise? that the soul never perishes, and that the drunkard must be reformed or he has no inheritance in the kingdom of God, and that souls unnumbered are dragged down to the pit by the intoxicating cup, the temperance reformation rises in importance and grandeur, and imposes a responsibility upon Christian churches and Christian ministers, which no human or angelic mind can estimate. Woe, woe to the ministers and churches of this land, if they throw their influence into the opposite scale; and if, through their indifference and neglect, the cause is suffered to perish.

The temperance press has been well maintained during the year, and with an improving character, while the religious and political journals of the day, have generously devoted their columns to our cause.

The Committee have continued their office of publication in the city of New York, and issued an increased amount over former years of Journals, Youth's Advocates, Almanacs, song books, tracts, prints, &c., in the aggregate about 354,000. Their depository has been supplied with whatever is valuable from other presses, and is becoming of more and more worth to the cause, both at home and in foreign countries. Strangers, visiting the city, are induced to step in and take home a few publications for their families, and neighbourhoods. Booksellers procure a supply for their customers. Captains of vessels call and take a small package for their crews or to scatter in foreign lands. The Home and Foreign Missionary know where to find something to check the foe in their fields of labour. Through these various channels, the Committee have dispersed much which they trust has been blessed to the spread and permanence of the cause. To aid them in their operations, they have received donations from friends of the institution, from May 1, 1845, to May 1, 1846, 1,301 dollars, for which they would express their grateful acknowledgments. With means more abundant, they would gladly enlarge these operations, put a temperance tract in every family, supply the Sunday schools of the far West with Youth's Advocates, and place a temperance package on board every ship that sails from our harbours. For the want of means to support him, the Committee have been obliged to dispense with the further invaluable labours of Mr. Coffin. But Gen. Riley has, during the winter, volunteered in their service, and aided them much in getting their publications before the people.

The number of public lecturers, who devote their time and talents to the cause, and of whom, as men of science,

of moral power, ardent zeal, pleasing address, and even thrilling eloquence, we may well be proud, is yet considerable.

The Sabbath school system, throughout the nation, has done much to aid the cause. Few Sabbath school children will ever become even moderate drinkers.

The juvenile enterprise under the Rev. C. J. Warren in the State of New York, has enrolled more than 60,000 children. In Boston, under Deacon Moses Grant, the indefatigable promoter of our cause, and in Pennsylvania and Maryland, under the efficient labours of the Rev. T. L. Hammer, also in other States, the Cold Water Army forms a most important branch of our enterprise.

Colleges and schools of learning are throwing their weight of influence into the scale of temperance. One evidence of advance, particularly gratifying, has recently been furnished at the inauguration of the Hon. Edward Everett, late Minister to Great Britain, as President of Harvard College. Six hundred distinguished citizens of Massachusetts, with numerous literary gentlemen from other States, sat down to dinner without any wine or intoxicating drinks; and all the rejoicings of the students of that venerable institution, were without any of the ruinous excitement. Should that and kindred institutions continue to bear decided testimony against all use of intoxicating drinks, it would be both useful to them, and change the whole face of the refined and intellectual community.

The example of the Chief Magistrate of the nation, of several of the Governors of States, of many distinguished Legislators, and Jurists, whom the Committee might name, and of the Medical Faculty, with few exceptions, is decidedly for us.

Could our principles pervade the Halls of Congress, could the refectory, with its maddening potations, be banished from the capitol, and that wine which is "a mocker," and that strong drink, which "is raging," receive no patronage from those who

are called to direct the affairs of this great and growing Republic, we might feel more confident than we now do, of the preservation of all our privileges, and the safe conduct of the ship of State, through those rocks and whirlpools by which she is at present most fearfully endangered. Drunkenness, alas! is rife in high places; and the influence sent forth upon the land from the seat of power, is not for us, but against us. The Congressional Temperance Society, once exerting a commanding influence at home and abroad, has been re-organized during the present session, but has had no public meeting. It has, it is feared, only a name to live.

From the late report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears that there was imported into the country in 1845, 3,207,832 gallons of wine, Madeira, champaign, sherry, claret, white, red, &c., valued at 1,470,127 dollars; 1,978,896 gallons of foreign distilled spirits, brandy, gin and rum, valued at 1,190,120 dollars; and 118,066 gallons of ale, beer and porter, valued at 96,598 dollars,—5,300,000 gallons of intoxicating, maddening, heart-corrupting, soul-destroying drink, in a single year, and that the year 1845, introduced into what the Secretary is pleased to call this “great and happy Union,” and the government derived from the same, the revenue of two millions of dollars.

In addition to this, it is estimated that the present number of distilleries in the United States is 10,400; the number of gallons distilled annually, is 41,102,607, which, if sold at 20 cents a gallon, would produce \$8,220,521 40. Of this, more than 5,000,000 gallons, were sent the last year from the single port of Boston, to poison and destroy the heathen, and send into bondage the benighted sons of Africa. Sixty thousand gallons of these drinks our nation has required for its navy; crippling, instead of increasing the energies of that arm of national defence. Many gallant officers and noble-hearted seamen are on our side. They refuse to taste the poison, and exert a powerful influence toward driving the

spirit ration from the service. In leaving his ship, the Cumberland, a flag ship of the Mediterranean, which, much through his instrumentality, had cruised a year without the grog-tub, and whose commissioned officers and seamen to the number of 250, petitioned Congress to abolish the spirit ration, a gallant officer * made the following, among other remarks, to the crew :

See how the temperance movement has changed the aspect of things. Look around, and we see ourselves in a ship where that great enemy of man—the enemy to his hopes and happiness—ardent spirits—is abolished. Who would have believed a man, thirty years ago, had he predicted that a ship, a frigate! a flag ship, too, of the Mediterranean squadron, would cruise a year without the grog-tub; but it has been done, and I have strong hopes that thirty years hence, every man of war will cruise without a grog-tub; and that liberty in almost every port, and money every month, as has been the case in this ship, with many other changes, will also take place; rendering life in a man of war comparatively more respectable and happy. But the credit of taking the lead in this reform, this matter which will prove so great a blessing to future generations of seamen, will ever belong to the Cumberland, to the crew of the Cumberland; they did it; they also sent a petition to congress to abolish the whiskey ration—did it voluntarily, of their own accord—no coercion, no force was used. The subject was placed before them—they chose, they acted for themselves; and by it have not only astonished people abroad, but the papers at home are resounding with their praise; and the good effects of their choice have been witnessed in the good order and condition of the ship: in her snugness aloft and cleanliness below; in her rapid exercise of battery, and no less rapid evolutions of getting under way, furling sails, and I may now add, of beating, by and large, at sea as well as in port, everything which we have met. Of such a ship we may well be proud, and no doubt we shall all, long after the cruise, recur to the Cumberland with the most pleasurable feelings.

I say that temperance has done good, and I believe its good effects will long be felt by many, and I hope by all;

*Lieut. F. A. Foot.

are called to direct the affairs of this great and growing Republic, we might feel more confident than we now do, of the preservation of all our privileges, and the safe conduct of the ship of State, through those rocks and whirlpools by which she is at present most fearfully endangered. Drunkenness, alas! is rife in high places; and the influence sent forth upon the land from the seat of power, is not for us, but against us. The Congressional Temperance Society, once exerting a commanding influence at home and abroad, has been re-organized during the present session, but has had no public meeting. It has, it is feared, only a name to live.

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spirit came from the water. I saw it in the
 behind a flag and it was the only one
 through the darkness. It was the only one
 group of men who were coming out of the
 number of the men who were coming out of the
 a galley which was in the water. They were
 to the crew:

See how the temperance movement is
 of things. Look at the men who are
 where the men who are in the water. They
 happiness—happiness—happiness—happiness—
 believed a man who was in the water. They
 ship, a man who was in the water. They
 now, where there is a man who is in the
 been done and I have seen the men who
 every man if we will. They are in the
 liberty in the water. They are in the water.
 been the case in the water. They are in the
 take place. They are in the water. They
 more people. They are in the water. They
 lead in the water. They are in the water.
 blessing in the water. They are in the water.
 the Commission. They are in the water.
 it: they are in the water. They are in the
 ration—there is a man who is in the water.
 no force was used. They are in the water.
 they chose. They are in the water. They
 only assumed. They are in the water. They
 resounding will. They are in the water. They
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and not ourselves only, but by many poor deserted mothers and relations who for ten or fifteen years have not been visited, but who will in a few months be seen and share the gatherings of a two years' cruise. Will they not thank God for the temperance movement in the Cumberland? Yes, and I trust that in eternity, as well as in time, many of you will bless the Lord for sending you on board this ship. But now is the crisis—now is the time to make a stand. Now the time has come to decide the great question, whether seamen shall become a rational, long lived and respectable class of men, or whether they shall continue to be imposed upon by land-sharks, and madly rush into the grave in the middle age of life. I speak strongly because I feel strongly on the subject; and here, at the termination of the cruise, still feeling a deep interest in the crew of this ship, for their general good behavior and efficiency, and hoping at some future day to sail with many of them, I conclude by saying, as a true friend, neither touch, taste, nor handle anything that can intoxicate.

But, much progress for temperance in the Navy can never be expected while the spirit ration is continued. The subject is now before a Naval Committee of Congress, from whom a favorable report is expected.

Sailors temperance boarding-houses, and Sailors Homes have proved most efficient aids to the cause in the merchant service. Of the former there are more than sixty in our various ports. Sixty thousand seamen in the United States have signed the pledge. One third of these have united with the Mariners Temperance Society of New-York. At the New York Sailor's Home, a noble institution based on strict temperance principles, a weekly temperance meeting has been held for three years, at which about one thousand a year have signed the pledge. At Philadelphia, of 776 who resorted to the Home, 740 signed the pledge. Sailors enter heartily into the work of reform, and are in many cases able advocates, while its importance to them is beyond computation. Over \$6000 were deposited during the last year by seamen at the New York Home, in the Savings Bank. Sel-

dom now is a ship detained in the harbor for a drunken crew to become sober, or an American ship lost through the besetting or maddening influence of strong drink. The Buffalo Sailors Society, through their efficient agent, the Rev. Timothy Stillman, has effected great changes among the boatmen on the canals, and sailors on the lakes.

Another important aid to the cause of temperance, has been found in the organization of Legislative Temperance Societies. But of these, that of Massachusetts is the only one which has met during the past winter. This under its devoted President, Gov. Briggs, has held several consecutive meetings deeply interesting in their character, and powerful in their influence. In one of his addresses his Excellency said :

The object of the Legislative Temperance Society was to show forth from the State House, from the hill of the metropolis, the official influence of the State in the temperance Reformation.

He indulged the hope, that that influence might be seen and felt, through the increased additions that would be made to the Society from among the past and present members of the Legislature.

As citizens they were bound to give the cause their serious attention ; nor could they do their duty, unless they gave it their official influence. It appears from the official reports of the Secretary of this State, that upwards of \$300,000 were paid for the support of paupers, nearly one half of whom were made such by intemperance. Here was a source of expense that ought to be dried up. And it could only be by the spread of temperance. But this was the least of all motives to induce legislators to do their duty in this cause. Look at the progress which has been made. Go back twelve years, when, in this State, there were 200,000 drinking people, who paid six cents a day for ardent spirits ; which would amount to \$4,000,000 a year, and in ten years to \$40,000,000. Forty millions of dollars paid by our citizens for intoxicating drinks. But, consider that, during that time there have been, at the lowest calculation, 100,000 who have renounced the use of these drinks, and who have saved that amount of

money during the ten years. Add to this, the average earnings of each of these persons, which at six cents per day, would give a pecuniary gain to the Commonwealth of another \$40,000,000. Look over this matter, and tell me, does not a cause, which adds so much to the resources of our Commonwealth, demand of its legislators that they give to it their official influence?

For himself, he had rather have the credit of having his name on that pledge, than of procuring the passage of any law in the statute book.

And if we sign the pledge, said he, let us keep it. Let no hospitality, whenever or wherever offered, induce us to violate this obligation. No pledge can be more sacred, and if I violate it—if I were to drink in the dark even, I should despise myself. If any present were in the habit of drinking brandy or wine, he would like to have them rise and advocate the practice. He would give way. He inquired, what the effect would be if the Legislature had met to advocate the use of strong drink. The whole community would be shocked, as if the corner-stone of the Commonwealth were removed.

We are all, said he, passing away; we occupy the seats our fathers once filled—they have gone—and we are traveling on to join them; in a few short years our sons will occupy our places, and when they shall look over the books of this society, and turn over leaf after leaf, shall their hearts be made glad by finding their names recorded there? Gentlemen, it remains for you to set the example. By your love to yourselves, to your children, to your country, and to your God, I charge you to sign your name to our constitution.

In several of the States, State Conventions have been held in the course of the year, which have given the cause a powerful impulse. One for Massachusetts was held at Worcester, in the month of September. Its object was to contemplate the duty of seeking for such legislative and judicial action as should banish the traffic from the State. Reliance upon moral suasion had been the popular spirit, and had effected its legitimate results with men of conscience and philanthropy; but had utterly failed with those who would make gain out of the tears and blood of their fellow men; and it

was the opinion of the Committee that the strong arm of the law should be called to the aid of the temperance cause. The three following resolutions among others, were adopted to express the sense of the Convention :

Resolved, That the Old Bay State ought never to submit to have intoxicating poisons forced upon her against her consent, and in opposition to her will, without using, perseveringly, all suitable means of resistance. And the men, or bodies of men, who, for the sake of gain, shall continue to make her wives widows, and children orphans, and sink them to an untimely grave, ought to know that she will not stand and see them die, without showing by the wisdom of her laws, and the fidelity of their execution, that she is able and willing to protect them.

Resolved, That the course adopted by the State of New-York, and several other States, of authorizing the citizens to free themselves from the nuisance of having intoxicating liquors sold among them, whenever a majority of legal voters in town meeting assembled for that purpose, shall manifest a desire to do so, is truly democratic; and in accordance with the genius and spirit of free institutions; and no enlightened and consistent friend of the people, will unite with the liquor dealers in opposing the wishes of the people, by lending his influence to force this odious and destructive traffic upon them.

Resolved, That the contest with regard to the sale of intoxicating liquors, which is now going on between the liquor dealers and the people, is one of fundamental importance to all the great interests of men. If the people succeed in permanently closing up those fountains of pauperism, crime, and wretchedness, unborn generations will reap the benefits. But if the liquor dealers succeed in permanently keeping them open, and pouring their liquid fire in ten thousand streams through the land; poverty and crime, degradation and death, will spread their blighting influence over increasing multitudes, to future ages.

To enlist the more strongly all the citizens of the State in the work, a Committee consisting of President Hopkins, of Williams College, Doct. S. B. Woodward, of the Insane Hospital, Worcester; and the Hon. Mr. Hoar, of Concord, were

appointed a Committee to address the people on the present condition and claims of the cause. The address has since appeared, a very able document. In its close the Committee say :

What then remains, but that all the friends of this cause, all the friends of humanity and religion, should come up with new zeal to this work ? Much has already been done, and surely no one who looks at the results thus far, can ever regret any effort or sacrifice that he has made. Much has been done, and the signs of the times are full of promise, but there yet remains a great work to be done, and time, and labor, and money must be given to it.

In this work Massachusetts has hitherto been foremost, both in her efforts, and in her legislation. The spirit that has moved her, has been the spirit of '76. True, she would gladly arrest the moral evils connected with the sale of intoxicating drinks, but she regards a rum-tax, for the benefit of those who lie as an incubus upon the community, with as little favor as she did a tea-tax, in favor of Britain. The great mass of the people have felt, not only that their moral sense was outraged, but that their rights were invaded, and they have moved, and will move for the vindication of those rights. The eyes of other States are upon us ; and by us, and by the State of New York, in whose approaching struggle we feel the deepest interest, it is to be tested whether large, prosperous, and free communities can practically free themselves from this curse ; and whether communities are to be protected in those rights which are violated by the traffic.

In Rhode Island, a State Temperance Convention was held on the 2nd of December ; and in New Hampshire one was held on the 7th of January. The business of both were conducted with unanimity, and a kind but firm spirit pervaded their deliberations.

In Vermont, a State Convention met at Vergennes, on the 14th January. His Excellency, Gov. Slade, presided and made an able address on the importance of perseverance in the cause, and the use of strong and decisive measures to suppress the traffic.

The following resolutions were adopted in relation to the license :

Whereas, it is a principle of divine legislation if an ox gore a man or a woman, that they die ; then the ox shall be surely stoned. And whereas, if the ox were wont to push with his horn in time past, and it hath been testified to his owner, and he hath not kept him in, but that he hath killed a man or a woman, the ox shall be stoned, and his owner also shall be put to death,—therefore,

Resolved, 1. That the License system is an ox that is wont to push.

2. That the owner of this ox is not the man who hires him, by purchasing a license, but the Freemen who rent the ox, and who receive pay for the privilege of working him.

3. That it hath been testified to the freemen of this State,—the owner thereof,—that the ox is wont to push ; and they have not restrained him ; but that he hath killed both men and women, in great numbers.

4. That the freemen of Vermont are justly accountable for every death this ox produceth or hath produced.

5. That no freeman is quit of his accountability in this matter, who doth not all he can to have the ox restrained.

A State Convention was held at New Haven, Connecticut, Oct. 12th, subsequent to the election of Town Commissioners, in which the friends of temperance gained a glorious triumph through the State. The following resolutions were adopted on the occasion :

Resolved, That the recent expression of public sentiment in favor of temperance, as evinced by the election of Temperance Commissioners in a large majority of the towns of the State, is a matter of thanksgiving to God, and of encouragement to the friends of humanity.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, no man should be licensed to sell alcoholic drinks as a beverage.

In Ohio a very large Convention was convened at Columbus, the capitol, on the 17th of Feb. His Excellency, the Governor of the State, presided, and many of the most distinguished citizens of the State took part in the deliberations.

The great object of the Convention was to induce the Legislature to give the License question to the people. The subject of distillation also engaged the attention of the Convention, and a resolution was adopted, declaring that the practice of distilling grain in our State, is a great and growing evil—that it is a sinful prostitution of the rich products of our soil, given by the Almighty for the sustenance and well-being of man.

In Medina County the last distillery had been stopped, and converted into a Temperance Hall by the ladies. Throughout the State the past year has been productive of much good, and a strong foundation is being laid for the final triumphs of the cause, although the object of the Convention was not obtained.

In South Carolina the annual State Temperance Convention was held at Columbia, on the 26th November.

Hon. J. B. O'Neill was unanimously re-elected President. The following were among the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That wherever the Commissioners empowered by law to grant license for retailing intoxicating drinks, shall refuse to grant such license, it will be in accordance with the spirit of our free institutions, and no intelligent and consistent friend of the people will unite with the liquor dealers in opposing their action, by lending his influence to force this odious and destructive traffic upon them.

Resolved, That while we do not ask for legislative aid upon the subject of the license law, yet whenever the people of this State shall demand its abolition, we, as citizens, will give them our hearty co-operation, and that each member of this Convention is at liberty to pursue the course he may think best in arguing this question, without impairing his standing and usefulness amongst us.

In Illinois, a State Convention, of great interest, was held at Springfield, on the 23rd of February, and measures were taken to bring the whole State under an efficient organization.

In Michigan, a State Convention was held at Marshall, on

the 3rd of February. It was numerously attended, and the utmost unanimity and good feelings prevailed. An able address was delivered by the President.

In the States and Territories now forming and settling at the west, which are in future years to teem with many millions, our cause has found great and efficient aid in the Home Missionaries, which have been sent forth by various evangelical societies, as pioneers in the cause of morality and religion. Few among them, it is believed, have failed to bear a strong and decided testimony against the introduction and use of all intoxicating liquors, and to improve every opportunity to commend the cause of temperance and procure signers to the pledge. The whole number pledged to entire abstinence from all that can intoxicate, in the communities where the missionaries of the American Home Missionary Society labor, is, as nearly as can be ascertained, 135,000; which is 28,000 more than were reported the last year. The Committee rejoice, that, through the continued liberality of Chester Burkley, Esq. of Wethersfield, Conn., they have been able to furnish 200 of these devoted men, the last year, with a copy of the Journal.

Nor less active and efficient have been the Foreign Missionaries among the poor Indians, fast wasting away before the march of civilization and the desolations of intemperance wherever they can be approached by the unprincipled vender. The Annual Meeting of the Cherokee Temperance Society, in the winter, was one of much interest. William P. Ross, the Secretary of the Society, in his Annual Report said :

During the year the cause of Temperance, which is the cause of our country, of humanity, and of religion, has not stood still, but moved steadily on, increasing in the number of its advocates, and in spirit and importance. Five hundred and eighty-five new names have been added to the pledge, nearly all of whom are natives of the country. This swells the total number of temperance people by profession among the Cherokees, to about 3,058 ; a number sufficient,

with the right organization, spirit, and action, to effect almost any desired moral reformation in the country.

In the Cherokee nation and other tribes, the cause of temperance has great ascendancy; and it is only when the spirit of evil is abroad in wild misrule, that the fire waters are suffered to burn and destroy.

The Committee will notice but one more instrumentality of advancing the cause greater this year than in several years past, the publication of several new and popular works fitted to attract attention, to instruct and move men, and cause them to feel their solemn responsibility in this enterprise. To one they would more particularly refer, **DEATH BY MEASURE**, by the Rev. Thomas P. Hunt, a work which by its full disclosures of the abominable adulteration of the liquor trade, is calculated to make the vender, in disgust and fear, quit his business, and retire back on something which will enable him to sustain his family and be a blessing to the world.

To answer repeated calls for a complete history, or materials of a history of the temperance reformation, the Committee have republished two of their annual Reports, and collected the whole into a bound volume, which now forms the second volume of Permanent Temperance Documents. In these two volumes, the searcher after truth may find all the leading facts in this wonderful reform, collected from year to year, and published under direction of Committees, having, it is believed, the entire confidence of the community. A great desideratum at the present time is a series of new temperance tracts to be spread broad-cast over the community and put into the hands of the numerous foreigners landing on our shores. The Committee ask for the means that they may engage in this great work.

But we may not dwell longer on the state and prospects of the cause at home. Our field is the world. In every civilized and Christian country, yea, among the Turks, the Hin-

doos, the Chinese, and the barbarians of the isles of the sea, we have set up our banners.

In the north of Europe, a Convention of its friends in the three kingdoms of Sweden, Norway and Denmark is called to meet at Stockholm, in June of the present year. Our countryman, the Rev. Dr. Baird, has been invited to attend.

To put a stop to the increasing progress of drunkenness in Norway, the Swedish Government have appointed a missionary for each of the four provinces of that kingdom, to travel through them, preaching abstinence from strong liquors, and promoting the establishment and extension of temperance societies. Compensation is offered to all such distillers as shall resign their licenses for making brandy, and entirely relinquish their business.

In Prussia there are 9581 breweries, and 10,131 distilleries. The Minister of war, by the direction of the King, has addressed a circular to all generals holding command, ordering them to allow every soldier who may be willing to give up his allowance of brandy, its value in money.

In Germany the cause is rising into great importance. Not less than 300 societies are now formed, with about one million members, pledged to total abstinence from ardent spirits; the cause not having there as yet, advanced to total abstinence from vinous and fermented drinks. Berlin is the cradle of this reformation. The Rev. Mr. Seling, of Osnabruck, and the Rev. Mr. Bottohen, of Ivisan, are its principal promoters. In August last, a congress of German societies was convened at Berlin, and the meetings and speeches on the occasion were deeply interesting.

In Silesia, the Catholic clergy are engaged in a temperance movement like that of Ireland, preaching total abstinence in all the pulpits. Large masses of people, no less than 10,000, have signed the pledge.

In Poland, especially in the provinces of Posen, the results have been most gratifying. A work has been published in

which are embodied the opinion of one thousand physicians in favor of temperance.

Friendly communications and several temperance documents in the Dutch language have been received from the Secretary of the Netherland Society. Praiseworthy efforts are making to enlighten the people of Holland on the destructive character of intoxicating drinks. Dr. Sewall's plates, and all the leading publications, are much needed.

A temperance mission from England to the north of France, during the last year, has accomplished much. At Havre, tracts have been distributed on board ships, at the Bethel chapel, and among English residents, many of whom are exceedingly addicted to drinking. Temporary places are erected on all the rail road lines for the vending of strong drink, which females sell to the workmen at various prices, even as low as one penny.

In Scotland, a new impulse has been given to the cause by the organization of a powerful association under the name of the "Scottish Temperance League." The League circulates "The Scottish Temperance Review," and proposes the publication of an uniform Temperance Library. The main objects contemplated in the publication of this library, are : first, To systematize the Temperance subject, by properly arranging and applying the knowledge already acquired, and by drawing further information from sources not yet exhausted ; and, secondly, to publish the volumes at such moderate prices, as will place a handsome collection of works on this all important question within the reach of the very humblest friend of the cause. The size of the volumes will be post octavo, containing about 300 pages of letter press, printed in good clear type, and neatly bound in cloth. The contributors will be the most eminent of the American and English Temperance writers. No labor or expense will be spared to render the productions worthy the cause. The price of each volume,

to subscribers, will be one shilling sterling; non-subscribers, 1s. 6d. One volume to be issued every three months.

In Edinburgh the cause was never more prosperous than at the present time. The weekly meetings, usually addressed by ministers of the gospel, are crowded. About 8000 members are enrolled. A spirited effort is making by the Scottish clergy to break up the use of intoxicating liquors at funerals. The cost of the whole Scottish judicial establishment, amid two million and a half of people, is £170,000. Two-thirds of all this is caused by strong drinks. In Glasgow, about twenty thousand human beings have been brought before the tribunals under the influence of liquor.

In Ireland the Temperance Reformation holds on its way with wondrous power. The excellent Theobald Matthew still exerts over millions his extraordinary influence; often administers the pledge to many thousands, and declares that all reports of extensive violations of the pledge are utterly groundless.

In England the cause is at length making cheering advances among the more intelligent and reflective classes. All now understand its nature, its object, and what its influence would be, could it prevail, upon the health, peace, order, thrift, and piety of the kingdom. Its 600,000 drunkards; its 52 million pounds sterling, annually wasted upon intoxicating drinks; the amazing consumption of bread stuffs in the breweries while the people are starving; the squalidness, poverty, disorder and frightful deaths of the drunken, are not viewed as they have been by the philanthropist and patriot with indifference. The following statements we find made in the English prints:

Amount annually expended for the purchase of intoxicating liquors for other than medical and scientific purposes, is	£50,000,000
Perversion of land to the growth of barley and hops, which might produce wheat, .	20,000,000
Misapplication of labor and capital, .	15,000,000

REPORT OF THE AMERICAN

DIRECT EXPENSE OF INTEMPERANCE.

Loss of time and labor by drinking, . . .	£40,000,000
Cost of pauperism, the effect of drunkenness, . .	3,000,000
Cost of police prosecutions, transportations, &c., growing out of, and justly attributable to intemperance, at least	2,000,000
	£130,000,000
About equal to	\$570,000,000

THIS MIGHT BE APPLIED,

I. FOR RELIGIOUS PURPOSES.

In the erection of houses of worship, purchase of Bibles, printing of tracts, employment of 20,000 missionaries, support of 1000 mis- sion schools, and other missionary revenue, ...	26,000,000
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II. FOR LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES.

In the endowment of 7 large Universities, sala- ries of 20,000 schoolmasters for the educa- tion of 200,000 poor children, payment of lecturers on literature, &c., building of Me- chanics' Institutes, publication of cheap books, encouragement of literary talent, fitting out scientific expeditions, premiums for useful inventions, &c., ...	24,000,000
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III. FOR BENEVOLENT PURPOSES.

In the endowment of hydropathic and surgical hospitals, emancipation and colonization of slaves, endowment of asylums for the deaf, dumb, and insane, and various other philanthropic institutions, ...	20,000,000
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IV. FOR NATIONAL PURPOSES.

In the construction of railways, saving of taxes, giving relief to the poor, erection of light- houses, &c., ...	50,000,000
	£120,000,000

Leaving a balance to be applied to other great and good purposes of	£10,000,000
	£130,000,000

This large amount of money would, in six years, wipe away the enormous national debt of England, and so take off *two thirds* of the taxes.

A voice that demands reform is and must be heard. A million persons and more, it is supposed, have adopted the total abstinence principle, now generally received, after much conflict, as the only true principle. Well organized associations and a vigorous press are urging it upon the people. Able lecturers, Dr. Grindrod, the author of *Bacchus*, Dr. Lees, Mr. Vincent and others are unfolding to crowds of intelligent auditors, the laws of health and life, and the deleterious and poisonous nature of intoxicating drinks. The temperance press is pouring out floods of light, and numerous valuable and popular tracts are widely circulating among the laboring classes. An important movement has been commenced in London, called the *Metropolitan Mirror*. By numerous devoted missionaries the principles of temperance are carried to the homes of the poor and wretched; drunkards are spoken to in the streets and accompanied home; congregated groups are addressed and pledges taken. In their visits the missionaries witness the horrid influence of the gin and beer shops.

"I have not met with one instance," says a Missionary, "of home-drunkenness. It is all to be traced to the public-house and beer-shop." All who have signed the pledge, date their intemperate habits to frequenting the public-house. "I find it a very rare case," says another Missionary, "that any intoxicating beverages enter their dwellings, or at least, in any but very small quantities." "Many, when the labors of the day are over, resort to the public-house to beguile the hours of the evening, away from the uncomfortableness of their homes. Some have their favorite public-house, which they constantly frequent; others wander from public-house to public-house, seeking change of company and scene, as much as for the sake of the drink itself." One individual said, "I have not been out of doors for some weeks, for every time I go out I get drunk." A Missionary has counted forty females entering the gin-shop in the course of a single hour.

The **DRINKING-USAGES** of the community are among the formidable barriers to the progress of temperance. One man said, that through the influence of the drinking-customs he had lost an excellent trade, plunged his family into the deepest distress, had pawned his watch and his clothes, and on one occasion had spent in dissipation no less than £20 in one week.

Another impediment arises from the custom of **PAYING WAGES** at the **PUBLIC HOUSE**; many laboring men have expressed themselves aggrieved by the practice.

They would willingly break through the custom if they could do so without fear of losing their employment, and consequently their only means of support.

"I wish," said one individual, "to become a teetotaler, but situated as I am, that is impossible. I do not make it my practice to visit the public-house, although I have to endure much on that account; but I am obliged to attend on the Saturday night, to receive my wages, which are sometimes not paid till near midnight. I cannot sit in the tap-room for three or four hours without drinking: if I did, I should be a marked man, and would soon lose my situation."

The Practice of Recommending these drinks in **HOSPITALS**, and by the **MEDICAL PROFESSION**, as strengthening beverages, is a formidable hindrance. Many use this as an argument for the usefulness of the drinks; and others, who have abstained for a time, from such advice, have broken their pledge.

Two petitions have been presented to Parliament; one on the state of laborers on the rail ways, asking for a law interdicting the payment of wages at beer shops; compelling the payment of laborers in current coin and not in drink, and prohibiting all persons employed in the construction or management of a rail way, from being concerned in the sale of intoxicating liquors; the other calling the attention of Parliament to the awful extent to which intemperance prevails on the Sabbath, and asking for the prohibition of the sale of liquors on that day.

But little advance appears to have been made, either in the British army at home, or in the navy, or among seamen in the merchant service.

Some favorable movements have commenced and are in progress among the young. Could the principles of temperance be carried among all the thousands of Sunday school children, that mighty nation would soon, on this subject, so degrading, so ruinous, be revolutionised.

The following remarks, from the pen of one of Britain's ablest writers,* is worthy of much attention :

It is well worth the study of your ablest men, to inquire by what means the question may be most successfully brought before the minds of the Sunday school teachers of England, a noble band, comprising some 200,000 young people of both sexes, the flower of British society. It is impossible to express, adequately, my sense of the importance which attaches to their services among the juvenile population ; but incomparable, vast, immeasurable, religiously considered, as those services are, the value would be enhanced unutterably, if the temperance principle could be universally incorporated with their religious instruction. Now, this is a consummation which I think ultimately attainable. These teachers are at a time of life, and in a state of mind highly favorable to the entertainment of the question, as a subject of inquiry ; and I feel confident, that, with the bulk of them that inquiry wisely prosecuted, would infallibly issue in the adoption of the temperance principle. When we reflect, then, that these 200,000 youthful and generous spirits, are not only now the teachers of some two millions of scholars, but at an early day, to become, not only heads of families, but many of them Christians, pastors, officers of churches, and missionaries to foreign climes ; it will at once appear, that no degree of care and labour to conciliate their opinions, engage their hearts, and enlist their services, in the cause of truth and righteousness, piety, and patriotism, can be deemed too high a price, at which to purchase such a result.

The Committee would express the gratification they have had in a visit from the Rev. Thomas Spencer, of the Episcopal Church, at Hinton, near Bath, England, and in his very instructive temperance lectures. A further interchange of visits would, it is believed, be highly favorable.

(Dr. Campbell.)

In the Eastern portions of the globe, and at our missionary stations, it is believed there is an increasing interest felt in the cause of temperance. Through the continued donation of Orin Day, Esq., of Catskill, the Committee are enabled to send, monthly, 200 copies of the Journal to foreign missionary stations; a small opposing power, however, to the cargoes of rum, which are shamefully sent from these Christian shores, to poison and destroy the pagan nations. But God has blessed the feeble labors of the friends of temperance.

From the journal of Mr. Bliss, missionary at Trebizond, we learn that a Temperance Society, on the principles of total abstinence, was formed at that place in December, 1844, consisting of 20 members :

"Intemperance," says he, "is making fearful progress here. Enormous quantities of wine manufactured in the country are drunk. Indeed the use of it is regarded as a religious act. The priests, (Armenian) urge it upon any of their flock whom they happen to find averse to the practice, with such arguments as these: 'Christ blessed the wine, therefore you should drink.' 'He said, This is my blood; the more we drink the better,' 'He is no Christian, he is a Mussulman, who does not drink.' Of late years, the fire-waters of other countries have come in to help forward the work of death. It is nothing unusual to see half a dozen porters in our streets, staggering along under the weight of a hogshead, on which is written, in too plain characters, 'Best N. E. Rum, Boston.'"

In commenting on this, the *Missionary Herald* for September, remarks :

"As the vine is generally cultivated, intemperance is one of the predominant sins of the Orientals; and though the use of wine is prohibited among Mussulmans, little regard is paid to the prohibition, and they are often found drunk. The above fact is then a pleasing indication of better things. And as the missionaries are preachers of temperance, as well as of righteousness, we confidently look for great results in that quarter. Among the Nestorians of Persia, where intemperance is a national trait, the prospect of a change is evident, through the influence of the missionaries, who have circu-

lated tracts on the subject, and that of Mar Yohannan, the bishop, whose name is familiar to American ears, and who, on his return from his visit to this country, took decided ground on the subject, having declared that he *will not only abstain from wine himself, but that not a drop shall be made on his father's vineyard*. In his visits among his people, he strongly advocates the abrogation of the custom of wine drinking."

To our Secretary, Mr. Hume writes from Bombay, under date of Dec. 10, 1845 :

The cause of total abstinence in heathen lands, meets with many obstacles ; and I am sorry to say, it is viewed with indifference by the majority of those who bear the Christian name. With the exception of the venerable Archdeacon Jeffreys, all the ministers of the gospel in this part of India, who are connected with the government as chaplains, so far as I know, habitually make use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage. And the same I believe is true of all the European missionaries in this Presidency ! What then can we expect from the great body of the English residents ? And what can we expect from the officers, soldiers and seamen, who are constantly under the influence of such an example ?

The influence of European example in spreading intemperance among the native community, is very great. Intemperance among the natives is decidedly on the increase. Not only in Bombay, but in all the civil and military stations, grog shops are established, which prove the ruin of many. I need not tell you that these things are fitted to exert a most unhappy influence on the missionary cause.

But these very facts, which appear so painful and discouraging, give a new interest and importance to the temperance cause. These things are fitted to arrest the attention, and secure the co-operation of some who otherwise would have felt but little interest in the subject. And the friends of temperance, instead of being disheartened, are rather excited to new zeal and new effort. Instead of abandoning the cause as desperate, they are furnished with new arguments ; they are urged on by new motives, and they are enabled to appeal, as they could not otherwise do, to the conscience and the heart of the whole community.

Archdeacon Jeffreys, is a staunch friend of the cause of

total abstinence; and the same is true of all the American missionaries at this Presidency. The Bombay Temperance Advocate has been published at our mission press for more than a year past. It is large quarto size, and is published monthly, each number containing eight pages. Had we friends, it would be easy to spread information on this subject in the different languages spoken in Western India. We are willing to do all that our own means will permit; but we cannot expect assistance in this work from those who themselves habitually use intoxicating drinks as a beverage.

From Archdeacon Jeffreys, we learn that nothing but total abstinence can now save the Christian church from being the most drunken portion of India; for the Hindoos being loosed from the bonds of caste, which forbids the use of intoxicating liquors, will, unless their Christianity perfectly controls them, at once dive into the depths of intemperance, in which case, to use his own language, "a flood of intemperance will come in upon the infant church, and spread over India, and all our missionary efforts will end (on the whole) in a curse and not a blessing to this region."

From a Missionary at Bankok, Siam, we have also received a letter which must deeply interest the friends of the cause. Says the writer, Rev. J. Caswell:

Ten years since, a drunken man was a rare sight here, except among the Indo-Portuguese. But since then the enemy has come in like a flood, and now, drunken Siamese are exceedingly common,—so much so that I much dread meeting a large company, even for the purpose of preaching the gospel to them, being almost sure to find a number in the different stages of intoxication; and I therefore fix my hour for preaching in the bazaar, at 9 A. M., although I should be sure of having three or four times as many in the afternoon.

There are thirty or more distilleries in the kingdom, all conducted by China men. The owners of these distilleries pay an immense sum of money to the King for the privilege they enjoy, and it is for their interest to make and sell as much as they can. Thus the evil is rapidly and constantly increasing. We have published a tract on the evils of intox-

icating drinks, but do not perceive any special effect from it. It has of late occurred to me that if we had several sets of Dr. Sewall's plates of the stomach, they might be used to great advantage here. It is very desirable, I think, that every mission family should have a set, and also that they be put into the hands of a number of the princes and nobles, and head priests of Watz. Our mission have ordered one set, but it will readily be seen that this must fall far short of accomplishing what we might reasonably hope from several sets. All the mission families are frequently visited by priests and noblemen who might be easily interested in the subject of temperance, had we but the right means. The priests are forbidden the use of intoxicating drinks, but most of them spend but a short time in the priesthood, say from one to five years. Could they be thoroughly enlightened while in the priesthood, we might hope much for them when they leave it. Now, cannot you do something for us? Can you not at least put a set of the cheaper plates into each of the mission families in Siam? (In both missions there are ten families). And could you not send a set of the colossal plates to the King and also to Chau Fa? I of course know but little of the extent of the means you have at your disposal for meeting such calls as this. Do something for us if you can.

We with pleasure state that Mr. Delavan is soliciting funds to enable him to supply each of the 200 missionary stations on the globe with a set of the large plates, framed and varnished. A donation of \$20 will supply each station with a set.

At Madras, the Journal of the South India Temperance Union, and the Youth's Journal continue to be published and to exert a salutary influence. An India Temperance Almanac has also for two years been published.

At Maulmein, Mysore, Trichnopoly, Meerut, and Coimbatore much progress is making. Writes the son of a missionary, November 3, 1845.

I live in the town of Coimbatore, which is in the Madras Presidency, East Indies, in latitude $10^{\circ} 52' N.$, longitude $77^{\circ} 5' E.$, containing a population of between thirty and forty thousand. This is a land in which Satan reigns, and we

are surrounded with drunkards; and toddy and arrack shops are generally crowded, especially in the evening. About two years ago, reading temperance publications, and hearing of the good teetotalism had done in the world, induced me to sign the pledge, and to endeavor, with God's blessing, to do what I could to rescue my fellow-creatures from the dreadful bane of drunkenness. I accordingly commenced a Teetotal Society, and when I made known its principles, and the benefits derived from them to the Christians here, many came forward and joyfully signed the pledge. Ever since that time (April 9th, 1844,) our society has greatly increased, and its principles have been propagated both far and wide.

There are eight out-stations belonging to this mission, at five of which there are auxiliary temperance societies, many heathen have joined our society, both at this place and in its branches.

I have to observe, that exclusive of the native Christians and heathen who have signed the pledge at Coimbatoor, every one of those who have joined us as teetotalers in the out-stations, are heathen and Mohammedans.

The most influential and energetic of the upholders of the cause in India, are perhaps—at Calcutta, the Rev. R. Eteson, garrison Chaplain; at Madras, the Rev. Mr. Hay, Mr. Hunt, of the American Mission, Major Brett, and the son of the Rev. Dr. Scudder, recently arrived from America; at Bombay, besides the Archdeacon, there are J. P. Larkins, Esq., the Rev. D. O. Allen, Rev. Mr. Hume, E. H. Townsend, Esq., secretary to Government, R. T. Webb, Esq., &c., &c.

All our intelligence from the Sandwich Islands is of a favorable character. Great there have been the results of well directed persevering Christian effort. The last letter from a Missionary says:

I think neither the use of intoxicating drinks, nor traffic in them, would now be tolerated in the Hawaiian churches, were the management of them left entirely to natives.

Honolulu, on Oahu, is now the only place in this kingdom where the traffic in liquid poisons is tolerated, and as temperance principles have recently made very encouraging progress among foreigners there, we hope it may, ere long, be *entirely* prohibited.

In Africa, temperance has advanced with Christianity and civilization. "We have," says a Missionary, "Temperance Societies at each of our stations, and there are very few of our people who do not conform to their rules. At Kat River there are 1400 staunch teetotalers. At Liberia, one fifth of the whole population are members of temperance societies, and the state of morals is emphatically of an high order." In South Africa, among the Hottentots, drunkenness, says a Missionary, at Theopolis prevails to an awful extent.

They gather honey, put a portion in a bucket of water, place this near the fire the last thing at night to ferment, and then sleep till day-break, when they rise to their potatoes, which by that time are ready for their use. And thus they go on day after day, and week after week. Then may be seen brother fighting with brother, father with children, and children with their father, wives screaming for their husbands, or joining frantically in the affray, and the little ones emulating the passions and examples of their parents. But all are not such; there are very many who are useful in their station, and ornaments to the great cause of teetotalism. At Theopolis there has been a teetotal society for several years, and which still exists, though not in that flourishing and active state that I could wish to see it. Much of this is owing to our isolated situation. Our far distant friends at Algoa Bay, are going on prosperously in the good cause; they have an excellent and devoted man for their Secretary, and a no less devoted and zealous minister for their President. Much, very much good has been done in that quarter, but much more yet may be confidently expected.

At Lancaster, Van Dieman's land, says Mr. Price, Independent minister and President of the Tasmanian Temperance Society, under date of March 1, 1845:

'The cause of teetotalism has gained a firm footing in this place, and is advancing in a steady and satisfactory manner. There has been much opposition from various classes, but this has been overcome, in a great measure, by perseverance in writing and speaking the plain truth respecting alcoholic liquors, and not allowing the question of temperance to be

mixed with any other. A wise resolution, deserving universal imitation.

In the year 1832 I had much difficulty in persuading one person to sign the old temperance pledge. The society which adopted that pledge died away when teetotalism was introduced. The teetotal society is based upon the long pledge, and has now on its books about sixteen hundred members. Many of these are reclaimed drunkards, who have not only regained a respectable standing in society, but become humble disciples of the sinners' friend.

With the Rev. Mr. Adam, five years Seamen's Chaplain, at Sydney, New South Wales, and an active and zealous laborer in the cause, the Committee have recently had the pleasure of an interview, and are happy to learn from him that the good cause, though slowly, is surely making advances in that quarter of the globe. The Bishop and his church oppose teetotalism on pretended gospel principles, but what can they do on their practice, how plausible soever principle may be, to suppress drunkenness?

Mr. Adam showed, on one occasion, that the Colony had, in five years, expended £829,840 in the importation of emigrants,—money well spent, he believed, yet harshly complained of; while in two years the enormous sum of £852,069 8s. 4d. had been expended in the introduction of intoxicating liquors, yet no one complained a word.

The Committee feel proud of our Missionaries in the heathen world. Almost without exception they are personally and actively total abstinence men. To them, in all subsequent ages, the Church of God will owe a debt of gratitude in those regions of the earth, which no money can repay. The Committee record here with great pleasure, a charge delivered by the Rev. Dr. Scudder, to his son on leaving America for the station at Madras:

"I charge you in the most solemn manner, and with all the weight of parental authority, that you set an example of the strictest temperance before the heathen. Let it be known on your first going among them, that you are an enemy to

intoxicating drinks of all kinds. *I would not allow a heathen to see me take a glass of wine, for a kingdom.* The influence of Europeans and others upon the heathen, in the use of these drinks, has been of a most distressing nature. It has brought a stigma upon Christianity which will not be wiped off, it may be, for a century to come; even though temperance principles should take deep root among them. The word drunkard and Christian have become synonymous terms in India. By way of reproach it has been said by the heathen, that even the Brahmins were becoming Christians, because they have begun to drink. After what I have said, it will hardly be necessary for me to add, that you should turn a deaf ear to all those arguments with which you will be met by Europeans—arguments which would go to persuade you that your health cannot be preserved in warm climates, except in the use of these pernicious drinks.

Canada is not without constant and important progress in the temperance cause. It is estimated that there are 150,000 teetotalers in the provinces, of whom 15,000 are voters; that there are 50,000 drunkards, and 2000 deaths annually from intemperance. Many able lecturers and important agencies are in the field, securing good results. In Nova Scotia the cause is very respectable through the untiring labours of Judge Marshall, Professor Chipman, and other gentlemen.

In Bermuda and the West Indies, there is much that is cheering. Temperance papers, books and tracts, are read with avidity, and drinking usages are yielding.

"At Dominica," says the indefatigable Wesleyan Missionary, Mr. Cox, "the temperance light which has been diffused, is operating beneficially; and inquiry is becoming more general. Several rum sellers have become purchasers. One who long kept a 'Corner Store' has abandoned the traffic. Some of them *personally abstain*; and many say they would speedily relinquish it, could they find other employment. Vain plea! But what can we expect from men who have not the love of God in their hearts? Many delightful proofs of the efficacy of our principle are now visible in this island; they are 'living epistles, known and read of all.' Several managers of estates are teetotalers, firm and decided.

Among our own people it is general ; and it is a source of joy to me and my beloved colleagues, that every congregation we address, has a vast majority of abstainers. There are hundreds on the roll books of the different societies—and hundreds who abstain, have never signed the pledge. The exclusive principle of Romanism, prevents our access to its adherents ; but they have been benefited in many cases. Would the priests espouse the cause, and imitate the benevolent Father Matthew, immense benefits would accrue to the island. Seven eighths of the population are under their control."

The time has now arrived for a World's Temperance Convention. This long-desired meeting is to be held at London, on the 4th of August next. There, will be assembled, it is hoped and believed, many from the North and the South, from the East and the West, who have long in faith, and love, and prayer, devoted their time, and talents, and wealth, to the promotion of this great cause ; mingling in joyful congratulation for what has been effected, and devout thanksgiving to Him who has done it, and gaining new light, and zeal, and love, for continued extension.

In this Convention, points of agreement among all the friends of temperance may be ascertained ; points of difference discussed and settled ; the actual strength of temperance operations in each country on the globe, and the power of opposing influences gauged and defined ; also the nature and value of temperance organizations ; the patronage or hostility of the Christian church ; the patronage or hostility of Christian governments ; the best fields of temperance effort ; and what now can be done to rescue the heathen world.

Thousands from afar will view the meeting with interest ; and when its deliberations are over, and its results published to the world, may it be found to have been guided in great wisdom, and to be one more instrumentality, in the hand of God, of delivering our world from the desolations of

intemperance, and advancing the reign of the Prince of Peace.

The Committee cannot conclude without expressing their deep deprecation of the existence of war, whose tendency is to flood the nation with intemperance, and bring into action all the bad passions of men. To the friends of the cause, do they look, amid the perils to which it may be exposed, for unceasing vigilance and action for its support. Above all, do they look to God, commending to Him the interests of temperance, of our beloved country, and the world.

APPENDIX.

Speech of the Rev. Albert Barnes, of Philadelphia, on the following Resolution.

Resolved, That in promoting the temperance reformation, while it is proper to invoke the aid of the laws of the land, and the principles of science, and whatever will in any way promote the temporal welfare of men, the ultimate reliance must be on the religious principle, and the co-operation of the religious community; and that every friend of religion should be a friend of the cause of temperance.

Good MEN, every where, are endeavoring to promote *reformation*. The age in which we live is characterized by such efforts, perhaps as much as by any thing else. A deep interest is felt—an interest which has not been common in former ages—in behalf of those who are wronging themselves by vicious indulgence, and in relation to all those systems which originate or perpetuate wrong. These efforts are made to bear alike on individuals, that they may be recovered from habits which threaten their ruin; and on social and organic wrongs and evils.

Yet we need not go far to see that the subject of reformation is, after all the attempts which are made, but little understood, and that there are few things which men attempt, where the principles of action are less accurately defined. The efforts which are made are well-meaning; the plans which are adopted, are designed to be benevolent; but they are often wild, and visionary, harsh, and unphilosophical. The hope of success is often based on that which is philosophically false; or on that which has no permanent value and importance; the single object which is aimed at is often so magnified as to occupy the whole field of vision; and the reformation is prosecuted with no just apprehension of the proportional value of things, and with a reckless, or designed disregard of the most valuable interests of society.

The question then, WHAT IS THE TRUE PHILOSOPHY OF REFORMATION? is one of great and permanent importance in an age like this. To what principles shall we appeal, in promoting individual or public reform? On what shall we base our hopes? What is there on which we may rely to give permanent success? This question has more than the passing interest of a day, or of an occasion like this. I propose to examine it with a particular reference to the present aspect of the temperance reformation. That has been among the most glorious of all reforms. What has been gained there, may be in danger of being lost by a departure from its true principles, and by reliance on that which is of no permanent value. One grave question which is now coming before this

age is, whether this reformation can be carried forward to its final triumph, without the aid of the religious principle or of religious men; or whether there are other principles which can be successfully substituted in the place of those which are directly derived from religion. The importance then, without undervaluing other aids, of calling in the aid of the religious principle, and of relying permanently on that, and of calling in the steady co-operation of religious men, will be the point at which my remarks will be really directed.

In all attempts to promote reformation—that is, a change for the better—in an individual or in society, there is some ground of appeal; something on which we found our hopes of success. We do not expect that it will be achieved by miracle; or by the operation of any new laws of our nature originated for the purpose, or by any element in society which has never existed before. Now, on what *do* we rely in such cases? What is the ground of our appeal? What is the foundation of our hopes? Let us analyze the operation of our own minds in such cases, and see what there is on which we can rely.

First, we suppose that there is *something* in the individual, whom we would wish to reform, that is not yet quite extinct, that may be *roused* again into life and power, and be made the element of better things. We do not regard him as quite dead and insensible to every generous and noble appeal; but beneath the rubbish in his ruined nature, we hope to find some remnant of a noble soul; some generous sympathy that may be awakened into vigorous life; some almost antiquated spark of virtue that may be enkindled to a flame. That principle or element in the soul, we would rouse up, so that it may assert its just prerogative, and triumph over the base and ignoble passions which have usurped its place. We would go to the man that is debased and sunken, and find in him, if we could, some love of father or mother, or sister, or child, or country; some not extinguished self-respect; some lesson embedded in childhood, not wholly obliterated; some remains of a conscience; some respect for decency; some lingering love of God, or virtue, or even some principle of ambition or desire to be remembered after death, that may be roused into action, and that may be made to be superior in power to the base principles which now control the soul. So Paley was saved. "You are a great fool," said a young heir of nobility to him when in the University—a companion in dissipation;—"You are a great fool, to be wasting your talents thus. You have talents which might raise you to the highest distinction. I have not; and, as for me, I may as well as not squander my time in this manner." The generous soul of Paley; his noble nature, not yet insensible to an appeal addressed to his ambition, felt the reproof. He took the hint thus roughly tendered; and there are few names in English literature that stand more brightly than his. In all attempts at reformation—whether it be of the young man who is a profane swearer; or the wretched female apparently lost to virtue; of the poor inebriate—the object of universal pity or scorn: or of the sinner revolted from his God, and whom God is desirous to bring back to the ways of virtue and religion, man is regarded as indeed in ruins; but beneath those ruins, there is supposed to be something generous, something noble, something great, something magnanimous, to which an appeal may be made with

the hope that he may be aroused to seek an object worthy of the ends for which he was made. There are fragments of greatness; there are elements of power; there is still something noble and godlike on which you may build your hope.

If these should not exist, you would regard the case as hopeless. If all self-respect were gone; if all love of father, mother, wife, child, sister, country were extinguished; if there were no lingering love of decency, property, esteem; if there were no wish to be happy while living, or to be remembered when dead, we should feel that there was no prospect of success in a work of reformation.

I need not say that these remarks apply with peculiar force to the subject of temperance. If there is any man who seems lost to hope and to virtue, and whose condition would seem to defy all efforts to reform him, it is the confirmed inebriate. In such a man, every thing generous, and noble, and elevated, and pure; every thing which excites elevated thought in regard to the present or the future world, seems to be dead; and the common, and almost the settled feeling of mankind had come to be, that such a man must be abandoned to despair.

But is there no hope of his reformation? Is there nothing in him to which an appeal can be made with a prospect of success? Let the efforts expressly directed to recover the inebriate, and successful in thousands of instances, answer. The apparently almost accidental thought of those who, in this cause, have been called "Washingtonians," opened a new view of effort in regard to the subject of reformation; was an advance of immense importance and power on the principles which had been acted on before; gave access to a large class that had been almost abandoned in despair; and seemed to give completion and finish to what was necessary to accomplish the temperance reformation. Thousands that were lost have been saved; and many a real gem has been recovered from the lowest form of debasement to shine in the family and the church, and that may yet sparkle in the Redeemer's crown.

The question now cannot but occur, What will give stability and permanence to the temperance reformation? Can any rely on the appeals which are made to self-respect; to domestic happiness; to the love of wealth, and to the desire of health and length of days; or should the aid of the religious principle be sought, and the main reliance be there?

It cannot be denied that many of the friends of religion, and even many ministers of the gospel, stand aloof from this great work; and as little need it be denied that many of the professed friends of temperance are willing to have it so, and to take it into their own hands, relying for success on grounds of appeal, which not only do not admit, but which designedly exclude the religious principle. It is not needful here to inquire into the causes of this. Whether it be, that there are habits of indulgence in the church which makes it impossible that those who practice these indulgences should be the warm friends of the temperance cause; or whether it be the fact that members of the church are still engaged in the traffic, and are unwilling to make the sacrifice of capital involved in an abandonment of the business; whether it be that certain portions of the church feel that it would be letting down their dignity to be seen at a temperance meeting; or whether many of the professed friends of temperance have

made their meetings so low that a decent self-respect would prevent many from joining them; or whether there has been a spirit of harsh denunciation by the professed friends of the cause against the members and officers of the churches which has thrown them off; or whether those who have become reformed, have made in fact *a religion* of their temperance, and have felt their need of no other; or whether there has been a tendency to rely more on human laws than the laws of God, and more on the deductions and applications of science in regard to the physical effects of alcoholic drinks on the human frame, than on the injury done to morals and to man's immortal hopes; or whether the tendency be to carry the cause wholly away from the church to newly formed secret associations, with which the great mass of Christians cannot unite: which ever of these, if any, may be the causes of the present state of things, it cannot be doubted that there is less reliance on the religious principle in reference to the final success of this cause, than on other things, and that it is becoming increasingly independent of the movements and co-operation of the Christian church.

But it is a question, whether from the point which the temperance reform has reached, it can go forward without the aid of the religious principle? and whether the friends of religion and temperance, as such, should stand aloof from each other? And here it may be well to call your attention to a few of the principles which are settled in this great work of reform. They are the following:

1. That the alcoholic principle is the same wherever it may be found—the result of a certain stage of fermentation, not of distillation—found, therefore, in the wines, in cider, in malt liquors, as well as in distilled spirits.

2. That the effects are the same uniformly on the human frame—that it contains no nutriment-like food; nothing to repair the wastes of the system.

3. That on the fibres of the human frame, the effect partakes of the properties of a poison, often slow indeed, but certain—as certainly deranging and destroying the functions as any other poison.

4. That on the mind, while it may stimulate it at first, to extraordinary efforts, the ultimate effect is to weaken, derange, and destroy.

5. That it is the source of not far from three fourths of the crime and poverty in any given community—the occasion, therefore, for three fourths of our taxes to support criminal courts, and prisons, and almshouses, and to maintain the peace of the community.

6. That it is a fountain of disease and death, consigning to the grave annually in our own land, some thirty thousand, and in Great Britain, some sixty thousand; and constantly preparing for the grave in our own country, some three hundred thousand intemperate men.

7. That the traffic is needless, and the whole system of license based on false principles.

8. That it is *possible*, indeed, to reform a drunkard—as the labours of the Washingtonians have shown; but,

9. That the only absolute safety in any case—the only security which any one can have that he will not himself become a drunkard, is in entire abstinence from all that can intoxicate.

These principles, which are now settled points in the progress of soci-

ety, are the results of more inquiry, discussion, and laboured investigation than have been applied to any other subject of morals, and are destined to stand as long as the world shall endure.

But, the ultimate reliance in maintaining these points must be on the religious principle, and on the co-operation of a religious community.

In proof of this, I appeal to the following considerations :

1. The religious principle, whether right or wrong, is the most powerful of all the principles of action. He that controls that, controls the man ; and what that controls, is effectually controlled. It can hardly be necessary to illustrate this. The *priest* in this world has been every where a man of power, if men were willing to confide to him the control of the religious principle. The ambitious statesman has always sought to obtain control of this for the accomplishment of his purposes, and the demagogue has done the same. The office of Pontifex Maximus was an object of ambition to Consuls and Emperors ; and one of the first acts of Napoleon, when he came to power, was to give to France a religion ; one of the things which he did with greater reluctance than perhaps any other in his life, was to restore the Pope from being a captive under his control, to the Vatican. The Augurs and Flamen's were the real depositories of power in ancient Rome. The tremendous power of the Jesuit every where, has consisted simply of absolute dominion over the religious principle. Luther, in the Reformation, appealed to the religious principle, and all his hopes of permanent changes in the world were based on that ; and all the energy of the Puritans, the Pilgrims, the Quakers, in working the elements of liberty with modern institutions, was the operation of the principle of religion. There has been no permanent and widespread reformation in the world which has not been based on some modification of the religious principle. If the friends of temperance, therefore, wish an element of *power* in advancing their cause, there is none that can be called to their aid that is comparable to the religious principle. It should be added also, that the highest development of that principle in this world, is entirely in accordance with the most advanced steps which the cause of temperance has made.

2. In the second place, a reformation in any community, which is extensively under the control of religion, cannot be rendered efficient and permanent without the aid of religion. There is not power enough *out* of the church to carry it forward without the concurrence and co-operation of those *in* it. There is too much talent, too much learning, too much influence in the church ; there are too great numbers, and they have too ready access to the minds of men, to make a reformation practicable, when they shall stand aloof from it, or when they shall oppose it. There are in this country some 18,000 Protestant ministers of the gospel. In their ranks there is as much talent as is found in any other profession, and there is more learning and influence. They meet the people of the land every week, and almost every day. They are admitted freely to their families, at times most favorable of all to convey their sentiments to others. They are with them in scenes of sorrow ; and they do more than all other classes of men to mould the character and sentiments of the rising generation. There are in this country some hundreds of thousands—probably even *millions*—of Christian communicants. I need not

say that a very large part of the wealth, and influence, and power, and business of the community is with them. They are in every profession and every office in the gift of the people; they are at the head of the seminaries of learning for either sex; they are intermingled with the merchants, and farmers, and mechanics of the land; they are now heads of families, or they are of that class into whose hands is soon to pass all the wealth of the land, and all that is valuable in the institutions of liberty and religion. Now, I need not attempt to show the importance of securing the co-operation of this portion of our people in any cause of reformation. No cause of reformation can be successful against which the Christian church shall array itself. The warm-hearted and united concurrence of that church would, under God, secure the triumph of any good cause. Its opposition would make its ultimate defeat certain. Principles that come in conflict with that church; measures with which it cannot cordially unite; aims and objects which infringe on its institutions; would meet in that church an obstacle which could never be surmounted. There is no evil in the land which the church, if united, might not remove; there is no form of wrong which could be maintained *out* of the church, if it did not find patronage *in* it; and there is no good cause which *ought* not to secure the hearty co-operation of every minister of religion, and every member of a Christian church.

3. In the third place, the temperance reformation began in close connection with religion; has prospered just in proportion as it has been allied to religion; has declined in its real hold on the public mind just in proportion as it has failed to secure the co-operation of the religious community; and you can substitute nothing else in the place of religion that will be effectual to secure its triumph. I am not ignorant that many ministers in the pulpit, and many churches, at first stood aloof from the reformation, as many do now; and that it was felt to be necessary to form a society *out* of the church, though embracing as its leading friends, those who were ministers and members of the church, to accomplish what should have been done *in* it. I am not ignorant, also, that if the whole church, at any one time, had been prepared to do its duty in this cause, there would have been little or no necessity for the formation of a temperance society as such. But while this is true, it is also true, that the grand movers in this enterprise; the men who were first awakened to the evils of intemperance; the men whose souls were stirred within them in view of these far-spread enormities; the men that gauged the evil; and the men that aroused the public mind; and the men that obtained the honored name of "Apostles of Temperance," were religious men, and that the voice of alarm came from the bosom of the church. It is also true that the first note of warning that was *heard* in the land came from the pulpit; and that while politicians and statesmen slumbered over the evil, or fostered it, it was the voice of the ministers of religion that were heard in the land, apprising their countrymen, in tones of earnestness that could not but be heard, of the extent, and magnitude, and consequences of the evil. Who was it but a minister of religion, that first made his voice to be heard on the hills of Litchfield county? Who is Father Matthew but a minister of religion? and who have been the Secretaries, that by their wisdom, have guided and pressed onward this good work, but

ministers of the gospel? and all the appeals which were most regarded, and which made the deepest impression on the minds of men, were those which were drawn from the Bible, and from the sanctions of religion.

4. In the fourth place, in all the reformations which God, the great example in promoting reform, himself conducts directly, the ultimate reliance is on the religious principle. He does indeed appeal to other things—to man's regard to health, and life, and peace, and property in this world—but his great and ultimate reliance is on the sense of responsibility; and respect for his law and commandments. The temperance which he would produce is that secured by religion—that which is the "fruit of the Spirit;" that which makes all the passions of the soul subordinate to his will and to his law.

5. In the progress of the temperance reformation, the religious community has the deepest interest, and the friends of religion should, therefore, be every where its warm patrons and friends. None of us can be ignorant of the numerous obstacles in the world to the progress of the gospel of Christ; to the cause which the Christian professes supremely to love. But, all other causes put together, have not offered so decided and so effectual a resistance to the gospel of Jesus, as intoxicating drinks. Nothing from within has so much operated to bring the church and its members into contempt and disgrace; and nothing from without has created so many barriers to the progress of religion. Not all other vices combined, have robbed the church of so many talented and learned ministers of the gospel as intemperance; every other cause has not furnished so much necessity for discipline, or given so much occasion to the enemies of the Lord to speak reproachfully. Neither war, nor pestilence, nor famine, have cut down so many sons of the church, baptized in the name of Jesus, and consecrated by prayer to the service of the Lord.

The Egyptians, from a sense of gratitude, worshipped the Ibes, on account of the benefits it conferred, in destroying the crocodile; and if there is any one thing under heaven that a Christian should regard with more gratitude than any other thing, next to his religion, it is the cause of temperance, for its agency in destroying a monster that was desolating the church—a monster more loathsome, and offensive, and mighty, than the crocodile—a monster whose poison "outvenoms *all* the worms of the Nile." Why then should any professing Christian or Christian minister, ever stand aloof from this cause, or regard it with derision or with coldness? The temperance cause makes no infidels, no atheists, no skeptics, no profane men, no Sabbath-breakers, no deriders of the Bible. It lays no sacrilegious hand upon the altars of God; breaks up no assemblies for worship; disbands no Sabbath schools, and disrobes none of the ministers of religion? It makes war on no Bible Societies, and on no efforts to send the gospel around the globe. It will interfere with no act of domestic worship, when at the family altar, we commend our children to the father of mercies; and it will never poison the air which they breathe; it will wake up no storms on the land or on the deep; it will throw no obstacle in the way of their health or prosperity, or their length of days, or their salvation, when from the domestic hearth, they go forth to act their parts in the world.

(From the *Columbian Washingtonian*.)

DIMINUTION OF CRIME.

WE have the returns before us from twenty county prisons, showing the number of persons confined for crime during each year, from the commencement of the temperance movement to the close of the year 1844. In 19 of these prisons the number of prisoners confined, is smaller in each successive year than in the preceding year; in one only has there been an increase of prisoners, and in that the increase has not been in equal ratio with the increase of population. It appears, then, that in these prisons, while the population has increased in a rapid ratio, the number of crimes has largely diminished.

We subjoin a few extracts from the reports of the keepers. In Maine, the keeper of the prison in Oxford county, E. C. Shaw, in answer to the question, "what has been the effect of the temperance reform on crime?" under date April 24, 1844, says, "crime has greatly diminished."

The keeper of the prison in Sullivan county, N. H., D. Harris, under date April 24, 1844, says "crime diminishes," and assigns as a cause "the temperance reformation."

The keeper of the prison, J. D. Pease, in Dukes county, Mass., under date of May 2, 1844, says, "crime diminishes," assigns as a reason, "temperance prevails." "The effect of the temperance cause has been very great there, no prisoners now in jail."

We have returns from 12 State prisons, covering the same time as that mentioned for county jails, which give the following results:

Maine State Prison.—The number of prisoners in this prison in 1837 was 77, in 1840 68, in 1843 63. The average number of prisoners for 13 years prior to 1837 was 80.

The number of commitments to this prison in 1842 was 31, in 1843 it was 27. The average number committed in 13 years previous to 1837 was 44, showing a decrease of one-third in number of commitments, while the population has increased nearly 35 per cent.

Vermont State Prison.—The number of prisoners in 1837 was 92, which was the smallest number in 25 years; the average number during that time being 100, and the highest 138. In 1842 the number was 73, and in 1843 it was reduced to 65; showing a diminution of more than one-third from the average for a long series of years, while the population had advanced nearly one-third.

In Sing Sing State Prison, the number of prisoners in 1843 was 763; the average number for six years previous to 1837 was 814.

We dare not multiply these statistics, lest we deter our readers by its prolixity from reading it. It may be sufficient to state that in all of them there is a diminution of crime, and the diminution is usually attributed to the temperance reform.

From the close of the Revolutionary war until the temperance reform acquired strength and vigor, there was a regular *increase* of crime in a greater ratio than the increase of population. Since that reformation has commenced, there has been a rapid *diminution* of crime, as evinced by

the decrease of commitments, although our population has been increasing in a greater ratio than ever before. These facts are worth a thousand theories; and in view of them let us ask, if it has done so much in the face of grog-shops and their keepers, whether it may not reasonably be expected to do much more if this pregnant source of evil shall be removed by the votes of freemen.

CONGRESSIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

This society held a public meeting in Washington City on the 20th of May. About thirty Members of Congress were on the roll. The importance of sustaining this society was never greater than at the present period, when there is need of great calmness and wisdom in the management of our national affairs.

LICENCE QUESTION IN NEW YORK.

THE question of License or No License was submitted to the towns and cities of the state of New York, with the exception of the city and county of New York, on the 19th of May, 1846. The question was one of most exciting interest. The friends of temperance throughout the state had long desired the opportunity of testing, in this way, the general approbation or disapprobation of licensing men in every town and village to sell intoxicating drinks and make drunkards, paupers, criminals, and madmen, and burden the community with heavy taxation. The election was separate from any political action. No other subject was suffered to occupy the public mind on that day. In Connecticut, the previous year, a similar election had given temperance commissioners in about 200 of 220 towns. In Marion County, Indiana, the question of License had been submitted to the people, and a large majority had declared in favor of No License. In Michigan it had been given by the Legislature to the people; and in Detroit and a large number of towns the vote had been No License. It was not without reason therefore that the people of the state of New York, who had made great advances in the cause, were expected to give a strong vote against the Licence system. But the result exceeded all expectation. More than five-sixths of the towns and cities gave overwhelming majorities against License. Brooklyn City 2112 majority; Albany 1510; Troy 928; Poughkeepsie 401; Utica 600; Geneva 370; Auburn 573; Canandaigua 315; Rochester 630; Buffalo 257. Several whole counties, as Tioga, Warren, Wayne, Washington, Wyoming, Orleans, voted No License. In other counties but one town of eighteen and twenty. Up to the first of June, returns had been received from 628 of 856 towns and cities in the state. Of these 528 voted No Licence, 104 Licence. Of the 528 voting No Licence, 382 gave majorities of 48,101. Of the 104 voting Licence, 63 gave majorities of 2623. Excess of No License majorities 45,478. The result was received by the friends of temperance with great gratitude and praise. It was a moral triumph such as the world has before never witnessed.

be borne with patience until it can be legally removed. It behooves the friends of temperance to be patient, forbearing, and law-abiding members of community, who are seeking to convince the understandings and quicken the consciences of men rather than to coerce a change of occupation by pecuniary penalties.

In the view of the triumph which has been achieved in the Empire State, it is impossible not to hope that its influence for good will be felt in other States, and that the friends of Temperance will go on from victory to victory, till the National Republic shall have been reclaimed, and the blot of drunkenness wiped from its fair escutcheon.

This victory having been achieved by the co-operation of all religious sects and all political parties, it is hoped that no attempts will be made to sever the friends of Temperance from their existing political or social connections, by the formation of a disinctive Temperance party; on the contrary, we each and every friend of Temperance, true to the cause, endeavor to diffuse his own principles through the entire association in which he belongs; and thus, without disturbing the peace of society or creating any new organization, the whole community will become united as one man in sustaining and perpetuating a reformation as rich in blessing for the present as full of promise for the future.

With what a feeling of exultation will the Delegates from this State go forth to the World's Convention, carrying with them the report that the enlightened citizens of this free State have, by their own act, shut up the dram shops, and declared to the world that this source of guilt and misery shall no longer remain open in any locality over which they have dominion; and that they thus send forth the invitation to the friends of man to unite with them in effecting the same reformation throughout the world.

EDWARD C. DELAVAN, Chairman.

June 1, 1846.

NATIONAL AND STATE ORGANIZATIONS.

ORGANIZATIONS.	PRESIDENT.
American Temperance Union.....	Hon. Reuben H. Welworth,
Congressional Society.....	Hon. Charles Hudson,
Maine Temperance Union.....	Ex. Hugh J. Anderson,
Vermont State Society.....	Ex. Gov. Sted,
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" Washington State Society.....	Dr. Walter Channing,
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 The Office of the American Temperance Union is at 111 Nassau-street, New-York, where is published monthly the *Journal* of the Union, the *Youth's Advocate*, and where may be found a rich depository of all the temperance publications of the day.

Deborah D. Miller

California Wine Association

REPORT

OF THE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION,

1847.

PLEDGE OF THE UNION.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, DO AGREE, THAT WE WILL NOT USE INTOXICATING LIQUORS AS A BEVERAGE, NOR TRAFFIC IN THEM; THAT WE WILL NOT PROVIDE THEM AS AN ARTICLE OF ENTERTAINMENT OR FOR PERSONS IN OUR EMPLOYMENT, AND THAT, IN ALL SUITABLE WAYS, WE WILL DISCOURTEGE THEIR USE THROUGHOUT THE COMMUNITY.

NEW YORK:
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1847.

S. W. BENEDICT,
Stereotyper and Printer, 16 Spruce Street

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1847.**

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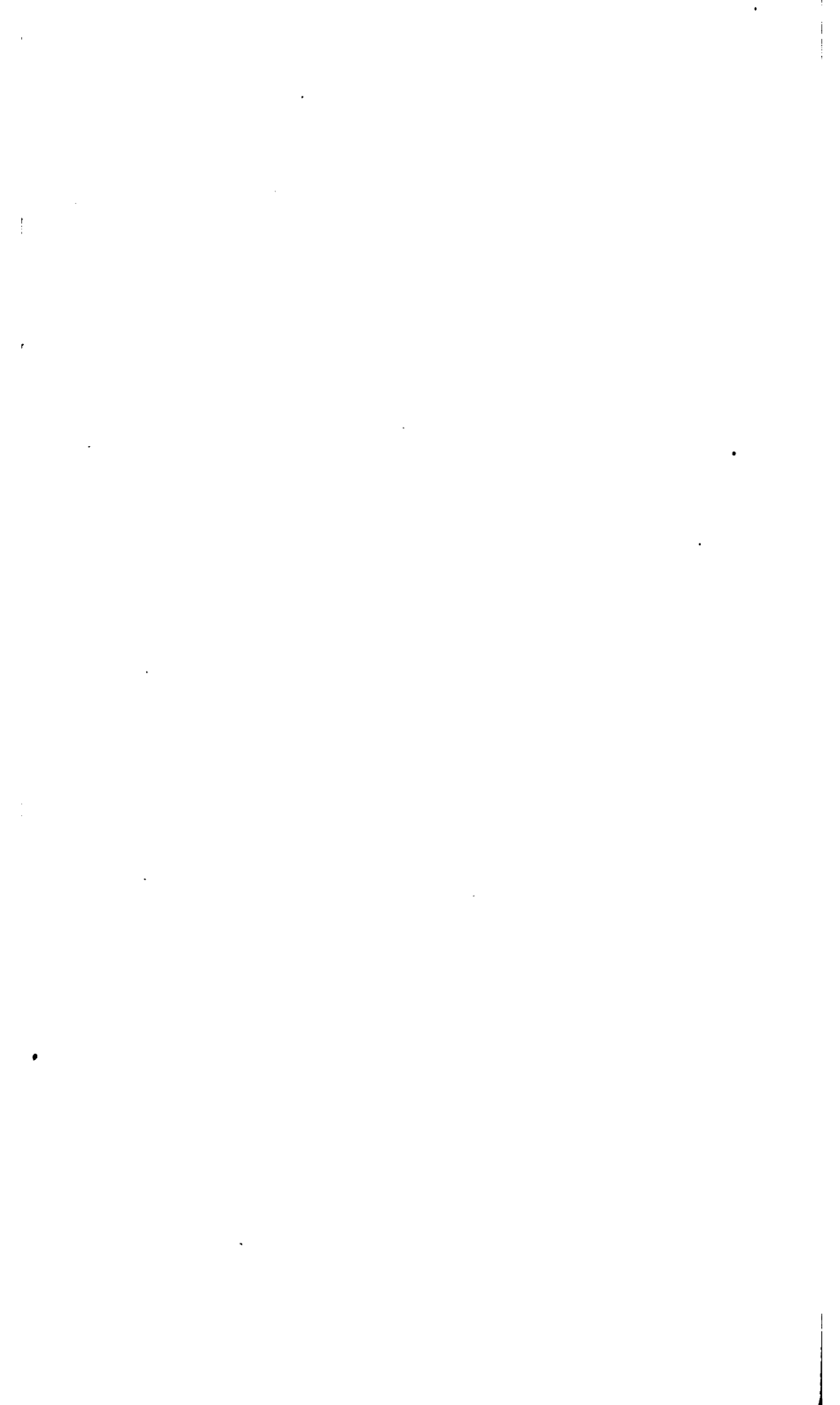
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ELEVENTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

1847.

THIS Anniversary was celebrated at the Broadway Tabernacle, in New York, on Thursday evening the 13th of May.

At half past seven the chair was taken by ANSON G. PHELPS, Esq. Highly inspiring music was given by the North Carolina Band.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Pohlman of Albany, and an abstract of the Annual Report was read by the Corresponding Secretary, after which the Rev. M. L. Scudder of the Methodist Episcopal Church, New York, moved the following resolution,

Resolved, That the Report, of which an abstract has been read, be adopted, printed, and widely circulated under direction of the Executive Committee.—

Mr. Scudder said :

We are taking our annual account of stock—attempting to strike a balance sheet to determine the profit and loss of our yearly experience. We are like a traveller, who has attained some lofty eminence from which he can glance over the path he has traversed ; and the worthy Secretary's Report is the object glass, which, pointed backward, discloses the distances we have passed and the obstacles we have overcome ; and pointed forward, gives us a view of what still remains to be done. It is a matter of rejoicing, that, in spite of all, our retrospect is one of gladness and encouragement. Every meeting of the Union has been one of rejoicing. We never have met when we had not occasion to exult in a visible and sometimes astonishing progress.

The Temperance reformation, to one who will pause and look at it, is a wonderful movement. It is a vast undertaking ; and whoever will consider the great obstacles it had to encounter, and the mighty changes in the whole usages of society that it proposed to accomplish, cannot fail to wonder at what has been achieved. No other reform ever before in this world's history, made such rapid and universal progress. It is not yet perfected ; and probably we shall have to labor as long as we have yet labored before we see its entire triumph. What it proposes to accomplish is a work by far too great to be done in a day.

But progress it must make, in spite of all opposition. Every obstacle only hastens its advances. Its very reverses tend to its ultimate success. It was

so in Massachusetts, in the violent contest awakened by the passage of the Fifteen Gallon Law. It was repealed: but the repeal did no harm. We gained in gaining it—we lost nothing in losing it. Nay, we made an inestimable advance in the repeal. And though we have just heard by Telegraph to-night that our License law is repealed, yet let us be assured we have lost nothing by it. Let not the enemy triumph at this temporary reverse of the wheels of reform; let not politicians chuckle too broadly over their forced political capital in succumbing thus to the behests of the lowest and most vicious portion of the community. There is to be *another* Legislature next year (*immense applause*); and we need not fear that any ultimate injury will be done by this cowardly and most unjustifiable act. No, it will teach us many wholesome lessons that we shall hardly be apt to forget. It will show us who are our friends; and put the next reform on a basis that will be broad enough to stand.

Rev. Dr. Todd, of Pittsfield, Mass., introduced the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the results of the Temperance reformation, after twenty years of laborious action, call for our united thanksgivings, and are an assurance that every moral evil, however deeply rooted, can, under the blessing of God, by wise and Christian effort be expunged from human society.

It is—said Doctor Todd—a great question among theologians, What constitutes original sin? While he had been interested in the various replies given to the question, he was much amused at the words of the converted Indian, who said that original sin consisted in being lazy. The speaker thought it a very good definition. Laziness was not only original sin, but actual transgression besides, and it could in the easiest manner overthrow our whole boasted enterprise. It is said of the temple of Dagon, that it was so constructed as to bear its whole weight upon two pillars, which, when torn down by the marvellous strength of Sampson, involved the whole structure in ruins, and so our glorious temperance temple, now going up, rests securely on two pillars, our Jachin and Boaz—Combination and Prevention.

When a hostile fleet surrounded our coast, and a hostile army invested this goodly city, what would the blow of a single arm have done to repulse them? But when Washington came at the bidding of a nation, the swords of the whole country leaped from their scabbards, the British lion gave way before the might of combined patriotism, and growling a hoarse adieu, went home and has stayed there ever since. Combination is the watchword of every great movement, and the element of power in all reforms.

As to our other pillar, Prevention:—It is said that when Washington took the Hessians at Trenton, some of those captured soldiers, in emptying their beds, deposited a seed in the ground, from which, shortly after, a weed was seen to spring. It was but a little weed at the time, and a hoe might easily have destroyed it. But now it would take a mighty army to go through the country and root up the *Canada thistle*.

Is it economy to license, in a small town, 90 grog shops—90 breathing holes of hell—for the sake of a revenue to that town of \$4000? Is that good policy? Washington was always for *this* policy: in order to prevent war, to be always prepared for war. When infidel principles were rife in France, one woman, Hannah More, wrote a book, which the British government had widely circulated, in order to spread the counter influence.

England and Scotland are furnishing now some emphatic lessons on the relative value of prevention and cure. In England they take care of their paupers; in Scotland they prevent pauperism by education and religion. And this is a specimen of the results: There were two parishes of equal

size, one in England and the other in Scotland—in the former of these \$3600 were annually paid for the support of paupers, and in the latter \$60. Wherever the experiment of going after vice to relieve its victims, instead of preventing it at the outset, has been tried, it has been found to be a losing business. Prevention is better than cure.

The King of Prussia is now putting 17,000 Bibles in the public schools out of his own private purse, a wise and economical expenditure of money, which will save his State fifty fold, besides doing immense good otherwise. Dr. T. enumerated some of the results of the last twenty years' experience in the temperance cause. One is that men can be born, can live, and can die without the aid of alcohol. Once it was thought otherwise. None of these great events of man's history was complete without a due proportion of alcohol. There are 250 inebriates in the Alms-House in Boston, all of whom were deprived of their drains in a single day. In Sing Sing there were 200 drunken prisoners choked off in a single day. In the Wethersfield Prison, all but 5 were habitual hard drinkers, and stopped short in a single day. How many do you suppose were killed in weaning? Not one in all these! It is found that men seldom or never grow worse, but always better, by letting it alone, and as to the nourishment of Alcohol, Judge Daggett long ago said there was about as much nourishment in it as there was in heat lightning, and no more. Hannibal, in leading his army over the Alps, in that most perilous and arduous of all human undertakings, the passage of the Alps, sustained his army in their fatigues and hardships only by vinegar and water.

It is now about twenty years since he heard the first sermon on temperance, from Dr. Edwards (pointing towards him). It was what the students called the "Ox" sermon. The second sermon which he heard was from Dr. Hewitt (now on the platform), and it seemed that his thundering periods were all hailstones, and each of them weighing about a talent. Dr. Todd went into some interesting and valuable statistical estimates of the amount saved in Massachusetts by the temperance reformation. He would not allude to the Empire State just now in this connexion, but he might go back to his own State and show how much their taxation had been reduced and their industry had been increased. The manufactories of Massachusetts alone produce 120 millions annually more than all the cotton crop of the South, which is from 90 to 100 millions. In Boston the *per centage* of mortality had decreased ten per cent. within ten years,—all attributable to the decrease of intemperance, superinduced by restricting licenses. Is it not rational that these Yankees should desire, as a matter of economy, to suppress entirely the sale of spirituous liquors? He then affectingly and impressively alluded to the remarkable fact that while 7,000,000 of people in Ireland were starving, one-seventh of the whole British grain crop had been turned into ardent spirits.

In the close of his speech, Dr. Todd gave a very graphic description of the death of a reputable man in Pittsfield, who had fallen asleep under the influence of liquor on the railroad track, and was killed by the cars. His wife and children waited for him in anxious expectation, but he came not. The rum-seller had sold him his last bottle, and he had lain down to die. And, said Dr. Todd, not a liquor-seller in the place had been induced by that awful event to give up selling rum. Nor can you ever reach such men by moral suasion. Why legalize such a traffic? Why hope for any change, excepting through the power of law? Men will continue in it so long as money is to be made by it.

Dr. Todd sat down after an able speech of forty-five minutes amid much applause.

The Rev. Mr. Ludlow, of Poughkeepsie, offered a few remarks in favor of a good collection. While this was being taken up the band played.

The Chairman then introduced to the audience the Rev. Dr. Hewitt, of Bridgeport, Conn. Mr. Phelps said it was just twenty years ago since he first heard Dr. Hewitt in the Brick Church. His sideboard was then loaded with all the varieties of intoxicating liquors. On returning from church, a family council was called, and on a review of all the arguments presented in favor of so doing, though against no small apprehension of being accounted singular and even fanatical, the whole were voted out, and by seven o'clock the next morning the sideboard was cleared, and the enemy has never since entered his doors. Dr. Hewitt was then introduced, and offered the following resolution :—

Resolved—That government was ordained of God for the good of the people; and is therefore under obligation to protect the people against every business which interferes with the peace and prosperity of individuals and families, and inflicts upon society unendurable evils.

Dr. H. thought he had a new mode for the action of government. Suppose, said he, there was a law by which you could hold the rum-seller personally responsible for all damages directly resulting from his business, would any one, with such a law overhanging him, continue the traffic?

Dr. H. thought a petition for such a law, carefully prepared and sent to the legislatures, would be attended to. There could be no valid objection to such an enactment. The state is bound to provide for the protection of wives and children against the avarice of the rum-seller.—As it is, if they are left widowed and fatherless, there is no redress.—No other such wrongs are left without provision.

We have the liberty of speech, but are accountable for the use of it; and the liberty of the press, but those who publish a libel are held responsible. Suppose a law cannot be passed prohibiting the sale of liquors, why at least should not the liquor-seller be put on the same footing with us all—held responsible for the use of his liberty? Such a law would be exactly parallel to that by which the proprietors of stages are held responsible for the carelessness of drivers.

Dr. H. explained and illustrated this principle at some length, in the hopes, as he said, of once more doing something that should be permanently useful in the cause. As New York went so would the country go—if the leading men in that assembly would take this subject home, act upon it, and spread the principle among the people, they would strike a blow that would be felt through the Union. In less than five years, 50,000 females, young wives and mothers, would call them blessed. It would give them the means of redress, which they had not now, for one of the greatest wrongs that could be inflicted upon them and on their grey-headed fathers and helpless children.

This subject had occupied his thoughts for ten years; and he had from time to time conferred with gentlemen of the highest reputation in the law and for sound practical judgment. Some of them had at once discerned the practicability and advantages of the law proposed; others at first had scruples, and then came zealously into the plan after reflection. It appeared to him, that this principle bore the same relations to the legislation which the cause now requires that the principle of total abstinence bore to the first commencement of the Temperance reform. That laid the foundations,—this will put on the cap-stone.

The blessing was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Edwards, and the audience retired a little after ten amid the enlivening strains of the Band.

REPORT.

THE two great events of the past year in the history of the Temperance Reformation, have been the World's Temperance Convention, held at London, on the fourth of August, 1846, and the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington on the License question.

The former was the cap-stone placed with thanksgivings upon the temperance edifice. For more than twenty years that edifice had been in process of erection. Solid foundations, after much difficulty and many trials, had been laid. Noble pillars had been reared. Precious stones of every hue had been introduced. The proportions were just and the architectural beauty was not to be surpassed, while its chief glory was its utility; a refuge for the inebriate, a home for the sober-minded, a Temple from which indeed the buyers and sellers had been whipped, but where peace and happiness dwell, and where the children of a thousand generations will shout Hosannas to Him who made the clouds, the fountains, the rivulets and the streams of water, and bade the world drink and live. More than three hundred of the workmen on this noble edifice came together from different and distant parts of the earth to see the work they had accomplished, and to praise Him who thus far had blessed them in their enterprise. For five consecutive days they continued in deep investigation and high communings, and when they separated, again to cross oceans and mountains and labor in the several spheres in which God had placed them, it was with an enhanced estimate of the value of the temperance cause, and a resolution that each would do in his place whatever God would enable him, to extend its blessings to the whole family of man.*

The second great event of the year, the Decision of the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington on the License question, had been anticipated by friends and enemies of the cause with deepest interest. The constitutionality of State laws prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating liquors without license had been doubted and

* Appendix A.

denied, and by appeal had been carried from State courts to the Supreme Court of the nation. There it was ably argued by distinguished counsel, and after much delay, preventing and retarding prosecutions for the violation of license laws in several States, the Court unanimously affirmed to the States the right of "regulating the trade in and licensing the sale of ardent spirits." The decision was received by the friends of temperance throughout the country with great rejoicings. Large public meetings were held in New York, Providence, Boston, Portland, and other cities, in which resolutions were adopted, expressive of their confidence in the justice of this decision, and its important bearings upon the further progress of the temperance reformation. The press also extensively responded to it as that which would strengthen the hands and encourage the hearts of all who would protect the community from unendurable evils. On this occasion, also, the Executive Committee addressed the friends of temperance throughout the United States, recommending, in view of this decision, renewed activity and zeal in every department of their great enterprise.*

In addition to these two leading events, the new and peculiar action of several States against the licensed traffic in intoxicating liquors, will make the past year memorable in the temperance history.

Soon after our last anniversary on the 19th of May, 1846, the question of License or No License in all the towns and cities of the State of New York, with the exception of the city and county of New York, was brought by an act of the Legislature to the ballot-box, to be decided upon by a free vote of the electors, separate from any political or charter election. It was a sublime moral movement—the people of a great state deciding in their sovereignty whether there should be established, for the gain of a few, the means of drunkenness in every city, town, and village. The day was fine. The people assembled in numbers exceeding the usual attendance at the polls. The result surpassed the most sanguine expectation of the friends of temperance. With the exception of the small county of Richmond, all the counties of the State voted "No License," by majorities ranging from fifty-nine to four thousand and ninety-eight. All of the eight cities of the State which were allowed to vote upon the question decided against license by an aggregate majority of six thousand one hundred and eighty-four votes: and six hundred and fifty-six, being about four-fifths of the towns, voted "No License," for the most part by large majorities. In each of the six counties of Cayuga, Rockland, Tioga, Tompkins, Warren, and Wayne, every town gave a majority against license; while in sixteen other counties but a single town in each voted in its favor.

In the whole State, the number of votes given was 289,567—for License, 111,884, No License, 177,683. Majority for No License, 65,799. This decision by the people rendered it obligatory upon the Boards of Excise in six hundred and fifty-six towns of the State to withhold all license.

In Maine no action of this character has been resorted to; but a law has been made during the year by the Legislature, prohibiting the traffic altogether, and empowering the heirs or widows and orphans of the unfortunate drunkard to recover back the money paid for liquors;—"the first instance in which the government of a civilized and Christian state has declared by statute that there shall not be within its borders any traffic in intoxicating liquors, to be used as a drink, and that if any such liquors shall be sold for such purposes, under any circumstances, it shall be against law and equity and good conscience."

In Vermont, the question of License or No License, not in towns and cities, as in the State of New York, but throughout the whole State, was given to the people to be decided at the ballot-box the 3d of March. Much anxiety was felt for the issue, as comparatively little effort had been made to enlighten the people and excite them to take care of the vital interests of themselves and their children. But the result has shown that the people of the Green Mountain State needed no instruction on the evils of the License system. By a vote more decisive than that of the Empire State, they banished it entirely from their borders. Of 35,605 votes polled, 21,798 were for No License;—13,707 for License; giving a majority against all license in the State of 8,091 votes.

In the State of New Hampshire, no new Legislative action has occurred; but an enterprising and efficient temperance movement has been commenced under Dr. Charles Jewett, and several towns in the State have elected temperance boards of excise, who have refused to grant license.

In the State of Massachusetts, no change has been made in legislation. The people elect county commissioners, who may license at discretion. These, with one or two exceptions, have continued to withhold all license. In Boston, petitioners for license have had public hearings before the Mayor and Aldermen. Able counsel have been employed, and a large number of witnesses have been heard on the subject for and against license. Gentlemen of high standing agreed in saying decidedly that licensing a few for common drinking purposes would sanction the business as respectable, create an odious monopoly, and take from philanthropists and magistrates one great motive for restraining and punishing the unlicensed. The municipal authority were equally divided, but by the vote of the

Mayor it was decided in the negative, or No LICENSE. On this occasion Deacon Moses Grant of Boston, an eminent philanthropist, said :

Had you thought it best to have given this hearing in the Tremont Temple, so that suffering women could have attended, hundreds of worse than widows would have been present, with their anxious children, to listen in breathless suspense to the discussion. With all due respect to the last eloquent advocate of the liquor dealers, I must say his remarks would have afforded those afflicted women no consolation. I hold in my hand a memorial from a number of females, one of whom called on me last Sabbath to inquire what she could do before your Honorable Board, for the protection of her husband and family from the threatened ruin occasioned by the "grogshops" near her dwelling. I replied, that she must petition. "Oh," said she, "could the Mayor and Aldermen suffer for only *two weeks* what I have with my husband for *two years*, they would find a remedy somehow." She soon sent her petition to me, with the following touching note :

"In the neighborhood of the Providence Depot, I am knowing to an instance where a man broke up a family of nine children. He would choke one, knock another down, and has often pulled his wife round by the hair of her head. I know of two other cases where it will soon be as bad, if their career is not stopped ; and all this is occasioned by the filthy grogshops which are in Church and Eliot streets."

Gentlemen, it is for such I plead, in the name of Humanity. And I must be permitted to say that there is more to move our hearts in that artless tale of domestic sorrow, just related, than in *all* that has come from the eloquent lips of the "learned counsel" in favor of "regulating" and licensing a traffic which causes suffering beyond even *his* power to describe.

In Rhode Island, every town but three has for two years past voted No License. The Legislature closed its winter session without disturbing the License law, or releasing one liquor seller from the sentences and fines incurred by violations of law.

In 1845, the Legislature of Connecticut gave the License question to the people. The law received the approbation of more than three-fourths of the towns of the State. But the Legislature of 1846, without a single petition, repealed the law and enacted another, which, while it has attempted to close the low places of sale, has countenanced and sustained the reputable vender in his business. A recent political revolution has placed in power the avowed friends of temperance ; but whether they will think it expedient to take any new action upon the subject in which the political conflicts of the State are much involved, is doubtful. In the State, there are now 300 licensed taverns, 700 grog shops, and 175 distilleries, in full operation. "The blasting influence of these charnel-houses," says the State Report, "is too visible to be hid from the observation of any who are not wilfully blind."

In New Jersey, the License question has been given to the peo-

ple of the towns, to be decided at the ballot-box in December next. More than 20,000 petitioners have asked that the sale of liquor on the Sabbath might be prohibited by law, and that unlicensed venders should be forbidden the sale of less than five gallons, instead of one gallon, but without success. Nothing but the most strenuous efforts on the part of the friends of temperance and the Sabbath, the influence of the pulpit and the press, all improving the present favorable opportunity, can now save the State from a long and afflictive bondage to the pestilential scourge.

In the State of Pennsylvania, by a resolution of the Legislature, it was given only to 18 counties, or to such as were found to be earnestly asking for it. In a considerable number of these, a clear and strong vote has since been polled for No License. In Chester County, 42 districts have voted No License, and 10 License. In Delaware Co., 13 N. L., and 6 L. In Erie Co., 14 N. L., 12 L., and one tie. In Alleghany Co., but 3 districts have voted License. In Washington Co., 23 towns have voted No Sale, and 8 Sale, with a majority for No Sale exceeding 1000. In other counties, where darkness prevails, the majorities have been in favor of License and Sales.

In Delaware, by recommendation of his Excellency the Governor, the question was referred to the people by counties; a general agitation and discussion of the subject followed, and though but one of the three counties has returned No License, the influence of the action throughout the State has been most favorable for temperance.

In Maryland, the Legislature refused to give the question to the people, though solicited by numerous petitioners, and by the first branch of the city council of Baltimore. A like refusal was given in the Legislature of South Carolina and Ohio; but in the latter State, the privilege was granted to ten counties, in some of which the vote for No License has been carried by handsome majorities.

In Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, and Wisconsin, the question has been given to the people. In all, about one-half the towns, and in Iowa, every county, except Keoku, a dark border county on the west, have voted No License.

Such progress in public sentiment against legalizing a traffic in intoxicating drinks, is most heart-cheering to the friends of humanity. Our object, and sole object, is to induce all men everywhere, by argument and kind moral suasion, to renounce entirely all use of intoxicating liquor as a beverage, and thus cut off Intemperance with all its heart-rending accompaniments from our world; but while the traffic continues, and more especially while that traffic is legalized and patronized by the State, we toil, not without success, but in face

of an insuperable barrier. **THE SUPPLY CREATES THE DEMAND.** The legalized supply relieves the conscience of the vender. If poverty follows, and crime treads on crime, and blood toucheth blood, the State and not the vender must bear it. As a means of suppressing intemperance, or confining the business to good men, or as a source of profitable revenue to the State, the system of license has proved an entire failure, and few are its open defenders but the venders themselves and their numerous dependants, who first seek for gain, and next demand some public action which, amid all the horror of the traffic, shall make it reputable. The remainder of the community call for its destruction. Even the poor miserable inebriate, with all the fury of his burning thirst, wishes it at an end, goes to the polls and votes No License.

That amid thousands of distillers and brewers—amid vintners, importers, venders, taverners, licensed and unlicensed grocers without number, all expecting from the trade an easy and immense profit, there should be opposition to a public sentiment so rolling onward, crushing all their hopes and driving them to some honorable and honest employment, was to be expected. No great reform, touching either men's appetites or purses, has yet been carried forward without fearful conflict. In Massachusetts, opposition parties have been seen carrying with them the great political interests of the State; and there has been overturning and overturning, until the great principles of truth and sanitary action seem nearly to have gained their legitimate triumph. In New York, the magnitude of the temperance victory unfortunately placed the temperance community at their ease, and led them to feel that their work was accomplished. As the year revolved in which a new trial might be had, if legally sought, dissatisfaction was fomented. In many towns a large neutral party were easily enlisted for a reversion of the decision. The violators of the law, it was said, were treated in one place with impunity, in another with cruelty. Judges and jurors had been favorable to the offender, and the intricacies of courts and expenses and delays of suits had disheartened prosecutors. The facilities of obtaining drink in a town voting License, had produced great uneasiness in towns voting No License. What was legally right in one place, was viewed with indignation as a penal offence in another. Venders, resolved to sell, but irritated first by being marked as violators of law, and next by continual prosecutions and fines, from which, since the late decision of the Supreme Court, there is no escape, entered everywhere into the field with all the engagedness of political aspirants.

Politicians, too, were not inactive to make capital for themselves, or to ward off what might prove a weapon in the hands of their op-

ponents. The result has been a reversed decision within the last two weeks, in about 200 of 300 towns which have had a new trial, and in many cases by large majorities; and, in the last and hurried acts of the Legislature of the State, an entire repeal has been had of the Excise law, which gave the license question to the people.*

So unexpected a revolution neither confounds nor perplexes the friends of temperance. The law of 1845, referring the license question to the people of the towns, was never supposed to be the best, only the best under existing circumstances, calculated to prepare the people by a universal examination and discussion of the subject individually and collectively, to decide upon it correctly, and in due season unite, as public sentiment should be ripened, into one general prohibitory statute for the whole State. There is no reason to regret its enactment. A reference of the question to the people brought the traffic to the severe scrutiny of every elector. The decisions of the 19th of May, so far as they refused license, were, it is believed, perfectly just. They were not made under any sudden or fanatical impulse. They were not the result of any false statements or any imposition upon the public mind, but they flowed from a calm and rational conviction that the legalized traffic was destructive to the best interests of individuals and society; and a determination not to be partakers in its guilt. What were good reasons for that decision then, are good still. The people may vacillate for a season, but reforms never roll backward. The wave of a rectified public sentiment is onward. The more the rum traffic is scrutinized, the more does it rouse in the public mind a burning indignation as the great cause of all existing drunkenness and its woes. Without the traffic, the poison would lie harmless as the serpent's poison benumbed by winter. The vender brings it into market, mixes, adulterates and increases its virulence and action, commends it to the public by the most ingenious devices, entraps the weak and unwary, and glories in his spoils. Everywhere and every hour, the work of destruction is going on in all our cities, towns, and villages. There is no cessation.

From the official returns of the Police of New York, it appears that there were taken up and committed for intoxication from the 1st of May, 1846, to the 30th April, 1847, 7,453 persons, and for intoxication and disorderly conduct, 5,423 persons, making 12,876 in the whole; and that 2,676 children, doubtless the children of intemperate parents, were in the same time taken up as lost in the public streets. In the city of Boston, there were entered in 1846, in the police courts, 4,073 complaints, being an increase of 683 over the year

* Appendix C.

1845. Of this number, 1263 were complaints for drunkenness. The expense of fines and cost to the city was upwards of \$6,639. From the 1st of January to the 31st of December last, there were arrested by the Montreal City Police alone, 4,386 persons for various offences from murder to vagrancy: out of these, there were apprehended for *drunkenness in the streets, and drunken and disorderly conduct*, no less than 2,639, of whom 496 were women.

Scarce a day passes in which the community are not filled with shuddering at some horrid deed of blood, the fruit of Intemperance. Says the Report of the minority of the Committee of the New York Legislature on the repeal of the Excise law—

"Within the last 90 days, and since we have been here convened and engaged in legislative duties, our ears have been pained and our sensibilities aggrieved almost by the cries of twelve human beings sacrificed in the counties of Albany, Schenectady, and Schoharie, upon the altar of this inhuman traffic; and one other husband and father in the city of Rochester, has been sent unwarned into eternity, by two reckless children of rum, within the same period. Of these victims of the traffic, four men perished in the highway from drunkenness; two children from drunkenness, in the presence of parents, themselves drunk. One mother and her five children burned alive. One boy stabbed and his bowels ripped out, by drunken men in the public street, within six miles of this Capitol; and the man in Rochester killed by a blow upon the head with a billet of wood, by two boys inflamed by and thirsting for *whiskey*."

Says the Agent of the Connecticut State Temperance Society in his Annual Report:

On entering a town the solemn sound of a tolling bell broke upon my ear. Upon inquiry I learned that a drunkard had died during the night, making the fifth death from intemperance during the year, in a population of eighteen hundred.

In another town a colored woman was so badly frozen in February last, that she died, her flesh literally falling from the bone. Amputation would probably have saved her life, but this would have been an expense to the town; consequently she was permitted to die.

In another town, there have been in eight years past, as many as twelve violent deaths from intemperance, such as freezing, drowning, suicides, &c.

While stopping in another town, I learned that not long since a man who had reformed was persuaded to take some liquor as a medicine. His appetite was revived, he continued to drink, and was speedily attacked with the delirium tremens. So violent was the progress of disease upon him, that no alternative was left but to chain him to the bed, which was resorted to, and he died in this situation.

From inquiries which I was making in one of our towns, I learned that in a population of *thirty-six hundred*, there had been *seven* deaths from intemperance, in the space of eleven months. To take this town as the basis of our calculations, the result would show that near seven hundred instead of six, fell annually into the drunkard's grave, in Connecticut.

Recently in the State of Vermont, a stage coach of railroad passengers on their way to Burlington, was run off a precipice 35 to 40 feet, killing instantaneously three individuals and severely injuring five others.

Says a Canadian Correspondent :

In a large town not far from this, lived a man of active business habits, who rose from a small beginning to extensive wealth. But the insidious foe by degrees crept into his bosom—from moderate drinking, he became a confirmed drunkard.

He had a large family of interesting children, and they had a faithful mother, who for a while held her husband in check. But her spirits broke, and she went down to the grave. Then he gave himself up to intemperance without restraint. Not long since, after a week of excessive drinking, his mind became bewildered. We may suppose that he imagined himself to be on fire; that devils were flinging flaming serpents at his head; and that volcanoes were ready to burst within him. He ran upon the ice of the river, and plunged into an open glade, intending undoubtedly to drown the fiery serpents, and to quench the burning flame that was consuming him. Secular papers said that he mistook his way, and accidentally fell into the water.—*So they wrap it up.*

If the poor tax of the whole of the State of New York in 1845 was 600,000 dollars and two-thirds were occasioned by Intemperance, it will be no less under the renewal of the License system in this and all years to come.

If each of the 4000 licensed venders in the city of New York received the last year three dollars a day on an average, and there were 12,000 dollars expended each day, and \$3,180,000 in the year for that which was valueless to the consumer, and expended chiefly from the pockets of the poor, and if three times that sum, or \$9,540,000, were thus misspent and wasted in the Empire State, bringing with the expenditure on intoxicating drinks all their train of personal degradation, poverty, crime, and death, no better prospect is before the people in the renewal and continuance of the license system.

On the men, contributors to these evils in the community, is often indeed visited some awful retribution of heaven. From careful investigations recently made by Samuel Chipman, Esq., in three counties in the State of New York, it appears that of 716 liquor dealers whose lives and fortunes were before him, 342 became intemperate, of whom 3 committed suicide, 3 were killed by drunkards, 3 became totally blind, 10 died of delirium tremens, 33 (others) died drunkards, 37 had drunken sons, 19 ran away, 13 had drunken wives.

Can the same be said of any other business? Tempted they are by the hope of gain, but how few succeed? Of the 716 cases, 592 either lost or did not gain, and the number who became entirely bankrupt was more than one-third larger than the number of those who gained anything. Similar is the record all over the country, verifying the woe long since pronounced upon him who puts the bottle

to his neighbor's mouth and makes him drunken, and showing that with what measure men mete to others, it shall be measured to them,

Says a gentleman in Indiana to our Secretary :

" We have one place in this county seat where the poison is sold; but Providence has evidently frowned on those who have engaged in the traffic here. Two have been ruined in character and property by it. The first came here, a young married man, with money sufficient to purchase land for a small farm. But he foolishly spent it for whiskey to sell again, and in a short time he was reduced to distressing poverty. His successor in the bad business sold 80 acres of good land, which he had earned by hard labor, and invested the avails of it in the whiskey trade. In less than a year he left the country in poverty and disgrace. Before he left, however, another exchanged a little real estate for the whiskey and few groceries he had remaining. He is still engaged in the unholy business; and coming events in his history already begin to cast their shadows before them."

Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat.

" Hitherto," says Mr. Chipman, " when the vender has appealed to us for sympathy on account of our interfering with his pecuniary interest, we have answered him by reminding him of the jails, the alms-houses and graves he has filled, by telling him of the countless and indescribable woes of the drunkard's family, of the desolateness of his fireside, the hunger and rags, the agony of soul, and the broken hearts he has caused; but now we can ask him to have compassion on himself, upon his own wife and children, to stop before he plunges himself and them into the abyss of drunkenness, and brings upon them all the woes that cluster around the drunkard's path; to stop before he entails upon them the curse of poverty, and ignorance, and degradation, and causes the blush of shame to mantle their cheeks whenever his name shall be mentioned, by being obliged to associate with it the degraded character of the loathsome inebriate."

But he is blinded by his gains, and hence, while there is a revenue flattering to depravity, men will sell even over the dead bodies of the slain, and while falling into the pit which they have digged. The bloody traffic continues.

In the language of an address to the inhabitants of New Bedford by a Committee of citizens :

The fire of the distillery is yet burning, typical of that flame which the product of the still kindles within the bosom of the drunkard—its column of black smoke rises to the heavens, a fitting emblem of that mental and moral darkness which hovers over the soul of the inebriate, and hides from his view the heartfelt joys of earth, and the richer hopes of eternity. Men of wealth, of station, of influence, load their ships with the poisonous product of the distillery; their warehouses are filled with this most potent agent of evil; and their tenements, let out to those who must be regarded as the sub-agents of the capitalist in this dreadful traffic, are furnished with fitting arrangements for completing the train of communication between the vats of the still-house and the mouths of the deluded multitude.

Of these sub-agents in wrong doing, how vast the number! Let us go where we will, men are found leading into temptation the thoughtless and unwary, by placing before them the fascination of the sparkling cup, or leading the careworn and heavy laden to seek, alas! how much more worse than in vain, the refuge of the intoxicating draught. The demon of alcohol, ever active and ever ingenious, finds fitting instruments in all places and among all ranks and conditions of men, whether it be to fill high the bowl with ruby wine in the saloons of grandeur and wealth, or deal out the cheapest alcoholic decoctions in the dark and desolate dens where poverty and crime seek stupefaction and shelter.

Now amid the desolations of the traffic we combat, the great question before the people of the United States is, **SHALL THEY BE PERMITTED TO DEFEND THEMSELVES AND THEIR CHILDREN AGAINST IT?** Or shall they be compelled not merely to bear its burden and suffer all its atrocities, but even to license it and consent to its going on in its work of death, unimpeached and unretarded?

The right of self-defence none can question. It is a primary law of nature. It lies at the very foundation of civil government, and is the great object of government. All laws are enacted in self-defence, to protect the community from existing or threatened evils. But what evil is greater than the traffic in intoxicating drinks? What brings with it such a train of wailing, lamentation, and woe? War, famine, and pestilence, are trifles compared to it. Let a son be brought wounded or slain from the field of battle, and it can be endured. Let him come home with the plague of Smyrna or Egypt, and it can be endured. Let him pine away with hunger and die like the sons of Erin, and it can be endured. But let him come from the shop of the vender a drivelling drunkard, and curse his father and his mother and fall into a drunkard's grave, and it *cannot* be endured. Yea, it is no exaggeration to say, in the language of Wirt, that "This single cause has produced more vice, crime, poverty and wretchedness in every form, domestic and social, than all the other ills that scourge us combined." And as if it were not sufficient to destroy the body, amid indescribable horrors, it kills, too, the soul. Over every grog-shop, says Chief Justice Daggett, should be written in great capitals, "**THE WAY TO HELL, GOING DOWN TO THE CHAMBERS OF DEATH.**"

The question is between the people and the manufacturers and venders. It is not between the people and the government. The people demand protection. The vender says you shall not have it. No law shall interpose between me and my business. If I fire my gun and send my shot through your streets and kill your sons, no law

shall prevent me. Yea, the vender says more. "I'll have protection. I'll be licensed to do it.

'Licensed to do my neighbor harm ;
 Licensed to kindle hate and strife ;
 Licensed to nerve the robber's arm ;
 Licensed to whet the murderer's knife.'

Every law shall be repealed which takes away my license. And if I cannot have license, I will sell without license, and take vengeance on the man who interferes with my business." Here is the conflict in the Empire State and in almost every other State in the Union. The acts of Legislatures in relation to the two parties are much as they are swayed by the parties themselves, and are by no means the index of truth. In giving to the people the liberty of saying at the polls whether they wished protection, they sided with the people. In taking away that liberty, they sided with the vendors. The vender, even while he claims immense majorities and says the people are with him and wants no protection, is not willing to trust the question with the people. He dare not trust them. He knows if he has a majority with him, it is a forced majority, a bought majority, a miserably deluded majority ; and that as soon as they are unshackled and come to the light, the people will drive him from them with burning indignation.

"You may defend yourselves against me," says the vender, "by moral suasion, but you shall not by law. I'll not be driven from my hogsheads and bar by force, only by argument. Show me that I have intentionally injured you or your son, that I have made the drunkard what he is, or fraudulently deprived him of his property, or hardened his heart and ruined his soul, and I will give up my business."

Show the wolf that he intends harm to the sheep ! All he wants is its blood. If he can have that without the life of the sheep, he will be satisfied. All the rumseller wants is the money of his victim. He is sorry to see him a drunkard, and to see his property and health and life fade before his traffic. All this goes against him. It is only incidental to his business, and while his business must go on, all this must happen. And if the wolf had a license to take the blood of the sheep, how little would all its innocent looks and plaintive cries affect his heart ? How would he steel himself against all that could be said, and say that what was legally right could not be morally wrong. "Go to the Governor who has given me a license, and blame not me for satisfying hunger."

The plea, too, is offered, that no law suppressing the traffic can be enforced, and therefore none should ever be enacted. Why not say the same of laws against murder, arson, theft, counterfeiting ? Who says the law cannot be enforced, but the rum vender ? And

what a spirit is his, which refuses obedience! He is the cause of all the difficulty, the only nullifier. And are the people never to be defended against unendurable evils, because the doer never chooses to regard punishment or law, or to cease doing others an injury? Surely a government that would wink at this, would not be ordained of God for good, but for evil of the basest kind. Against a strong public sentiment no law can be sustained. But when public sentiment condemns a moral wrong, as it now clearly does a promiscuous sale of intoxicating liquors, then a law is easily sustained. In Massachusetts his Excellency the Governor, and Lieutenant Governor, and most of her law makers, are pledged champions of total abstinence. Her laws condemn the liquor traffic. And though at first resisted and defeated, they are now generally complied with, and are bearing sway ever in her large and turbulent cities.

Had the decision of the people of the towns and cities of the State of New York against license been suffered to stand, there is little question but in a short time it would generally have been acquiesced in, and found to have been for the highest interest of the State. Said some intelligent gentleman soon after its announcement:—

We have visited within eight weeks past, every town on the line of travel between Albany and Champlain, in this State; and the result of our inquiries, which have been as minute as possible, of both friends and enemies of the cause, is, that about one-half of those who sold before the new law went into operation have stopped selling entirely; about two-thirds of the other half, if they sell at all, do it so privately as to elude all efforts at being detected; and only about one-sixth are engaged openly and publicly in the sale. We have seen a great many persons refused, and have seen but two successful efforts to obtain intoxicating drinks, and those were at the same bar, and at the same time. We never travelled half the distance before without seeing persons drink at almost every public house.

Says the minority report of the New York Legislature already referred to:—

"In the country towns where the vote was *no license*, to a great extent the traffic has been abandoned. Many dealers have acquiesced in the public sentiment of the State and of their towns, and in good faith obeyed the law. Many others have apparently done so, and if they have not yielded it an implicit obedience, have closed their bars or withdrawn their liquors from the public gaze, and thereby removed a great temptation to the young, the idle, and the community at large."

Says an Ohio correspondent of the Western Standard:—

"We hold on our way rejoicing in the Heaven designated cause of temperance and humanity. This is the only county in Ohio wherein the determination of the license question has been left by law directly to the people—by act of last Session of our Legislature. At our election in April, 23 out of the 28 townships in this county declared against License. The effect has

been most cheering—*Our county expenses have been materially lessened, and fewer commitments to jail have occurred than during the same period for thirty years.*"

That no physical force, no pains and penalties are to be applied to shut up the rum trade, we utterly repudiate. As well say this of the counterfeiter's establishment, the gambling house, or the house of death. What would moral suasion do to protect the soldiers of our army at Matamoras, at Vera Cruz, at California, from the ravages of the rumseller? The authorities in the field, in self-defence drive out the traffic, and the world say it is right. And why shall we not have the same protection at our homes? At the South a slaveholder may protect himself against the rumseller, and recover the value of his slave if the vender sells him liquor and he becomes drunk and perishes. All say it is right. And why shall not the free-men of the North have protection from law, not for slaves, but for sons and daughters?

To protect themselves against the venders, the people have resorted in some cases, and may be compelled to in more, to political action. They see no reason why of two candidates for public office of the same political party, one of whom will defend them against the traffic while the other will sacrifice them to it, they should be expected to cast their votes for the latter because he was first in political nomination. The friends of temperance are in many places causing their power to be felt in this matter in primary meetings;—the aspirants for public office are beginning to feel that these have rights as well others; that there are moral rights as well as political, and that those rights are to be sacredly regarded. Hence the character of Legislatures is vitally improving, though perhaps not yet distinctly visible.*

The great work in which we are engaged, is progressive. It is not the work of a day or a year. Intemperance had woven itself into all our laws, our habits, our fashions, our festivities, our business, our births, our burials. For two centuries it had been steadily becoming consolidated; yea, for 4000 years, since Noah drank of the fruit of the vine, it has claimed dominion over thousands and millions. In the countries of France, Great Britain, Sweden, Prussia, and the United States, the annual consumption of intoxicating liquors is officially reported at one thousand, nine hundred and seventy million, nine hundred and sixty-three thousand, nine hundred and eighty-eight gallons, containing 217,596,878 gallons of pure alcohol, and valued at \$546,265,086. The average amount consumed by each individual is 4 gallons in the United States, 11½ in Great Britain, 2 in Prussia, 7 in Sweden, and 32 in France. The number who die

* Appendix D.

of drunkenness in Great Britain annually, has been estimated at 60,000—the number in the United States at 30,000, near seven millions in the life-time of a single man in these two Christian countries. Such is the enemy we combat.

The American people have risen on this new continent to break its power. But it is not to be done in a moment. It is to be done only by a slow and steady process, revolutionizing the whole of society. It is to be done by a people who love liberty, and who will have it in the highest and noblest sense; but a people of law and order, who will take care that all unjust taxation be prevented, that there be no waste of the public wealth: that vice, immorality, and crime be not fostered by law, and that all due protection be afforded to the property, virtue, and lives of the community.

It is a subject of congratulation that many individuals of the highest walks in life and greatest influence, now patronize the temperance movement. Said a Governor of one of our oldest States, on recently taking the chair as President of a Legislative Temperance Society, "It is an honor to any man to be engaged in doing good; but to be placed at the head of an official Society, whose great and praiseworthy object it is to be engaged in doing good in the cause of temperance, is a special honor, for which he felt bound to render his sincere thanks to the Society. And he hoped that this mark of their confidence would be the means of increasing his zeal in the cause of temperance. So long as he was permitted to hold that honorable station, he pledged himself, by every means in his power, God helping him, on all occasions and everywhere, faithfully to represent the principles of the Society."

Presidents and teachers of most of our Colleges and eminent literary institutions are decidedly and actively with us, training up, as far as their example and counsel go, the influential youth of the nation on total abstinence principles. The entire Sunday School system may be considered an auxiliary to our cause, while numerous distinct juvenile organizations are enlisting the hearts and hands of children in the enterprise. The conductors of large public works and manufacturing establishments of every description, are with us. On scarce a railroad which goes out of Boston, is intoxicating liquor sold; and one line have resolved that intoxicating liquor shall not be carried upon their road. Several of our large steamers are temperance boats. Seventy-four thousand seamen are now enrolled on the temperance books in the Marine Societies of our ports and harbors. The sailor glories in his temperance principles, and could the numerous grog shops which infest these places be closed, the seamen of America would soon, as a class, be the most temperate of our population.

Comparatively few habitual common drunkards are now found in any part of our country. In towns and villages where twenty years ago were from fifty to seventy, are now found only here and there an individual of this class. The masses of drunken men and women taken up in our cities, form an exception. They are for the most part foreigners, loafers, idle, vicious, abandoned wretches, steeped in vice, and, to every good work, reprobate. The reformation of drunkards has not, as in former years, formed a prominent part of the year now past. The steadfastness of multitudes reformed is the subject of praise. Many of these continue noble public advocates of the cause.

As there is a diminution of drunkards, so a marked decrease exists in the number of convicts in our State prisons, and this is attributed by several directors to the spread of temperance principles. In the Connecticut prison, are now but 150 prisoners, whereas ten years ago there were 216.

The year has not passed away without several important State Temperance Conventions. These, it is believed, are of great importance to the furtherance of the cause, inasmuch as they bring together the friends of temperance from various parts of the State to confer and to unite in plans of action which may be demanded by the times.

A State Convention was held for New York at Albany, on the 15th of July, to devise ways and means to secure the best results from the great victory obtained at the polls, and prevent a repeal by a future Legislature of the Excise Law. On adjournment, the Convention met again at Auburn on the third Tuesday of September. Both Conventions were large, harmonious, and decided in their action.

The State Temperance Society of South Carolina held its Anniversary at Aiken on the 14th of July, was numerously attended, and vigorous measures were taken for the advance of the cause. A second meeting was held at Columbia on the 25th of Nov.

The Delavan Temperance Union, the Union of colored temperance societies in the Northern States, held their anniversary at Poughkeepsie on the 25th of July. It was a large and noble meeting. The procession was a mile in length, composed entirely of the colored race, with expressive banners, devices, and bands of music. An encouraging Annual Report was read, and several addresses were delivered.

In Connecticut, the Annual meeting of the Connecticut Washingtonian Society was held in Hartford, on the 29th of October. The subject of political action occupied much of the attention of the Convention.

The Rhode Island State Society held its Anniversary on the 6th

January, at Providence. The Annual Report exhibited a decided progress, especially on the suppression of the traffic by law. The Attorney General of the State has been eminently faithful in the discharge of his duties, for which he received the thanks of the Society.

In Vermont, a spirited meeting of the State Society was held at Springfield on the 21st January. Delegates were present from all the counties, and the most determined spirit was manifested to bring to an end the licensed traffic.

In New Jersey, the Annual meeting of the State Society was held on the 21st January. A large delegation was present, and interesting discussions were held on the License question. 20,000 memorialists petitioned the Legislature to give the License question to the people, and to suppress the sale of liquor on the Sabbath.

In Pennsylvania, a State Convention of unusual interest was held at the capital on the 27th of January. The License question was the great subject before them. A large public meeting was held, which was attended by his Excellency the Governor and both houses of the Legislature. Petitions flowed in from various parts of the State, asking that the License question might be given to all the towns and cities of the State.

The Ohio State Society held its Anniversary at Columbus, on the 16th December. William Bebb, Esq., was chosen President for the ensuing year. The great subject before the Society was a reference of the License question to the people. The union of so large a Convention on a single point, was a sublime spectacle and a harbinger of great good to the State.

In Michigan, the Annual meeting of the State Society was held at Kalamazoo, February 3. A very large delegation was present, and a good spirit prevailed. The law giving the license question to the people met with full approbation, and several spirited resolutions were adopted to give it support.

In Delaware, a State Convention was held in Kent, on the 3d of March. 130 delegates were present from 20 societies. It was the largest Convention ever held in the State. The principal object of the Convention was to prepare the people for action at the polls.

In Illinois, the State Society met at Springfield, in February; a new State organization was created.

War, horrid war, has burst upon us with all its accumulating moral evils. But the temperance reformation has come up to prevent a degree of drunkenness, debauchery, and wretchedness, which have ever heretofore been the accompaniments of this great calamity. Several who have enlisted are men of decided temperance principles, and have, we know, carried their principles into the field. Our noble Generals and commanding officers understand the nature

and effects of intoxicating liquors, and have promptly guarded against their lawless sale in the neighborhood of the troops; and though the terrible conflict with our sister republic can do no otherwise than increase to a fearful amount intemperance and every other vice and crime, yet, as citizens and philanthropists, we will rejoice that by our labors in the great work, we have in any measure prevented a vast amount of drunkenness, with debasement of all that belongs to the officer and soldier.*

Further efforts have been made in Congress for abolishing the spirit ration in the navy, although, as yet, without success; but presenting nothing for discouragement. The mass of facts gathered and presented to the House of Representatives at their late session, by the Hon. John A. Rockwell, of Connecticut, are before the nation, and will continue to be before it, until this disgrace is wiped out from our national escutcheon. Excited by the provision of the whiskey tub to insolence, then punished for their insolence by the cat, our seamen are disgraced; they lose the character and standing of men, and have only a place with the brute. Many of the officers of the navy have long bewailed and abjured the whole system, and will persevere in their opposition to it until it is removed.†

In no portion of our country is a greater interest felt than the West. There lies open a beautiful paradise, capable of sustaining one hundred millions. Who shall form the character of that mighty population that are to cultivate its prairies, or settle by the side of its noble rivers? Under what influences shall the mighty influx of foreign nations come in hither, or the immigrant settle from the older States, and the generations yet unborn come upon the stage of action? Shall it be under the influence of the distillery, the brew-house, and the grog shop, or under that of total abstinence from all that intoxicates? The question is soon, yea, at once to be decided. There is, there can be no delay. Immense agencies are in the field. Mammoth distilleries are in operation, and steamers are strewing the poison at every landing on the great rivers. But there are strong counteracting influences at work. Men who understand the value of temperance principles are spreading them abroad, and doing what they can to gain a firm hold of the public conscience. In Iowa every county, excepting Keokuk, a border county on the far west, has voted No License. In Wisconsin, Michigan, and Indiana, also, the No License vote has this Spring extensively prevailed, and in many places by overwhelming majorities.

The effect of this decision has been most happy. Says a gentleman from Dubuque in Iowa:—

Two liquor establishments closed the next day, and a respectable citizen,

* Appendix E.

† Appendix F.

who had been in the habit of drinking, declared he would do so no more in view of such a prevalent feeling. The discussion of the question has done immense good. More reflection, reading, and conversation have been had on the general subject of temperance here in three weeks, than in any five years, and truth has been brought to bear upon minds that were never reached before. This submitting the license question to the people is the great thought of the age, with reference to Temperance, and must be fatal to the traffic, and ultimately to the use of intoxicating liquors. Let us take courage and persevere.

In Michigan the cause is particularly flourishing. Says the last Annual Report of the State Society:—

The cause of Temperance throughout the State, since the last anniversary, has, through the influence of various causes, among which the committee deem the manifestation of temperance principles at the ballot-box the most material, been advanced with an energy, and at times enthusiasm, which is unknown in the progress of the cause during any previous year.

During the past year the committee are advised of a number of instances where the moral suasion of the public law, endorsed by the people at the ballot-box, has been successfully applied. In those instances where the enforcement of the law has failed, its failure may be attributed to the apathy of temperance men, and the difficulty in procuring evidence.

The law itself, when thoroughly administered, has proved its capacity to fulfil the purposes of its design, and the main deficiency in this relation which the committee have to regret, is, that the provisions of the statute have been suffered in so many instances to remain as a dead letter. Union of effort and vigor of action seem, in the present stage of our cause, to be the most desirable and best adapted to advance the principles of temperance.

But light is needed. Says a gentleman of Wisconsin in a letter to our Secretary:—

"We have a noble country, fertile and beautiful; we have a population in this county of some 1500 people, nine-tenths of whom are from our Eastern States, settled here within five years. We have a genial climate, and an enterprising and intelligent community located around our lovely lakes and on our rolling prairies; but what will all these avail if the *morals* of our people are rotted by rum! There are within the county probably a dozen places where liquor is sold, no small quantity for pretended medicines, a great deal more in social drinking. Worst of all, large numbers who signed the temperance pledge East, and probably lived up to it, *here*, at the solicitation of others, give way to the general fashion, especially on public occasions. Christians and temperance men *here* are cowards. But if one star has set, another has risen. Our Legislature has just passed a law to submit the question of License or No License to the people. We want *Light*; we want it *continually diffused* to dispel false notions that are ever creeping in."

Says another: "I am not aware that a full suit of armor can be found in this region. We need all the standard works on Temperance. We had much rather pay for what we need than ask for a donation, but we have not the

means. We are in a new country, and everything has to be done, but all cannot be done at once."

And says another, residing more at the South :—

"A vast work is to be done for the promotion of temperance principles at the South and West by placing on board steamboats on the mighty rivers, and in public hotels, temperance tracts and volumes, attractive to the traveller; furnishing colporteurs, and Sunday schools, and common schools, with temperance reports, song books, papers, and prints. Men do not reform without they hear, and how can they hear without a preacher, and how can they preach except they or publications, be sent? We have seen almost everything afloat and selling on these extensive rivers but books, and the rules and laws to guard against intemperance. The providences of God abroad, and the operations and movements at home, are all combined to aid the work of reform. The colporteur in the city, and the self-denying itinerant preacher in the South, are ready to co-operate. Let all gather up every page that will diffuse light and aid in this holy warfare, and send them out where they will again be read, and where their hallowed influence will be felt."

The Committee regret that they have not had the means of continuing the two hundred Journals this year to the Home Missionaries at the West, who have been so many most efficient agents. They hope to do it hereafter. Those devoted men should be sustained. No less than 97,000 have signed the pledge in the communities where they labor.

As a great national reform, involving the interests of all classes, ranks, and orders of men, all occupations and employments, we look to men of every character and station, to law-makers and magistrates, to judges and jurists, to the medical profession, to agriculturists and manufacturers, to conductors of public works, to merchants and traders, to teachers and governors of youth, to parents and heads of families, to mothers and sisters, all-powerful in their domestic and social circles, to help us onward. All have an influence which can be brought successfully to bear upon ridding the world of the enemy we combat. But as a moral reform, for such, pre-eminently it is, we invoke the aid of the ministry and churches. Of these a large portion have ever been with us, and how could it be otherwise, seeing the cause removes one of the greatest obstructions to the spread and reception of the Gospel? And yet there has been in the ministry and the church, in the last few years, an indifference and apathy to our progress most painful and distressing as well as unaccountable; yea, many ministers and churches have altogether refused co-operation, and some have been decidedly and openly opposed, and even become, as they express it, for conscience sake, patrons of moderate drinking. We hope for better things, and, if we are not deceived, there is a waking up to the temperance reformation in the churches as that which may not be neglected without a

fearful responsibility. Ministers and churches are beginning to realize that if the cause has prospered in the hands of other men and other organizations, still this is no excuse for their neglect, as it would prosper still more in their attendance upon it, and it cannot well prosper and succeed without them, since no moral reform can be expected to rise higher in the world than it does in the Church. The Church equally with the world, if not to so great an extent, has been a sufferer from intemperance; and now, if, through indifference and neglect of the Church and the ministry, it should roll backward, fade away, and perish, on them would fall the curse of him who comes not to the help of the Lord against the mighty.

All attempts to separate the temperance movement from religion, and to carry it forward without divine aid or religious responsibility, should create alarm, and excite detestation. The religious element, it has been well observed, "is the life of beneficent action;" and if the Church refuse to throw into this benevolent movement the power of religion and leave it to those who know not God, on her must fall all the responsibility. She must be the last to complain that philanthropy and religion are divorced from one another.

The Committee rejoice in a recent organization in the city of New York of an association of clergymen and pious laymen, to be conducted on Christian principles (not antagonistical to other organizations, only to intemperance), on the sure basis, the Word of God, from Christian love, and to be so conducted as to commend itself to the attention and regard of all the friends of religion and pure morality. Could such an organization be formed in every city in the land, it might be productive of great and happy results; while without the triumphs of temperance, the full triumphs of the cross can never be secured. The manufacture, sale, and use of intoxicating drink, as a beverage, ever has proved, and ever will prove, the great antagonist of the Gospel, the great weapon of the Devil, who goes about as a roaring lion seeking whom he may devour; and while he can keep men under its power, he will keep them away from God, and virtue, and heaven, and fill up the dark caverns of eternal despair with ruined victims. The drunkard hates the Bible and the Sabbath; his appetite rules; his God is his belly; his soul is scathed and fitted only for perdition. Thousands and tens of thousands in Britain and America are hurried year by year, prematurely and wretchedly, to the drunkard's grave. The poor heathen have been swept by millions from earth, and now, says Archdeacon Jeffreys of Bombay, without the intervention of the temperance reform, on the most thorough total abstinence principles, the Christian Church will become the most drunken part of India. And is there no help? Shall the Church of God look on and be silent? Shall she indulge

herself in the drunkard's drink "wipe her mouth and say, I have done no harm?" Never, no, never, was there such a call for self-denial, zeal, activity, and perseverance in this mighty work; and if the Church holds back and suffers the fiery billows of intemperance to roll over the world, what can she expect but to have her altars polluted, her ministry a disgrace, her "tables filled with vomit and filthiness," and her ordinances swept away as with the besom of destruction? "Be instructed," says God, "O Jerusalem." "Come out of her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues."

In Foreign and Home Missions, the cause of temperance has found powerful auxiliaries. Almost every missionary has been a temperance lecturer, and missionary families have been models of abstinence from the intoxicating cup. In its numerous temperance tracts and their wide circulation, the American Tract Society has, from the beginning, been a great helper. The recent publication and circulation within the year of 20,000 copies of the Temperance Manual, by Dr. Edwards, has been contemplated with peculiar pleasure, and it is to be hoped that it may find its way into the hands of every young man in the United States. While the cause of temperance exerts a reflex influence upon all the Christian and benevolent associations of the day, and is absolutely essential to the missionary enterprise, it cannot fail to prosper while it has a seat in their affections. Through their combined, friendly, and powerful efforts, the Redeemer of the world will go forth conquering and to conquer, until all his enemies are put under his feet.

In Foreign countries the Temperance cause is making, as light pervades the nations, a steady advance. The World's Convention at London in August last, was, in all respects, well calculated to give it a good and great impulse. Previous to that, in June, a Convention of the three kingdoms, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, was held at Stockholm; 132 national and foreign associations were represented. The King, who is President of the Stockholm Society, with the Queen, was present. Doctors Baird and Brinsmade represented America. The Congress was one of great interest, and well adapted to give a new impulse to the cause in the North of Europe. In Sweden, are now existing 323 Societies, numbering 68,587 members, being a 28th of the whole population. These are under a central direction, composed of the Count Harmansdoff, the Baron de Berzelius, and Professor Retzius. In two years, 500 distilleries have been entirely closed. In Norway, are 128 associations, counting 14,842 members. The domestic distillery of ardent spirits is put down by the government. Agents are employed to disseminate information and arouse the people by direct appeals.

Out of the 444 men forming the crews of the Norwegian frigate *Ireæ*, and the Swedish sloop *Nordstern*, which have left the Baltic for the Mediterranean, 302, more than two-thirds, desired to receive rations of tea or coffee instead of brandy.

While at Warsaw, Dr. Baird made arrangements to have his *Temperance History*, and other Temperance Tracts, translated from the Russian into the Polish language.

In Germany, including Austria, are reported 1246 temperance though not total abstinence Societies, with 1,019,193 members; their action has been very favorable. In Holland, great progress has been made during the year, as the decrease of excise duty on liquor and the increased number of temperance societies fully indicate.

In France, much has been done by the labors of missionaries sent to Havre, Rouen, and Normandy, by the British National Society.

In Great Britain, the providence of God has, in the horrors of famine, taught both rulers and people a lesson on the wickedness of converting bread stuffs, the precious gifts of heaven, into intoxicating drinks for the increase of poverty and wretchedness, which nothing can wipe out but the hardening influence of those drinks themselves. While seven millions in Ireland are crying for bread, and thousands already, through famine and its accompaniments, have been hurried into eternity, 62 million bushels of bread stuffs have been devoted in a single year to the creation of the poison of the body and the soul. For the liquor thus made in their distilleries and breweries, and for wines and spirits imported, the inhabitants of Great Britain pay annually 52 million pounds sterling—thus completing the awful trio of sin and shame—first destroying their bread stuffs, leaving millions to starve—next wasting the fruit of their labor on an article which does them no good but positive mischief, and lastly destroying the peace and happiness of almost unnumbered families, and sending 60,000 year by year to the drunkard's grave. This is work for serious reflection for the great and the good of our father land. It has happily been brought before Parliament by the friends of the temperance reform, and pressed by lecturers, and the press, upon the people,—O that it might, as it should be, by the pulpit also upon the public mind and public heart!

Your Committee have taken the liberty on this occasion and subject, and where so many minds and hearts are enlisted, to send an address to the friends and promoters of the temperance reformation throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and urge them to improve the present season of distress, for the conviction of all orders and ages in the kingdom of the wickedness of distilling and worse than destroying a vast amount of the produce and fruit of the earth in the manu-

facture and sale of intoxicating drinks. They have the happiness to see that the address has been well received and is exciting attention.

Through the zeal and perseverance of Mr. John Dunlop more than 1000 medical men in Great Britain, embracing some of the most distinguished in the nation, have signed a Medical Certificate on the pernicious character of intoxicating drinks.*

For a mitigated suffering amid the horrors of famine, Ireland has been in a measure prepared by the temperance reformation. "Few," says the excellent Theobald Matthew, "of those who have signed the temperance pledge, have been severe sufferers, as they had been led to a provident care of themselves." And what would have been the increased horrors of the scene, had the nation, amid the distraction for food, rushed in their agony to the intoxicating cup? Says the same extraordinary man and leader of the temperance host,

"It will delight you to be assured that the sacred cause for which we have so long and so successfully labored, is progressing gloriously. In the midst of sufferings even unto death, the pledge is faithfully observed, and we now, thanks be to God, number more in the ranks of tetotalism than at any other period. The Temperance Society is being tested like gold in the furnace, by these calamitous times, and is coming out purified. Drunkenness will never again, with the Divine assistance, become the national sin of Ireland."†

Through the operations of temperance, by which our 40,000 distilleries have been reduced to less than ten, and our consumption of intoxicating liquor to nearly one-half amid an amazing increase of population, we have bread enough and to spare; and what is still more the subject of lively gratitude, we have a heart to give it. In 1838, we were importers of grain for our distilleries; now, having in a measure closed them, we are exporters to Great Britain and other countries. In less than eight months, 44 million bushels of corn and wheat have been sent from our ports. Others distil, and their people are dying with famine. We forbear, and our people are temperate, prosperous, and thriving: an argument for temperance which strongly impresses itself on England's rulers, and England's philanthropists. About two millions of the people of England, Scotland, and Wales, have adopted the total abstinence principle. Temperance meetings are well sustained; temperance advocacy is highly respectable, and temperance publications such as command the respect and attention of all conditions.

In eight towns in the manufacturing districts in the North of England, comprising a population of 1,012,000 persons, there are 117,000 pledged tetotallers, and 24,000 reclaimed drunkards. But no other part of the kingdom can compare with this.

In Scotland, the clergy are beginning to move well in this work, and to call to its support the strength of the churches.

* Appendix G.

† Appendix H.

60 ministers of the Relief Secession church have in a body signed the pledge, and by a united effort of 184 ministers in the city and county of Edinburgh, and the Provost, magistrates, and councillors of both, the existing custom of giving wines and spirit at funerals is nearly abolished. But the drunkenness of Scotland, and consequent poverty of her operatives, is very painful. 30,000 of the population of Glasgow are reported as drinking themselves drunk every Saturday night. In his parish in Dundee, the Rev. G. Lewis recently found there were 11 bakers and 108 spirit shops, at which last £19,710 were annually squandered. The last census of Great Britain gives the number in connexion with the traffic in intoxicating drinks, 90,870: while the number of bakers, corn agents, corn merchants, and millers, is 70,632, or 20,248 less than those engaged in the traffic in intoxicating drinks.

In London, the metropolis, there are 12,000 children graduating in crime, and 80,000 practising theft and fraud. To feed this depravity, three millions of spirituous liquors are employed, producing in one year 20,000 drunkards, 150,000 drinkers of spirits; 5000 gin palaces and public houses exist, where the above stimulants to depravity are sold.

Thanks be to God, the evil cannot continue. There must be a change. All classes see and feel it. Says a leading British press:—

A universal conviction pervades all classes that something decided must be done to alter and improve the social habits of the people. Government, impressed with the fearful results of drinking, have been instituting a minute inquiry into the operation of the License Law, and proposing extensive measures for improving the sanitary condition of the people. The magistrates of almost every city and town in the land, startled at the regular and rapid increase of crime, disease, and pauperism, in their respective districts, have been attempting to reduce the number of public houses, and put an entire stop to the sale of liquor on the Sabbath. The clergy are everywhere expressing the conviction that something must be done, and are exerting themselves to put down particular drinking customs. Almost every periodical and newspaper in the country has been proposing schemes for the amelioration of society, "Such a state of things," it is well said, "is unprecedented." Among the watchmen who stand on the walls of Zion, we hear it solemnly propounded, that the Lord may have smitten the wholesome fruits of the earth, on which so many thousands depend, because an undue and unsanctified use is made of another of his creatures, when reduced to the form of an intoxicating drink.

And in the House of Commons Mr. Brotherton has said, that "if the House would use their moral influence in encouraging Abstinence Societies, and discouraging intemperance, they would do more to ameliorate the condition of the people, increase their comfort, elevate their morals, than by any other means whatever."

British India, Bombay, Madras, Burmah, Ceylon, New Zealand, and New South Wales, are each the seat of much temperance action, chiefly through the activity and zeal of the missionaries of the cross.

Said a letter from the Secretary of the South India Temperance Union to the World's Convention :

It is past a doubt *the temperance cause in Southern India is steadily and decidedly on the advance*. The number of those who are pledged to the disuse, as a beverage, of all that tends to intoxicate, is on a certain increase, though much smaller than of those who practise abstinence without affixing their names to the pledge. Besides several gentlemen in the higher ranks of the military service, the cause numbers, as its declared friends, the names of all the American authorities in the Madras presidency, a large proportion of those connected with the London Missionary Society, besides many privates in the army, and other members of the community, both European and Native. Connected with the society at Madras are flourishing auxiliaries at *Bangalore, Mysore, Bellary, Vizagapatam, Madara, Combaton, and Combaconum*. The total number of members connected with the Madras Society, at the close of the last year, was 279, while several hundreds are attached to the above-named auxiliaries.

Archdeacon Jeffreys is still exerting at Bombay by his pen and example a powerful agency. Said this venerable man in a letter to the Secretary of the World's Convention :—

I take the utmost interest in the cause, as 28 years' experience in India, with the regiments and in the hospitals, has convinced me that nothing in the least effectual can be done to arrest intemperance among the British army, or the seamen that frequent this port, or to wipe away the disgrace that is daily brought upon our country and our common Christianity, before the natives of India, except upon this principle.

I am persuaded, too, from many years of past experience, that God will not bless the cause of missions on this side of India, with any extensive success, till the missionaries of the everlasting gospel take up this position.

Even already, from the melancholy instances of the falls of our native converts, solely through drink, that have come to my knowledge, I am certain—and from the very nature of man I can *prove*—that Hindoos cannot outrage all those principles of “pure temperance,” in which they have been brought up, and wound their “weak conscience” by even *TASTING* intoxicating drinks, without danger, I should rather say, a certainty, that in a very large proportion of instances, they will become drunkards. And I am certain, that when we have churches of native Christians, there will be found a much larger *proportion* of drunkards among them, than among an equal number of Hindoos taken *indiscriminately* from the villages in India; and, consequently, that all the *crimes* which are the known result of intemperance will abound among them.

On receiving them into the “Christian caste,” if the missionary does not exhort them to continue in the *same* principles of pure temperance in which they have been educated from their youth, and set the *same* example in his

own person; if he once loosens the cord or puts the stumbling-block before their "weak consciences," by even the sight of intoxicating drinks upon his own table, a flood of intemperance, with all its crimes, will come in upon the infant church, and spread over India; and all our missionary efforts will end (on the whole) as a curse, and not a blessing to this country.

Our brethren the Scudders, and their companions, have carried, we believe, a new spirit from America, to their important stations. Hold us up, said the Father, at parting in America, you know not our dependence upon you. On their late outward voyage they formed on ship-board a Temperance Society, in which all the crew affixed their names to the temperance pledge.

"Says an excellent missionary in South Africa, The Total Abstinence Society, which was established here by my unworthy self in 1844, I am happy to inform you is now in a more flourishing condition than at any former period; our noble and elevated principles are spreading among the inhabitants of Pieter Montzbury; several of the most respectable have adopted our system, and whole families have signed the pledge, and you will perceive in reading the inclosed printed paper that a Temperance Hall is in contemplation. The Soirée of which the paper gives a brief account, was more numerous attended than either of the former ones, for upwards of one hundred, including men, women, and children, partook of those 'cups which cheer but not inebriate.'"

In Liberia, license to sell intoxicating drinks costs \$500 which amounts to a prohibition. A merchant of Cape Palmas, who was convicted of an attempt to introduce a barrel of rum, was recently fined \$100, and prohibited from holding office.

On our own continent, in Canada, in New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, our friends are laboring with us as in years past, and not without encouraging success. His Excellency the Governor General has recently had fully explained to him the temperance operation, and given it his full approbation. A flourishing Marine temperance society has been formed at Kingston on the Lakes, which is designed to extend its care over every harbor from the upper lakes to the ocean. In Oregon all sale of spirits is prohibited by law. The Council of the Creek Nation, at its last session, passed an act prohibiting the sale of liquor within the nation, and punishing the offence. In some parts of the West Indies considerable attention is paid to our cause. In Jamaica are 774 pledged abstainers; at Bermuda, are 1000, and many spirit merchants and retailers have abandoned their business. Also at Berbice, S. A., exists a flourishing society.

In the Sandwich Islands, notwithstanding the impositions and compulsory acts of foreign governments, the people maintain their steadfastness in the cause of temperance. Frequent processions and temperance festivities sustain and animate them, while their adherence to the pledge is made to a great extent a religious duty. A spirit worthy of emulation in other lands was recently shown at an

attempt to smuggle in five barrels of brandy at the port of Honolulu. The offence subjected the vessel to confiscation; and the principals and accessories to fines of \$1000 each. The forfeited liquor was publicly emptied into the street in front of the Custom House. The King, in a recent letter to America, asks for help from our country to deliver his nation from ardent spirits.

Says the Polynesian: "The example of Lahaina, the last fall, where the crews of two hundred whale ships, numbering more than six thousand seamen, have refreshed, amid a semi-barbarous population of three thousand Hawaiians, shows what excellent order and security can prevail among the most unpromising materials, when alcohol is denied admittance."

The Committee draw to a close of their eleventh annual Report under a deep sense of their deficiency in statistics and interesting facts, and their inability to make any suggestions to their brethren and friends throughout the United States respecting the best mode of giving the cause a new and powerful impulse. They believe there is every day new encouragement for temperance effort. No body of men can utter a true idea and persist in it without giving it authority, and, at last, victory. Where a wrong exists, let the facts be gathered up, let the universal moral sense of the community be appealed to, and there is no fear of the result.

Amid occasional discouragement and reverses, amid the apathy and indifference of men from whom we might hope better things, and with an exceedingly small contribution of means from the wealth of our nation, the light is shining. Men are everywhere becoming more and better informed in relation to intoxicating drinks of every description, their baneful tendency, their certain ruin of thousands and millions, their little value under all circumstances, the blessed results of entire abstinence from them as a beverage in health, and the almost certain healthfulness, thrift, and prosperity of society where the principles of temperance are suffered to prevail. Few now in any department of industry or even among the wealthy and fashionable, are found speaking against our enterprise. If there is anything which meets their disapprobation, it is the spirit and manner in which it is carried forward. From all, we would learn wisdom; and if any can show us a better way than that which we have pursued to rid our land and world of intemperance, we will give them our hearty thanks and cordial co-operation.

In 1840 we had 10,306 distilleries producing 41,402,627 gallons of spirits, and 406 breweries producing 23,267,730 gallons of strong beer. The amount of capital invested in the manufacture of liquors was \$9,147,348. 4,840,840 gallons of wine, and 3,202,634 gallons of spirits were imported in 1841. What will be the returns in the census of 1850 we will not conjecture; but has not our sun passed its

meridian? Is there not far less to be done than has been accomplished?

The Committee recommend a firm adherence to the great principles of the temperance reform so lucidly set forth and unanimously agreed to in the World's Temperance Convention. They believe these principles are to be as sacredly guarded as the principles of civil or religious liberty. The least departure from them in a world where the heart governs the understanding, may be "as when one letteth out water." And if we cannot by moral suasion or legal action entirely remove the traffic in intoxicating drinks, be it our great business in every possible manner to undermine and destroy it, by inducing all men everywhere to abandon altogether their use as an article of refreshment or an auxiliary in labor. In these principles sacredly adhered to, faithfully persevered in and pressed on all classes of the community, it is believed we shall prosper.

The bond of union among all temperance men is the PLEDGE—the simple pledge. Anything else creates at once a system of exclusiveness, narrows the circle of temperance influence, begets strife, and retards the cause. To all who sign the pledge should be given the hand of fellowship and free admission in every temperance society and temperance meeting round the globe. Such as require more, whether it be money, or subscription to rules, or secrecy of operation, introduce a wrong for which they must be responsible.

The Committee, as far, and even beyond their means, have continued their former operations, corresponding with gentlemen of intelligence and influence in different and distant sections of the earth, and publishing and scattering abroad temperance publications. They would gratefully acknowledge from friends of the cause, the receipt, during the year, as donations, of 1522 dollars. They hope the day is coming when, like the other benevolent societies of our land, they shall have an amount which will make them benefactors to the most distant nations of the earth.

To their last Annual Report, containing much valuable information relating to the License system, they were able to give wide circulation amid Governors and legislatures of states, mayors of cities, teachers of youth, and active influential friends of temperance at home and abroad, in the World's Temperance Convention, and at foreign missionary stations. The Almanac still proves to be a popular and valuable auxiliary. The Journal of the Union and the Youth's Temperance Advocate, if not commanding so wide a circulation as formerly amid the great increase of temperance papers, have still a respectable patronage, and are each, it is believed, exerting an influence which maketh not ashamed. The Committee have opened a new and favorable office in the Brick Chapel, at 149 Nassau

street, where they design to have a full and valuable depository of whatever will promote the cause of temperance.

Two distinguished friends and liberal contributors to the cause, have during the last year fallen asleep ; Joseph John Gurney in England and Orrin Day, Esq., of Catskill, New York. Through an annual donation of 100 dollars by Mr. Day the Committee have been enabled for four years to send 200 Journals of the Union monthly to foreign missionary stations. The last was ordered, on his death bed, to run a year from his departure.

“ ————these suns are set,
O rise some other such,”

Sweet and refreshing is their memory. They died to live :—And on the heavenly mount, they bid us onward in our glorious work.

TEMPERANCE PUBLICATIONS FOR THE YEAR.

The Drunkard's Character and Destiny. A discourse by Rev. E' N. Kirk, Boston.

My own Experience. Dedicated to the Suffolk Board of Trade, Boston.

The Two Immortal Queens ; or, the Power of Female Influence. A temperance Lecture, by Rev. J. M. Davis, Rhode Island.

Present Exigencies of the Temperance Cause. An Address by Rev. E. H. Chapin.

Temperance Manual. By Dr. Justin Edwards.

Temperance Tract for the Times. By Rev. Wm. Clift, Stonington, Ct.

Ten Lectures on Temperance. By Rev. Eliphalet Nott, D.D., President of Schenectady College.

Address before the Massachusetts Temperance Union, by Mr. Kimball.

The Crisis and the Triumph, or the history and present attitude of the temperance cause. A discourse by Nathan S. S. Beman, Troy.

The Fountain, a Temperance Annual, B. H. Weld. Philadelphia.

Report of the Select Committee on the License law, made to the Legislature of Maryland.

Appeal from the Pennsylvania State Temperance Society to the people of the State.

Address of the State Temperance Society to the people of Vermont.

Address of the Rhode Island State Temperance Society to the people.

Prize Essay on the duties of the influential classes to the Temperance reform. By G. T. Noyes, Boston.

The Crystal Fount ; or, Temperance Music by Thomas Hastings.

The Glory of the Temperance Reform and its Claims upon Mankind. By J. N. I. Tucker.

Address before the Westfield Union Temp. Society, N. Y. By R. B. Tinker.

Evils and Remedy of Intemperance, an address delivered in Sharon, Ct. By Rev. D. W. Clark.

Address to the people of Susquehanna Co. Pa. on the License Question.

Reports in the N. Y. Legislature on the License Law.

Address to the people of Maryland on the License Question.

do do of Richmond and Virginia on the same.

APPENDIX.

A.

American Delegates in the World's Convention.

Rev. Gorham D. Abbott, New York.	Rev. J. Andrews, of Pennsylvania.
William Brown, Esq., “	L. G. Brown, New York,
Rev. Lyman Beecher, D.D., Ohio.	Elihu Burritt, Massachusetts.
Doctor ——— Cappel.	Professor M. Caldwell, Pennsylvania.
Henry Clapp, Jr., Massachusetts.	Rev. S. H. Cox, D.D., New York.
Frederic Douglas, Virginia.	Rev. Dr. Elton, Rhode Island.
Gen. T. C. Flourney, Kentucky.	Charles Galpin, Michigan.
William Lloyd Garrison, Mass.	Rev. Joshua V. Hines, Mass.
Rev. E. N. Kirk, “	Rev. John Marsh, New York.
Doct. R. D. Mussey, Ohio.	Rev. H. S. Osborn, Rhode Island.
Rev. Dr. Patton, New York.	Rev. Dr. Pressly, Pennsylvania.
W. A. Passavant, ———	Rev. S. L. Pomroy, Maine.
J. D. Ross, Massachusetts.	Rev. S. S. Smucker, D.D., Penn.
Daniel Safford, Esq., “	Henry Wager, Esq., New York.
George Webber, Maine.	Rev. A. Wheelock, “
H. C. Wright, Massachusetts.	

TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES.

The following principles were unanimously agreed upon by the Convention at London, as forming the basis in all countries and throughout the world, of the temperance reformation:

Resolved, “ That, in the opinion of this Convention, as a means of extending the temperance reformation, the following truths should be spread throughout the world, and that temperance men and temperance organizations be exhorted to give them the widest possible extension.

“ That Alcohol, the intoxicating principle, is a subtle poison, at war with the physical, intellectual, social, and religious interests of men.

“ That it is generated by the process of fermentation, and is the same, as existing in different degrees, in cider, wine, and malt liquors, as in distilled spirits.

“ That it is a perpetual fountain of disease, poverty, crime, temporal and spiritual death, never needful or useful to men in health, in any clime or any employment.

“ That total abstinence from it, as a beverage, is the only true principle of the temperance reformation; the only hope for the drunkard, and security for others.

“ That the whole manufacture and sale of intoxicating drink as a beverage, though a source of revenue to thousands, is a manufacture of human

misery, and highly injurious to the souls and bodies of men, and should not be licensed more than other moral evils, by human governments.

"That the Word of God often prescribes total abstinence to avoid existing evils, and that the spirit of Christian love directs us to shun wine, or anything whereby our brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak.

"That a voice comes up from every part of the globe, calling upon kings, and all that are in authority, upon reflecting and influential men of all classes, upon parents, teachers of youth, medical men, ministers of religion, and all true lovers of their race, to put forth the hand and stay the plague which is filling our world with woe, and which, unless checked, will continue to sweep thousands of succeeding generations prematurely and wretchedly to eternity."

RESPONSE MEETING.

At a response meeting, held at the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, on the 29th day of December, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published.

Resolved, That the World's Temperance Convention, held in London on the 4th of August last, was one which met the views and designs of the friends of temperance in all countries; that it was a noble convocation of brethren, reformers, and reformed, who in various countries had long toiled in the cause; that its harmony of principle and unity of action is the subject of devout gratitude; and that its various resolves and acts, its appeals and counsels, should inspire us with new zeal and devotion in our blessed enterprise.

Resolved, That the kind care exercised by Divine Providence over the American delegation, in carrying them out and bringing them home in safety, through dangers to which few are exposed, and the ability given them to speak boldly, as men ought to speak, in behalf of temperance before hundreds and thousands in the father-land, call for our grateful remembrance, and bid us go forward with more energy and perseverance in every well-organized plan of well doing in the world.

Resolved, That the reception given to the American delegation in England, was alike honorable to British philanthropists, and gratifying to the delegation; and that it has bound us together in new bonds, and raised in us an increased anxiety that Britain, as well as America, may be relieved of that alcoholic curse, which is annually costing her 60 millions of treasure, and sweeping 60,000 of her citizens into the drunkard's grave.

Resolved, That we are more deeply impressed than ever with the truth that our field is the world;—that one nation is greatly dependent for moral reform upon another;—that if we relax our energies in America, our brethren will feel it to the ends of the earth;—and that the sorrowful and the suffering from intemperance in all parts of the world, have a claim upon us to sustain the cause, and give it continually a new impulse, both at home and through every nation.

Resolved, That we bid our brethren and fellow laborers in the cause of temperance God-speed in every part of the world; and when all shall have toiled a few years more in America, and Britain, and Germany, and Sweden, in Africa, Asia, and the Islands of the Sea, we shall cordially welcome a delegation from every nation to our own shores, and hear with gladness their signal triumphs over a long-continued and desolating scourge of the human race.

B.

RESOLUTIONS AT BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, &c.

Whereas, after every possible effort has been made on the part of the liquor dealers to sustain their immoral traffic, by appeals to the Supreme Court at Washington, expending many thousands of dollars in employing the most eminent Counsellors in the United States, to endeavor to destroy a law of this venerable Commonwealth, made for the peace, order, and happiness of all its inhabitants, and for the protection of the poor man and his family; and whereas, after years of delay, the highest judicial tribunal in the United States has *unanimously* decided in favor of the laws of Massachusetts; therefore,

Resolved, That the citizens of Boston, in Faneuil Hall assembled, consider it a subject of gratitude to heaven that a question of such vast importance to the moral welfare of the people is so satisfactorily and for ever settled, and view it as a most signal triumph of temperance principles.

At Providence, a meeting was called by the City Temperance Society, in honor of the decision of the United States Supreme Court sustaining the laws of the State, restraining and prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors. The Hall was brilliantly illuminated, and at an early hour was crowded to its utmost capacity.

The following Resolution was then offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, sustaining the State Laws, for restricting and suppressing the sale of intoxicating liquors, while it accords with the good sense of the community, is also very satisfactory to the friends of Temperance, inasmuch as it strengthens the hands of our Legislators, gives confidence to our State Courts, removes the doubts of many friends to the cause, and gives a complete and final answer to the Rumseller's last objection.

At a large meeting in Portland, Me., it was

Resolved, That we hail the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States unanimously sustaining the constitutional right of the several States to regulate the traffic in strong drinks, as a bright harbinger of success; and we pledge ourselves, to the friends of the cause here and elsewhere, to stand by this constitutional right till our country is freed from the blighting curse of intemperance.

C.

REPEAL OF THE EXCISE LAW OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

The following were pressed upon the public as suitable ground for the repeal of the Excise Law of 1845.

1. That it had not prevented the sale of intoxicating drinks.
2. That it had not been enforced, and could not be.
3. That it was calculated to embroil the community in litigation and controversy.
4. That it was calculated to bring the question of temperance into politics.
5. That it was too stringent in its provisions.

All these reasons were answered and shown to be fallacious in a Report of the minority of the Committee, to whom the subject was referred in the Legislature. The majority of that Committee advocated the repeal, but in their advocacy they were reproved by the State Vigilant Committee as wholly failing to take into account the following undeniable truths, viz.:

1. The duty of the Legislature (or, as the law is, of the people legislating

for their respective cities and towns) so to legislate as to prevent unjust taxation,—to preserve and not waste the public wealth—to suppress and not foster *pauperism, vice, immorality and crime*—and so at least as to protect as far as may be, the personal safety and lives of citizens.

2. That under our old license law, the people of this State were taxed at least five hundred thousand dollars annually, to be paid equally by those who did not and those who did sell or drink intoxicating liquors, to settle up only a part of the public annual damage occasioned by such drinks.

3. That the immense and incalculable amount paid annually in this State for intoxicating liquors, is so much taken from the earnings of the people, and to say the best of it, utterly wasted—taken from the pockets of the poor, and the bread and comforts of their families, and transferred to a privileged class of liquor venders, for which nothing of value is given in return.

4. That our public dram shops and tippling houses are the most fruitful sources of *pauperism, vice, immorality, and crime*.

5. That the drinks they can furnish cause the violent, or untimely and terrible death of many hundreds, not to say several thousands, of the citizens of this State annually—as well those who do not drink, as those who do.

The vote on the question of repeal stood as follows: In the Senate, Ayes 25—Noes 2; in the House, Ayes 68—Noes 38.

D.

POLITICAL ACTION.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONNECTICUT STATE CONVENTION, 1846.

Resolved, That both our past experience and prospects demand of us to vote for no man for either town or state offices who is not a temperance man and in favor of enacting and enforcing wholesome and just laws, prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the friends of temperance to be present at the primary meetings held prior to April next, there to aid in the nomination of such candidates for public offices as are in favor of prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating liquors, by law, as a beverage.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE MARYLAND STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Resolved, We will, as in *right we may*, and in *duty we should*, seek in the coming election in this State, of the several candidates, who may be nominated by both *political parties* for our suffrages, an OPEN and DISTINCT AVOWAL of their sentiments, in reference to the passage of a law granting the people of the State, the right, now enjoyed by many of our sister States in this Union, of saying whether the venders of strong drink *shall or shall not* longer, under the shield of law, continue to perpetuate the deadly mischief arising from the traffic.

Resolved, If both parties decline or refuse our reasonable request to exercise the right of protection for ourselves and the community of which we are integral portions, against this horrible and destructive evil, *We will*, as in *duty to ourselves and the common interests of social life we are bound to do*, at the ensuing elections take ground as a separate body. And will nominate and sustain by all fair and honorable means in our power candidates, as exponents of our sentiments on this subject, men who feel it to be their duty and pleasure to extend the protection of the State over her Sons and Daughters, in preserving them from this direst of all evils.

Resolved, That we will regret to be driven to this necessity, yet in the

maintenance of what we solemnly believe to be our dearest rights, we judge it to be the *less of the evils forced upon our choice*; from the assumption of which we cannot shrink, without proving recreant to the claims of the great cause which has been committed to us.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE MICHIGAN STATE SOCIETY.

Resolved, That in view of the impolicy of distinctive political organization, we recommend to the friends of good order and morality in our State to attend with punctuality the nominating conventions or caucuses of the political parties to which they belong, to procure the nomination of candidates who will endeavor, by a faithful administration of the law, to carry out, when it has been fully expressed, the will of the people.

E.

A TEMPERANCE EDICT.

"The Californian," a newspaper just commenced at California, publishes the following notice from the new justices of that place:—

NOTICE.—Whereas, the authorities of the United States, deeming it of the first importance to maintain order and quiet, and to give security to all persons, and to prevent any riot or disturbance in the town of Monterey and its jurisdiction, an order was published prohibiting the sale or disposition of any ardent spirits. Notwithstanding the order, the sailors and soldiers of the United States, as well as persons of this place, frequently become intoxicated. It is, therefore, evident that persons are still indirectly disposing of liquors. It is hereby ordered that no one is to sell or dispose of any intoxicating liquors whatever, and all persons that have formerly vended liquor, and all store and ship keepers, and keepers of public houses, are prohibited from keeping any liquors, or wines of any kind or description in their shops or stores. So doing will be looked upon with great severity, and punished by forfeiture of their liquors, fine, and imprisonment, at the discretion of the magistrates.

Monterey, August 13th, 1846.

WALTER COLTON, } U. S. Justices.
RODMAN M. PRICE, }

Similar edicts have been issued at Matamoras, Vera Cruz, &c.

F.

LETTER FROM COMMODORE JOSEPH SMITH TO JOHN A. ROCKWELL, ESQ.

BUREAU OF SHIPS AND DOCKS, }
Washington, Jan 28th, 1846. }

Dear Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday, informing me that you had introduced into the House of Representatives an amendment abolishing the spirit ration in the Navy, and substituting an allowance of six cents per day in lieu of it, and asking my experience on this subject, especially on my last cruise, how far spirit was abandoned by the seamen, and its effects.

So far as my experience goes, I have found the abandonment of the use of

spirit by seamen to be beneficial in all respects, lessening both crime and punishment.

On my last cruise, the ship in which my flag was worn, the frigate Cumberland, with near five hundred persons on board, sailed in November, 1843, and returned in November, 1845. The first part of the cruise the men generally drank their grog; by a course of reasoning and discipline they gradually (and voluntarily of course) stopped their liquor, and received the small pittance of *two cents* per day therefor.

At the end of the year, all but two had relinquished the spirit part of their ration, and those two requested to be transferred to another ship of the squadron. I gratified them. No person remaining who desired to draw his grog, it was pumped off and landed, and the casks filled with good pure water. To the end of the cruise no more spirits were issued. The crew were, so far as I observed, at all times contented and happy. I never heard of a complaint that liquor was in the slightest degree necessary to enable seamen to better endure the hardships and privations of a sailor's life. On the contrary, the men were satisfied they were better off in all respects without it.

I do not entertain a doubt that the majority of seamen in our ships of war would gladly see the spirit ration abolished by law, with the liberal compensation you name, to be paid monthly in lieu thereof. This sum would enable them to purchase fruit, milk, and vegetables, whenever they happened to be in port, which would prove both healthful and grateful to them.

Whilst a portion of the men receive their liquor, and the grog tub is daily paraded before their eyes, it appears a strong inducement to others to follow the example, who otherwise would not think of it.

Should you not succeed in abolishing the spirit ration, the amount you propose to give in lieu of it, viz. *six cents* per day, would be a strong motive to the men to stop their grog, and I am sure would do much to diminish the evils produced by its daily use.

I do not assert that all who would thus voluntarily relinquish their spirits would not drink on shore, but I do believe the measure you propose would give general satisfaction, and be productive of a great deal of good.

I am, very truly and respectfully, yours,

JOSEPH SMITH.

LETTER FROM CHARLES WILKES, ESQ., COMMANDER OF THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION, TO THE SAME.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 5th, 1847.

My Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 3d was received this morning. In answer to it, I state, that in my opinion there is no need of spirit rations in the navy; this opinion is founded upon my own experience while in command of the Exploring Expedition. The duty we had to perform was certainly as arduous, and, perhaps, more exposed, than any that has occurred in the navy; yet most of it was performed without grog. I have now particular reference to the boat duty, on which they were for weeks together without it; it was a proof to me how little they prized it, for I left it optional for any who desired their grog rations to remain on board; but even those who had been constantly in the habit of taking it, preferred going. In my narrative, I have referred to this, vol. 4, page 331, 1st edition.

The idea of its being necessary, and an article of luxury to "poor Jack," I look upon as preposterous; he is always obliged to drink it under restrictions, and this is absolutely required, in order to prevent any one from getting more than his share.

The best men on board our ships do not draw their spirit ration. I think

the way, and amount you propose as a commutation, will induce very many to relinquish it that now draw it, from pride.*

The class of "Old Tars" *who love their grog*, have entirely passed away, and their deleterious example, as to grog drinking, on the younger ones has ceased. I am satisfied that nine-tenths of the punishments in the navy may be traced to the use of the spirit ration; certainly this was the case in my four years' cruise; and I have reason to believe that, with but few exceptions, all punishment on board our public ships originates in it, either on the side of the officers or men.

There are more drunkards made at the "Grog Tube" of our ships of war, than in any other place in our country, with a hundred times the same population!

The destruction of public property, owing to the use of spirits, is immense; and as a measure of economy, as well as safety for their lives and property, I would urge its total exclusion.

"Grog" renders our navy the receptacle for all broken down drunkards, and the vagabonds of every country, where they are past earning their living by work in other places, and contrive at last to enter the navy, where they continue so, at the expense, and to the great detriment of the public service. The idea of associating with this class prevents very many young men, who have been well brought up, from serving in our public vessels, and makes a system of discipline in the navy necessary, that is not in unison with the spirit of the age.

I do hope your efforts will be successful in abolishing this poison, which is as deleterious to the good order of the navy, as it is noxious to the health of the men.

I am yours, very respectfully,

CHARLES WILKES.

NEW YORK MARINERS' TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

This society has for years held a weekly temperance meeting, which has been conducted chiefly by captains and sailors, about a thousand annually signing the pledge. An index to the benefit upon the character and habits of the sailor may be found in the fact that, by the sailors stopping at the Sailors' Home (a temperance boarding-house), six thousand dollars were last year deposited in the Savings' Bank. Avoiding the cup, the sailor avoids the snare of her *whose house is death*, and his mind craves and seeks useful knowledge. "No class of men," says a Report of the Maine Temperance Society, "have been so much benefited as fishermen—most of their craft making their cruise without ardent spirit." An old captain reports one hundred seamen restored within his knowledge from desperate drunkenness."

SHIPWRECKS.

A report of a select committee of the British House of Commons affirms, that the number of ships and vessels belonging to the United Kingdom which have been wrecked and lost during six years, amounts to 2,905—worth, with their cargoes, £14,525,000. Of 130 of these, the entire crews were drowned; and, in addition to these, 3,414 lives were sacrificed. Among the principal causes of these losses, the Committee state "drunkenness and the use of spirits; these leading often to improper, and even contradictory orders, on

* The commutation of six cents was voted by Congress.

the part of officers; sleeping on the look-out, or at the helm, among the men, occasioning the ships to run foul of each other at night; to be taken aback or overpowered by sudden squalls; sinking, upsetting, or getting dismasted for want of proper vigilance in preparing for the danger; or in steering wrong courses, so as to run upon dangers which might otherwise have been avoided." The report further states, "that the happiest effects have resulted from the experiments tried in the American navy and merchant service, to do without liquor as an article of daily use, there being more than 1,000 sail of American vessels, traversing all the seas of the world, in every climate, without the use of spirits by either officers or crew; and that the example of British ships sailing from Liverpool, on the same plan, has been productive of the greatest benefit to the ship-owners, underwriters, merchants, officers, and crew."

G.

INTEMPERANCE A CAUSE OF FAMINE.

The following considerations presented in the Rhode Island Pledge, call for the serious consideration of every well wisher to his race.

THE FAMINE IN SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.—Many attribute this heart-rending calamity to the failure of the potatoe crop. I am ready to admit that the great want at this present time is owing in a measure to that cause, but allow me to go further back than the present, and see if there is no other cause. We turn to the report of the British parliament for the year ending 5th January, 1839, and I find the amount of wine imported into those countries from the 5th of January, 1838, to 5th January, 1839, was 10,487,987 gallons, and of other spirituous liquors, 4,307,806 gallons; making 14,795,793 gallons imported from other countries. This sum is large in itself; but follow up the investigation, and we find 40,505,466 bushels of malt were imported, on which duty was paid. We next find the sum of 32,243,152 bushels used, that was raised in the country, which, added to the amount imported, makes no less than 72,748,718 bushels of malt used. Now allowing one bushel to make two gallons of liquor, and you have 145,497,436 gallons as the proceeds—now add the 14,795,793 gallons imported, and we have 160,293,229 gallons of liquors in the country. This the wholesale dealer sells to the retail dealer, and he sells it to the consumer (either in that country or some other). Now allow one gallon to make 30 drinks, for which he receives the sum of two pence per glass, and we have £40,073,307,10 spent for spirituous liquors and wine. We next find 55,045 acres of land used for the cultivation of hops, which is also made into beer, ale, and porter, besides the amount that was imported from foreign nations. And as it is a known fact that beer, ale, and porter, are the favorite drinks of the English, it is reasonable to suppose that one-half of the amount for other drinks would be no more than was spent for those drinks—thus making £20,036,653,10,6 for beer, ale, and porter, and £40,073,307,10 for wines and spirituous liquors; then to these amounts must be added the rent of the 55,045 acres of land, which, had it been put into wheat, would no doubt have produced at least 15 bushels to the acre, which would have been 825,675 bushels, which, if not manufactured into liquors, would have gone to support and maintain human beings. But when the land is occupied to raise materials for manufacturing those drinks, the account must be made of the produce which, with less labor, could have been produced on that same land. Therefore, the 825,675 bushels of wheat would have sold for at least 4 shillings sterling

per bushel, and amounted to £206,418,3,9. We next find 216,545 brewers, distillers, and others connected with the manufacturing and selling those drinks. Now make the calculation, and allow 312 working days in the year, and we have 67,562,04 days' labor spent, which, if engaged in any pursuits that was producing anything substantial in the country, such as the manufacturing of goods or cultivation of lands, &c., would have produced at least 2s. 6d. per day; thus producing £8,445,255,10,0 worth of property. We then come to the time lost in drinking those liquors, and lounging around the taverns and places of business, where they are sold, and the amount of property they could produce, when these cannot be valued at less than the amount of liquor consumed. However, we will not take the account of that, but make up the account without that important item, and it stands thus:

United Kingdom of England, Ireland, and Scotland, Dr. to the people and the world at large, Cr.

Dr. to amount spent for beer, ale, and porter,	-	£20,036,653,	10,	6
“ “ “ wines, and spirituous liquors,	-	40,073,307,	1,	0
“ produce of 55,045 acres of land,	-	206,418,	3,	9
“ brewers, distillers, sellers, and labor at 2s. 6d. per day,	-	8,445,250,	10,	0

Total, - - - - - £68,761,659, 5, 3

or \$343,808,171,28, is the actual amount of its account for that year. Now what do we find to offset against this account? Is it an increase of wealth to those who have consumed those liquors? No; the only known results from drinking, are rage, want, thefts, crimes, diseases, murders, dissensions, Sabbath-breaking, shipwrecks, wars, pestilence, and *famine*. Many will probably object to my statement of their account, and say that it is an over-charge, because some quantities are shipped out of the country, and many buy their supplies by the cask, and consequently do not pay two pence per glass, and much is drunk and not paid for. All these objections are reasonable ones, and ought to be admitted, and would be were it not for the trouble of adding to their account the expenses of public officers of the peace, of the amount of property consumed by fire, the number of vessels lost at sea, the value of their cargoes, and the amount spent in erecting prisons and courts of justice to try offenders, which are occasioned by the use of the drinks of the land, to offset against the amount exported and used at wholesale by individuals. I am aware that the charge is a large one, and yet I cannot see that it is any less true than large. For, continue the proof in the report for the same year, and we find that the city of Dublin spent £800,000 for liquors, or equal to four millions of dollars. One would suppose that want and hunger could not exist where the people of a city had enjoyed the mirth and social board, and spent \$4,000,000 for the gratification of their appetites. But you continue with the same report, and you will find 60,000 street beggars, without money, without friends, and without a resting place for the night, depending upon the cold charities of the inhabitants of that crowded city, added to the rewards of many dark crimes for support and existence among the living. Bristol spent £150,000, or \$750,000. Glasgow £450,000, or \$2,250,000, and at one time had a public house to every 13 families, and a spirit store to every 12 families. I ask, in any country where such a state of things prevails, can it be otherwise than a *famine*, when any one main article of food is taken from its inhabitants. But, says one, they are oppressed by their landlords. Now, make the estimate and see how many could be supported with the money spent for liquors, and you will find that allowing each family \$500 per year, and the \$343,808,000 would support 687,616 families, or buy 35,380,800 barrels of flour, at \$10 per barrel. Now, can we not find out from these facts who are the oppressors, the landlords or their own appetites?

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Speech of Mr. Brotherton on the distress in Ireland :

Mr. Brotherton did not wish to prolong the debate, he merely rose to offer a suggestion to the house. He understood the object of the government measures was to mitigate the distress of Ireland, by providing food for the people. It was proposed to convert sugar, which might now be considered a necessary of life, into spirits and beer, in order that the barley might be used as food. From returns on the table of the house, it appeared that 27,000,000 gallons of spirits were annually consumed, being at the rate of one gallon for every man, woman, and child, in the United Kingdom. In addition to which, 6,000,000 gallons of wine, and about 400,000,000 gallons of ale, were consumed. Now the cost of these united, amounted to between 45,000,000 and 50,000,000*l.* sterling. Upwards of 40,000,000 of bushels of malt were charged with duty for home consumption last year. Thus the produce of two or three million acres of land might as well be thrown into the sea ; for, in his opinion, *intoxicating liquor produced nothing but poverty, crime, disease, and wretchedness.* It was used as an argument for the repeal of the corn law, that if the poor man had to lay out an additional sum in the purchase of food, he had less to expend in clothing and other necessities. And so it was in this case ; if the people spent their wages in drink, they would have less to spare for clothing. The more they expended in articles of manufacture, the better it would be for the home trade. *Of twenty shillings expended in spirits, the amount paid for labor was only about eightpence ; but if twenty shillings were laid out in articles of manufacture, from six to ten shillings went into the pocket of the artisan.* Now, if the house would use their moral influence in encouraging ABSTINENCE SOCIETIES, and discouraging intemperance, they would do more to ameliorate the condition of the people, increase their comforts, elevate their morals, than by any other measure whatsoever. People were very apt to complain of bad government, but it appeared that they voluntarily taxed themselves to the extent of FIFTY MILLIONS sterling.

H.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

The following important MEDICAL TESTIMONY has recently been circulated by Mr. Dunlop :

We, the undersigned, are of opinion,

I.—That a very large portion of human misery, including poverty, disease, and crime, is induced by the use of alcoholic or fermented liquors, as beverages.

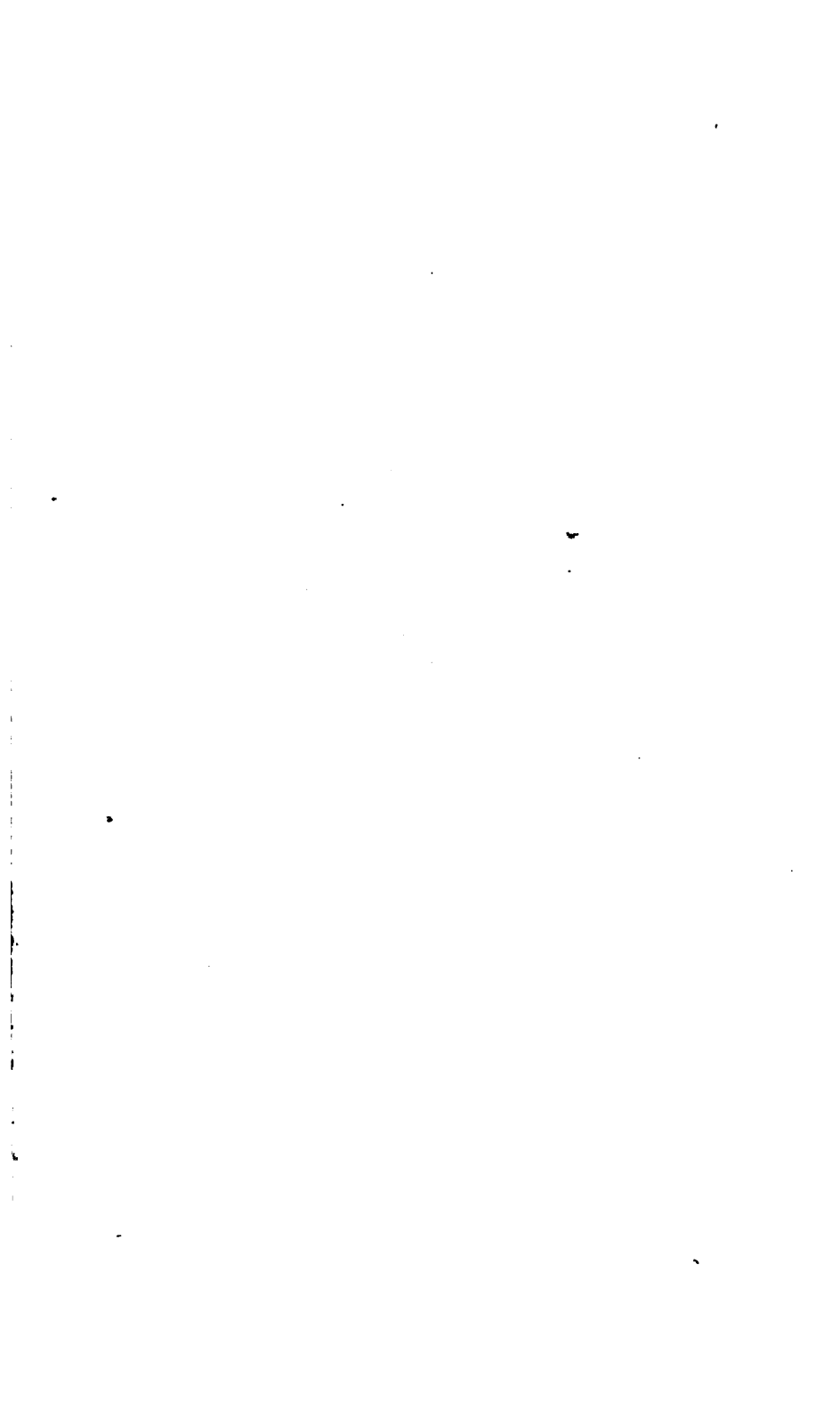
II.—That the most perfect health is compatible with Total Abstinence from all such intoxicating beverages, whether in the form of ardent spirits, or as wine, beer, ale, porter, cider, &c. &c.

III.—That persons accustomed to such drinks, may, with perfect safety, discontinue them entirely, either at once, or gradually, after a short time.

IV.—That Total and Universal Abstinence from alcoholic liquors and intoxicating beverages of all sorts, would greatly contribute to the health, the prosperity, the morality, and the happiness of the human race.

Signed by the following number of Medical Gentlemen in the places stated.

London, 184 ; Dublin, 14 ; Edinburgh, 26 ; Glasgow, 46 ; Leeds, 53 ; Liverpool, 184 ; Manchester, 75 ; Nottingham, 32 ; Sheffield, 23 ; Provincial towns, 400 ; in British India, 29. Total, 1066.



NATIONAL AND STATE ORGANIZATIONS

ORGANIZATIONS.	PRESIDENTS.
American Temperance Union	Hon. Reuben H. Walworth.
Congressional Society	Hon. Charles Hudson.
Maine Temperance Union	Ex. Hugh J. Anderson.
Vermont State Society	Horace Eaton, Esq.
New Hampshire do.	
Massachusetts do.	Dr. John C. Warren.
" Temperance Union	Dr. Alden.
Washington State Society	Dr. Walter Gunning.
Rhode Island State Society	Hon. Stephen Branch.
Connecticut " Washingtonian Society	Austin F. Williams.
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Ohio "	William Bell, Esq.
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Missouri "	Gov. Boon.
Mississippi "	Hon. W. L. Sharkey.
Alabama "	
South Carolina "	Hon. J. B. O'Neal.
North Carolina "	John Piper, Esq.
Georgia "	Joseph Henry Lumpkin.
Arkansas "	Jesse Brown.
Iowa "	Hon. Robert Lucas.
Wisconsin "	Samuel Hinaman, Esq.

[C] The office of the American Temperance Union is at 144 Nassau street, New York, where is published monthly the *Journal of the Union*, the *Youths' Temperance Advocate*, *Temperance Almanac*, and where may be found a rich depository of all the temperance publications of the day. This Report is furnished at ten dollars a hundred.

Permanent Temperance documents, embracing all the Reports for twenty years of the American Temperance Society and Temperance Union, handsomely bound in two volumes. Price, \$2 00.

*W. L. Aldwin from
the Rev. J. Marsh*

REPORT

8 July 1848

OF THE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION,

1848.

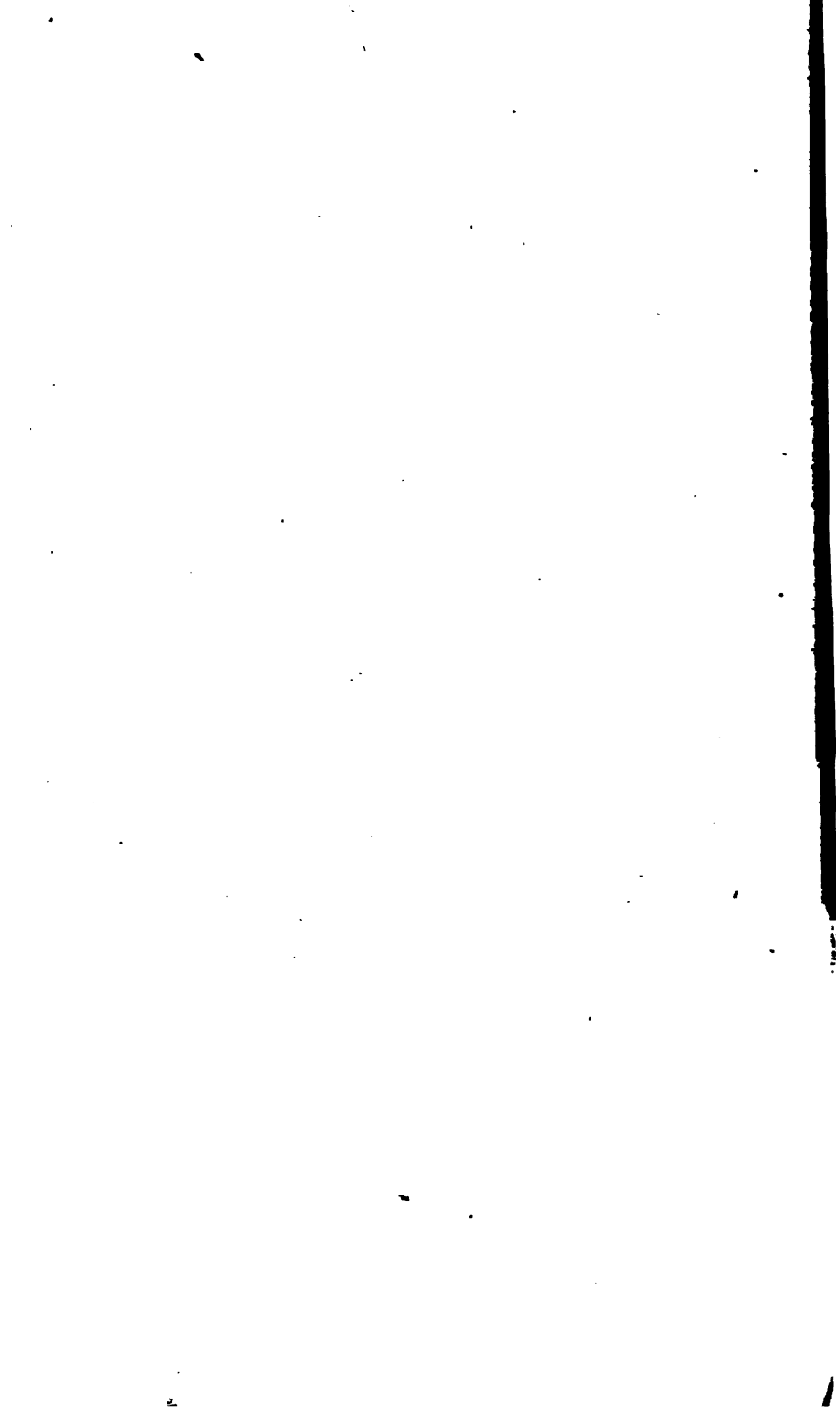
PLEDGE OF THE UNION.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, DO AGREE, THAT WE WILL NOT USE INTOXICATING LIQUORS AS A BEVERAGE, NOR TRAFFIC IN THEM; THAT WE WILL NOT PROVIDE THEM AS AN ARTICLE OF ENTERTAINMENT, OR FOR PERSONS IN OUR EMPLOYMENT, AND THAT, IN ALL SUITABLE WAYS, WE WILL DISCOURTEGE THEIR USE THROUGHOUT THE COMMUNITY.

NEW YORK:
AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

1848.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE



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OF THE

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NEW YORK:
AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

1848.

S. W. BENEDICT,
Ster. & Print., 16 Spruce St., N. Y.

OFFICERS

OF THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION,

1848.

PRESIDENT.

REUBEN HYDE WALWORTH, of New York.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New York ; Lucius M. Sargent, of Mass. ; John Savage, of N. Y. ; Thomas S. Williams, of Ct. ; Lyman Beecher, D.D., of Ohio ; Justin Edwards, D.D., of Mass. ; Neal Dow, of Maine ; Capt. Hudson, of the U. S. Navy ; Horace Eaton, of Vt. ; Stephen H. Tyng, D.D., of N. Y. ; John Tappan, of Mass. ; John H. Cocke, of Va. ; Robert Lucas, of Iowa ; Dr. R. H. Muzzy, of Ohio ; John B. O'Neal of S. C. ; Willard Hall, of Del. ; Christian Keener, of Md. ; Joseph H. Lumpkin, of Ga. ; Rev. J. P. Durbin, D.D., of Pa. ; Franklin Knox, of Mo. ; John Dougal, of Montreal ; John G. Marshall, of Halifax.

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Anson G. Phelps, Robert H. M'Curdy, Rev. Thomas De Witt, D.D., Thomas Denny, Edmund Hyatt, William E. Dodge, Rev Stephen H. Tyng, D.D., Hiram Barney, Rev. Edmund L. Janes, D.D., John D. Hurlbut.

SECRETARY.

Rev. John Marsh.

TREASURER.

Jasper Corning.



TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION,
1848.

◆◆◆

THIS Anniversary was celebrated at the Broadway Tabernacle, in New York, on Thursday evening, the 13th of May.

At half past seven the President, CHANCELLOR WALWORTH, took the chair. A number of the Vice-Presidents and distinguished friends of Temperance were on the platform.

After music from a brass band, Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. HUTTON, of the Reformed Dutch Church, when the Corresponding Secretary read extracts from a letter from His Excellency the Governor of Vermont, who was expected to have been present at the meeting. The PRESIDENT then rose and delivered the following

ADDRESS.

FELLOW-LABORERS IN THE CAUSE OF HUMANITY :

IN taking the chair of this Society at its twelfth anniversary, after having craved the blessing of Heaven upon our deliberations, permit me to congratulate you that, although dynasties and governments are crumbling around us, and the thrones of kings are given to the flames, the march of the cause of temperance is still onwards and upwards. I regret to be obliged to say, however, that since our last anniversary, many who have been our fellow-laborers in this as well as other kindred institutions of benevolence, have been called to render an account of their stewardship. Among others we are called upon to mourn the loss of one of the earliest and most efficient friends of this cause, the first Vice-President of the American Society for the promotion of Temperance. The amiable, the talented, the learned, the excellent Hubbard * has been removed from

* The Hon. SAMUEL HUBBARD, of Boston, Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

his untiring and disinterested labors of love for his fellow-men on earth, to the full enjoyment, as I doubt not, of his Savior's love in Heaven.

We had hoped, as most of you are aware, that one whose exertions in this cause have done so much to benefit and to elevate the poor of Ireland, would have arrived in this country about the commencement of the present month, so as to have been with us at this meeting. But his presence was required at Rome as a witness in some ecclesiastical matter; and the state of his health not having permitted him to go to Italy as early as he intended, his visit to the United States has necessarily been postponed until the ensuing autumn. He writes, however, that it is his intention to embark in the packet of the 21st of August. His numerous friends in America may expect him here about the middle of September, unless something should occur in Ireland, in the meantime, to render it expedient for him again to postpone his visit. The character and the herculean labors of this distinguished friend of temperance and great benefactor of his country, are so well known here as well as elsewhere, that it is unnecessary to dwell upon them before an American audience. It is sufficient to say that his exertions in the cause of total abstinence from everything that can intoxicate, have done more to save the suffering poor of Ireland from actual starvation, during the recent famine, than the very liberal contributions which were so creditable to the people of the United States. And while the sons and daughters of Erin thank the generous descendants of the pilgrims for their noble illustration of that expansive principle of true Christian benevolence which teaches us to consider and to treat all mankind as our neighbors and our brethren, they have still greater reason to thank their Heavenly Father that he had raised up among themselves a THEOBALD MATHEW, and other kindred spirits, to save them from the scourge of intemperance, which is more dreadful even than the horrors of famine; for famine can but take the lives of its victims, while intemperance destroys not only the body, but the soul.

It is not my intention to detain the society by a lengthened address upon the evils of intemperance, or the best means of advancing the cause of total abstinence. But there are two points to which I wish particularly to direct your attention at this time. First, the importance of teaching the young the danger of the intoxicating cup; and that their future success in life in a great measure depends upon their adopting and steadily adhering to the principle of total abstinence. And, secondly, the necessity of uniting the whole christian ministry and christian church of every sect or denomination, in the support of a cause which has already saved its tens of thousands from that hopeless repository, a drunkard's grave, and which, as our good brother from across the water told us yesterday, is fast preparing poor, enslaved, and down-trodden Ireland, for freedom and independence.

Notwithstanding all that has been accomplished during the past

thirty years, much, yes, very much still remains to be done. And we see that those who have been the pioneers in this cause are rapidly departing, and that a third generation is already entering upon the stage of action since the temperance reformation commenced. It is true, I yesterday saw upon this platform, and I believe that he is here still, one of that band, who forty years since, in the little inland town of Moreau, organized the first temperance society which was ever formed upon the principle of the mutual temperance pledge. But he still lingers among us, nearly a solitary remnant of a bye-gone age. And it is upon the rising generation that we must soon depend to save this land of freedom and of free institutions, not only from the degradation of intemperance, but from that destruction with which God visits the nations where vice and immorality are unrestrained.

What is it, then, that the rising generation, the recruits of the great Temperance army, should be drilled and instructed more fully to battle for? Is it not the same freedom from injustice and oppression for which our revolutionary fathers shed their blood; and for which millions in the old world are now ready to sacrifice their property and their lives! As freemen, we cannot but rejoice to see the oppressed nations of Europe rising in their strength, and endeavoring, peaceably if they can, but forcibly if they must, to establish institutions of civil and religious liberty in the place of despotic power, under which they have long suffered. But has not the demon with which this society and its associate institutions are contending, been a greater scourge of the human race than even the worst of the descendants of Anthony of Bourbon, or of Rudolph of Hapsburgh? And are not his ministers more mercenary and grinding in their exactions than the Guizots and the Metterniches who have been driven into exile by the indignant and suffering people of France and of Austria? What despot of the Capetian or of the Hapsburgian races, that for so many centuries held their iron rule over enslaved France, Spain, and Portugal, and over large portions of Germany and of Italy, has exercised such grinding oppression and tyranny over those who bear the image of their maker, as King Alcohol—Beelzebub the Second—and his mercenary ministers, have exercised over his suffering subjects, and all who are connected with them by the ties of blood, or affinity, or by the sympathies of christianity?

Has not this monster of cruelty ravaged this country of freedom, sparing neither age, sex, nor condition, and filling it with misery, wretchedness, and crime? How many unfortunate victims of his cruelty have been incarcerated in our penitentiaries and prisons, or have perished upon the gallows, who, but for him, might have gone down to honored and peaceful graves!

Has he not perverted the reason, hardened the hearts, and seared the consciences of many naturally kind and feeling men, so as to have made them his willing agents and instruments in the unhallowed work of destroying the temporal and eternal happiness of

others; and has he not then made these mercenary agents and instruments of his cruelty themselves feel, in their own persons, or in the persons of their children, that withering curse which blights alike the happiness of his ministers and his victims? Has he not caused the tender, but deluded father, to destroy his beloved son, by holding the inebriating cup to the lips of the smiling boy; and constrained the affectionate, but infatuated mother, to poison the darling babe which nestled in her bosom, by creating in it an unnatural appetite for intoxicating drink, which she found it afterward impossible to eradicate? Has he not entered our halls of science, and robbed them of some of their brightest ornaments? Has he not perverted the cause of justice, and polluted its sanctuary by rendering the decision of judges dependant on his will, corrupting the juror in the box, and soiling the purity of the ermine? Has he not sent his delirium tremens into our legislative assemblies, and consigned talents of the highest order to an untimely grave? And has he not sometimes obtruded himself into the temple of the living God, and stricken down the ambassador of Heaven to guilty man, as he ministered at the altar? In short, what act of cruelty, injustice, or oppression, which our own Declaration of Independence, directly, and in such emphatic language, charged upon one of the most stubborn of the descendants of Henry the Lion of Guelph, has not the demon of intoxicating drink, and his ministers and agents, either inflicted or sought to inflict upon the human family.

If it is justifiable, then, for the oppressed of any country or nation to raze, and put down a degrading despotism under which they have been suffering, and to assert the inalienable right of man to civil and religious freedom—if the fathers of our revolution were in the proper discharge of their duty, in pledging their lives, their fortunes, and their honor, to free themselves from the allegiance and the oppression, which fraud or force, combined with false principles of government, had fixed upon them; it is equally our right and our duty as Christians, to endeavor to enlist the whole of the rising generation into the army of the republic of temperance, and to continue to battle manfully, not only to free ourselves and our families, but an oppressed and suffering world from the despotism of that inexorable tyrant with whom we are contending.

The weapons with which we should fight, however, are not weapons of blood and carnage. We use no armor but the armor of light; and the weapons of our warfare, are truth, and our christian kindness and love. And to carry on such a war with success, we must not only enlist the rising generation to do battle in our ranks, but we must have the efficient aid of the whole sacramental host of God's elect. Permit me then to say, it is upon christian ministers and christian men, aided by the persuasive eloquence of that sex which has already done so much towards the abolishing the drinking usages of society, that the success of our struggle for the overthrow of the despotism of the intoxicating cup mainly depends. The christian minister, or the christian man, therefore, who turns

his back upon this cause, at least mistakes his duty as a faithful soldier of the Cross. And the professing christian, who by his precept, or by his example, intentionally sustains the iron rule of this despot, is guilty of treason against the King of Kings; who has given us such incontestible evidence that he has made this cause his own, and that it is most intimately connected with the eternal salvation of fallen man.

Christian ministers, and christian men and women, christian statesmen, patriots, and philanthropists, let me therefore entreat you, as you love the souls of those for whom the Savior came down from Heaven and tabernacled with men; as you hope for the preservation of our free institutions, and that they may be transmitted unimpaired to your children's children; and as you desire the establishment of similar institutions elsewhere, instead of the despotisms of intemperance, irreligion, and anarchy; as you value the happiness of those who are endeared to you by the ties of blood and affinity; as you desire the smiles of Heaven upon the dear little family circles which surround your own social firesides; and as you hope for the presence of your Savior, and the consolations of religion in your dying hour, relax not your exertions in this cause, while there remains one thoughtless vender of intoxicating liquor to tempt his fellow-men to their destruction, or one erring inebriate, who by the language of kindness and of christian love can be reclaimed, and restored to his family, to his country, and to the hope of Heaven.

The President's Address was followed by the reading of an abstract of the Annual Report by the Rev. JOHN MARSH, Corresponding Secretary.

JOHN TAPPAN, Esq., of Boston, moved the adoption of the Report, and that it be printed, and widely distributed under direction of the Executive Committee.

The motion was seconded by the Rev. Dr. EDWARDS.

Dr. E. said it was declared in the Report that there were Temperance publications in Ceylon, in the isles of the sea, and in all quarters of the globe. And in all these publications there were always extracts from the Temperance papers of America. Our efforts were felt everywhere. We were a city set upon a hill and were seen by all men. Let the people of this country renounce entirely the use of intoxicating drinks, and Ireland would follow in our track. Let the people of Great Britain do the same, and they might at once pay off the national debt; let France do the same, and she would indeed be free.

After music by the Band, the audience standing, the Hon. JOHN P. HALE, United States Senator from New Hampshire, was introduced, amid long-continued cheering.

Ladies and gentlemen, said Mr. HALE, it is with undisguised diffidence that I appear before you to-night, in the presence of those older and wiser veterans in the cause, inferior only to Him who "spake as never man spake." And, Mr. President, when first invited by your committee to remain in the city for the purpose of addressing this meeting, I felt a real hesitation at undertaking the task, and it was only when allusion was made to the peculiarity of my position, and the consequent seeming importance of my presence, that I consented to remain. I cannot but rejoice that so humble an individual as myself is privileged to add one mite to the vast treasury of moral influence your Society is accumulating. And with your leave I will introduce the following resolution :

Resolved, That as the prosperity and happiness of a people, and the permanence of civil government, depend upon their intelligence, self-control, and high state of morals ; the Temperance Reformation must be cherished by every philanthropist and patriot as one of the safeguards of our Republic.

When we reflect upon it, the truth must be manifest, that the elements of individual and national greatness are one and the same. Individuals make up the nation, and with us they make the government too. And yet there is a sort of infidelity abroad which teaches that there is one law for the private man, and another law for the public man, as if the God of individuals was not also the God of nations. A more deceitful, a more pernicious doctrine cannot be entertained. To illustrate and enforce this resolution, I will make reference to the habits of a people far distant. I refer to the Chinese. Among the many peculiar customs of the Chinese, there is one peculiarly peculiar. Among the many false gods which they worship, if, perchance, there be one to whom for years they have offered the most costly sacrifices, and poured out the richest oblations, to whom they have knelt and prayed, and for all these have received nothing in return, they charge it with being a false god. "For all our offerings we have received nothing ; this is no true God ; there is no profit," they say, "in his worship." The accusation is entered, and they have a trial. The mandarins sit in judgment. Proclamation is made that any shall show cause, if he can, why the god should be dethroned. The evidence is received, and then, if the god be condemned, sentence is passed, its altars are cast down, and its worship made infamous. My friends, is there not a false god in this country too ? Have we not been worshipping a false god, presenting costly incense, and offering up our most precious possessions ? And have we not been doing this for years ? What *profit* has there been in his worship ? Why should we not have a trial of this false god, and have it *to-day* ? I should like to attend such a trial, before the whole American people. His priests should be called upon for his defence, and his worshippers should testify, and show, if they can, that he is not a false god. I would call up Old Age, with his tottering footsteps ; and I would ask that, Show me what profit there is in this worship ? With trembling voice it would answer,

“My first-born and my last-born has he taken from me ; of sons and daughters has he robbed me, and in youth they went down to the grave. Yes, health, and wealth, and peace of mind ; the wife of my youth, and the stay of my declining years, all, all have been sacrificed, and nought is left but an infamous name and a drunkard’s grave.” What *profit* is this ? And I would call up woman to give her testimony, with her crushed affections, and blighted hopes, and weeping eyes, and tell what return she has received but poverty, and disgrace, and an early grave ? So I would go through every department of society, and every walk of life ; not only through the hut of poverty, but the parlor of wealth, the hall of science, and the temple of religion. Yea, I would summon the Church, and she would say that her most promising and gifted sons, her brightest and best ornaments, at the very time when they were sounding the alarm on the watch-towers of Zion, when preaching of “temperance, righteousness, and a judgment to come,” have fallen. The destroyer crept into the sanctuary, placed his hand upon the preacher and laid him low. And so he has entered the hall of justice, and the senate, and every place where there were victims to be sacrificed.

Why, then, when the testimony is so conclusive, when the judgment and the reason are convinced, why is not the verdict rendered, and the sentence pronounced, and execution made ? I answer, for two reasons. And the first is *fashion* ; we do not any of us like to be unfashionable. And when we go into fashionable society, we want to do as they do. We do not like to be laughed at or ridiculed. We Americans are apt to decide with an “if,” or a “but ;” and I am reminded often of Naaman, the captain of the host of the king of Syria, when he was returning to Elisha after he had been healed of his leprosy, and said, “In this thing the Lord pardon thy servant, that when my master goeth into the house of Rimmon to worship there, and he leaneth on my hand, and I bow myself in the house of Rimmon ; when I bow myself in the house of Rimmon, the Lord pardon thy servant in this thing.” Your master, young men, is fashion. You are Temperance men everywhere else ; but when you go into fashionable society, when you enter your “house of Rimmon,” why, “the Lord pardon thy servant in this thing.” Let me tell you, that by that deed of worship you undo all you have done or can do anywhere else, because those that cannot get into the house of Rimmon will plead your example for the same service in a little *lower circle*.

Then there is a second reason. The wisdom of man and God has found but one successful weapon against intemperance, and that is total abstinence. It is absolutely necessary, to be an influential temperance man, that you first sign the Temperance pledge. But no. You revolt from that ; you start back. “Am I not a man ? Can I not take care of myself ? Am I a child, that I must put myself under the care and watch of your Temperance people ? Sign the pledge ! No ! I won’t do any such thing ! I can take care

of myself." How is it, my friends, in other things? Why, we have to give pledges everywhere, in all the States. I don't know how it is in New York, but I presume it is the same everywhere. You can't go into a court of justice and enter suit for a single dollar, without holding up your hand and swearing not to tell a lie. I knew a man in Congress whose head was whitened with the frosts of eighty winters, and who had filled every office, even up to the head of the government, and been a Representative sixteen or eighteen years—John Quincy Adams—who was obliged to swear that he would preserve the Constitution. And he had to do it over and over again, every time he was returned. Did he object? Did he think he was degraded by doing that? Was he a "child?" How is it in the social circle? Why, there isn't a young man who can get married without first pledging himself that he will do that which he has been telling the girl for months he hasn't been doing anything else but do. Another illustration. What did the signers of the Declaration of Independence do, after they had come together, and in the face of Great Britain and of death, drawn up the Declaration? What did they do? Why they "pledged" themselves; yes, pledged themselves, "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor." Did that make them slaves? No, no. It was the very act that gave birth to a nation of freemen. This argument against the total abstinence pledge is futile. The excuse is a mere pretence. It doesn't stand the test of life. There is no way to give efficient co-operation to the cause, except by pledged total abstinence. Without it the existence of our nation cannot be maintained. It is a solecism, that a nation of drunkards can keep their political freedom.

The distinguished speaker retired amid continued applause.

The audience being refreshed by superior music from the band of the North Carolina, the President rose and said:

"I shall now have the pleasure of introducing to the audience Dr. FREDERIC VIONIS, of Lyons, in France. Dr. Vionis is a doctor of law in his own city. He has come to this country to be made acquainted with our institutions, and has become much interested in the Temperance cause, and made some successful efforts to introduce it among his countrymen here. He is desirous of having something done among us for his own country. He will now address such of his countrymen as may be present, when his remarks will be interpreted and enforced by Rev. Mr. KIRK, of Boston."

Upon this Dr. VIONIS presented himself, and in a condensed and forcible speech, greatly interested those who understood him, by his eloquent words, and those who did not by his eloquent manner. Both parties united in cheering him. He spoke of intemperance as a tyranny, of the extent of the evil in France, of the necessity of her disenthralment from this, as well as political tyranny, giving as his

watchword, "A bas les tyrans" (Down with the tyrants). He closed by addressing Americans, calling this a "model nation."

Rev. Mr. KIRK, in explaining the remarks of Dr. Vionis, took occasion to give an interesting view of the French character and language. He referred to their energy and enthusiasm, saying, that when interested in the acquisition of anything, they got it; when they started for liberty, they seized it; and that if they once take hold of this car of Temperance, they will drive it as the Yankees never yet have done. Their frivolity he believed to be owing to the want of the Bible. No religious element was infused into their character. They were not truly educated, for they were not religiously educated. Hence they lacked seriousness and earnestness. But they were frank, warm-hearted, and enthusiastic, and could the Bible exert a controlling power, they would not be in the least inferior to the Anglo-Saxons in stability and perseverance. The women of France, especially, lack education. The mothers are not the mothers of New England, educated, religious, and cultivated.

He referred to the immense extent of drunkenness in France. "I never saw such systematic drunkenness as I saw in France during a residence of sixteen months. The French go about it as a business. I never saw so many women drunk. And before I went to France I never heard of sweetening coffee with brandy. This is the result of my observation; others may see differently, but this is my testimony." Mr. K. believed the universal drinking of wine at all hours, at breakfast in the place of tea, deleterious to the French character on physiological principles—and if the temperance reformation could prevail, the national character would be elevated. The soil, too, is becoming enfeebled where the grape is exclusively cultivated, and certain wine districts are obliged to sue for assistance from government to keep from starving. The eloquent speaker then proceeded to give Lamartine a glowing eulogy. In past years he had admired him as a poet, he now honored him as a statesman. He believed that he had been guided from on high—that he had evinced wonderful wisdom. He thanked God that France had such a man as Lamartine at her head in this her most trying hour, when rocks were on her right and left, and gusts of popular fury swept through the fearful gulf and struck the ship of State.

At the close of these remarks the band struck up the glorious Marseillaise Hymn, and a collection was then taken in behalf of France, to enable the Committee to prepare and send an appeal to France on the subject of temperance; also to translate the Temperance Manual and other documents into French, and scatter light in foreign countries.

Rev. Dr. TYNG being introduced, commenced by saying that he was always ready to devote his strength to this cause, but that the

amount at present was very slight, and he should detain them but a few moments. The little offering, however, is accepted, if it be one's all. He who offers his little lamb as a willing sacrifice receives as great a blessing as if he had to offer "the cattle upon a thousand hills." He then presented the following resolution :

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with all countries suffering under the ravages of intemperance, and would extend the hand of deliverance to every nation, struggling to raise itself to moral, civil, and religious elevation, which, under a most gracious Providence, we are permitted to enjoy.

This resolution embraces two plain objects—the first has to do with this side of the Atlantic, the second with our neighbors on the other side. The second division he would gladly surrender to his friend whom they were all anxiously expecting (Mr. KING), though he were a representative of *quasi* royalty from the royal city of Dublin. I blushed, sir, when I heard our friend from France call this a "model nation." He has read only her virtues—he has not seen her vices. Dr. T. then proceeded in withering language to picture the vices of the land. While it is the province and duty of this nation to revolutionize the globe by the Bible and the missionary, it is her first duty to heal herself. We have fought for our independence, and now we sit quietly under the evils of a tyranny we pledged ourselves to resist. We declared against entailment, and we allow the disease and poverty and wretchedness of rum to be entailed on our posterity. We declared against orders of nobility, and we have them in our midst—privileged rulers, licensed to stand on the necks of their fellow-men—their countrymen—and suck the life-blood from their prostrate victims. We have the dukes of the dram-shop—the earls and marquises of the bar-room, down to the little baronets of the tippling-houses about your "Five Points" and horrid purlieus. One of our old patriots said to the tampering English, "Poor as I am, your master's wealth cannot buy me," and we their descendants have sold ourselves for a pittance. I and my children are slaves of the dram-dealer; we must pay out of the savings of our industry to support the paupers he makes, the police he renders necessary; while he, privileged, licensed, stands in his shop door, looking with a boastful, braggart, oppressive look on the community he despises in their vain efforts to put him down. And this is called a "model nation!" And we are forced to petition, to beg protection against a set of foreign vagrants. Sir, I believe five out of six of all the dribbling dealers are foreigners. And it is declared "unconstitutional" to vote upon the question of their license!

Was the Revolution accomplished only to doom me to Irish and French and German slavery? Will New York submit to be drugged to death? Shall we point out with our own hands the place of sepulture for our children? Is there no protection against this evil for those who peaceably labor for their daily bread! We may

"sympathize" with foreign struggles for rights and independence, but we can do no good while we remain enslaved ourselves—while 50,000 human beings are yearly sold like cattle in the shambles to these agents of the devil—these monsters of God's forbearance and monsters of man's iniquity. Do you say I speak too strongly? It is time to speak strongly. I ask if such men as my friend from Washington—I would rather say from New Hampshire—if such men may not lift up their voice? It is time for the pulpit—for the ministers of that gospel which holds no compromise with evil, to stand out boldly and faithfully against this oppressive sin. There is a fear in the minds of some. They are afraid lest the cause become unpopular or they become uninfluential, or offend certain nice individuals. Let it be so no longer. Let us who are fathers take our children, as Hamilcar did, and make them swear eternal hate to this destroyer of our land—this beast of prey, fastening itself on the vitals of the nation.

Mr. King not having yet arrived, Dr. TING went on for fifteen minutes more, in a strain of impassioned eloquence, proving his wonderful extempore power in that embarrassing position of "speaking against time."

The motion was seconded by JOHN H. W. HAWKINS, of Baltimore, the "Washingtonian," who took occasion, on the non-arrival of Mr. King, to make some excellent and hearty remarks, with some good anecdotes.

The President then announced that their anxiously expected friend had arrived, and he would introduce him as one of that class of persons, now very common in Europe, a King without a throne. (Great laughter.) The Rev. ALEXANDER KING, of Dublin, Ireland, then made his way upon the platform, amid the most enthusiastic applause. He had spoken twice in the evening, and, on account of the lateness of the hour, he begged to be excused; but the audience would not excuse him, and he went on. He considered the temperance enterprise one of the greatest movements of the age. The world was full of revolutions, the result of which were widows' tears, and orphans' woe; but, save Christianity itself, no revolution had ever proved so universally beneficial, as the reform in the drinking usages of society. In Ireland, the most signal blessings have attended the movement. We are so near Great Britain that we seem almost to belong to her; yet, in many respects, we are more closely allied to America. In fact, we sometimes wish the Atlantic

would change sides, that we might find ourselves turned round to the Western continent, some fine morning. After a few more thrilling remarks, Mr. King sat down, and the audience retired undiminished at a very late hour.

REPORT.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meet their patrons and friends on this, their Twelfth Anniversary, with feelings of gratitude for what God hath wrought, but with undisguised indignation and deepening distress at the desolating tide which still sweeps over us. In this most free, most happy, and most prosperous of all lands, the model for foreign States now bursting from centuries of iron bondage into life, a traffic exists, licensed by law, protected by government, and even sustained by public sentiment, which turns thousands into idiots and fiends, burdens the community with unendurable taxation, fills jails and poor houses with miserable victims, and sweeps thousands prematurely and wretchedly to eternity. Twenty-three million gallons of pure alcohol, in various mixtures, here annually pass from vender to customer, and are consumed by less than 20 millions of people. In Great Britain 28 million gallons of this most subtle and destructive poison are consumed by 25 millions of people. In Prussia 15,900,000 by about 15 millions of people. In Sweden 11 millions by 3 millions of people. And in France, gay, volatile, tragical France, 137 millions by 35 millions of people. In these five countries, according to official reports, are expended, year by year, 546 million dollars for intoxicating beverages.* In the two most Christian nations, England and America, 100,000 persons perish annually from drunkenness.† The alcoholic mania of the West and the opium of the East would soon, if unobstructed and unrestrained, make our world the dark abode of death and despair. The temperance reformation, as it checks and destroys the one, will ultimately check and destroy the other. Here is hope for man. Our amazement is that it rolls on no faster. Twenty years have done great things for us; great things for Ireland—great things for Britain, Germany, Sweden, and the Islands of the Sea; and we may this day tell of triumphs without a parallel in man's conflict with vice. But why move the wheels so slowly? Why, when

* Appendix A.

† Appendix B.

all departments of society, the domestic circle, the traveller on his journey, the navigator on the ocean, the mechanic in his shop, the agriculturist in the field, the merchant in his trade, the manufacturer amid his machinery, the minister in his flock, all see the value of temperance, why needed, on every side, such a desperate struggle to move forward and to hold to-day what was gained yesterday? But light is spreading. Revolutions, political and moral, are daily before us. The upheaving masses are seeking improvement. Man is becoming acquainted with his physical system. The delusion and darkness of past days are fleeing away, and the barbarous drinking customs of the middle leaden age must cease for ever. Then drunkenness will terminate. A manufacturer and vender of the poison can no more live in human society, than a savage tormentor who would sink his tomahawk daily into the head of his brethren.

The past year has been rendered signal by an antagonistical spirit in several Legislatures to the will of the people, expressed at the ballot box. The people have said in their sovereignty, we will no more license crime and the parent of crime. The politician, willing to please the vender, has said, you shall no longer give such an expression to your feelings; and the very Courts have decided that it is unconstitutional. "The people can make no law." The first State which gained the privilege of trying the license question at the ballot box, was Connecticut in 1839. The sale of wines and spirituous liquors was forbidden, without permission granted by a majority of the citizens in public town meeting. In a large number of towns, the effort to obtain the public approval was a failure. But such a blow at the traffic was not to be endured; the political character of the Legislature was changed, and the law repealed. In 1845 the question was again given to the people. The law was approved by more than three-fourths of the towns of the State. But the Legislature of 1846 revoked the law without a single petition. "By this craft," said the venders, "we have our wealth, and expressions of the public sentiment by a people writhing in anguish, with jails and poor houses filled with our victims, will not be safe." Their voice prevailed in the councils of the State.

A like reversal was reported at our last anniversary in the State of New York. The people had voted in four-fifths of the towns "No License," and, by a majority, in the aggregate, of 68,000. But without any manifested dissatisfaction with the law on the major

part of the people, in face of a manifest increase of temperance and diminution of pauperism and crime, and against remonstrances exceeding 20,000 beyond petitions for repeal, the privilege of deciding for themselves on this important subject was taken from the people, and men have been licensed as formerly throughout the State by the Boards of Excise. The oppressed and insulted community have viewed it as a grievance not to be borne. Now, they have risen in their majesty to break the chains imposed upon them; and now they have sunk away, disgusted and disheartened, and over most of the State the licensed and unlicensed venders are suffered to sell *ad libitum* without reproof. In the city of Albany are 600 unlicensed venders, and in the city of Brooklyn 700. So great is the number that even the magistracy, opposed to the temperance operation, begin to be alarmed at the results.

In Vermont a second balloting has been given to the people. It was hoped that the noble majority of 8,000 votes against any license in the State, would be sustained; but from various causes the State hangs in an almost even balance. Through an error in the count, the vote was declared in favor of License, and the State is this year illegally burdened with a host of licensed venders.*

In New Hampshire the Legislature have submitted to the people the question of prohibitory statute for the State, and the decision by near two-thirds has been in its favor. Whether the action of the Legislature will conform to the will of the people, remains to be seen.

In Massachusetts, where the temperance cause is signally triumphant, the Legislature are this moment hesitating whether they shall pass such a statute, and strike for complete liberty, or let the distillers and rich venders lead her sons to the slaughter.†

The prohibitory statute of Maine remains unaltered. Rhode Island retains the liberty of voting on the license question, and has freed all of her towns but five from the license. In New Jersey a law was passed in 1847 giving the license question to the people. Here also, in many of her most important towns, the license was ruled out by overwhelming numbers, though, in a majority, license was granted. But the agitation of the subject was ruinous to the trade; and, through untiring and desperate effort, the law, giving the question to the people, has been repealed. An important bill, however, has been passed, forbidding all sale on the Sabbath.,

In Pennsylvania and Delaware the friends of temperance have met

* Appendix C.

† Appendix D.

with a new and unexpected obstacle. After having obtained a reference of the license question in eighteen counties of the one and the whole of the other, and having obtained many signal victories, the Supreme Courts of these States have pronounced a reference of the question to the people unconstitutional, on the ground that the Legislature alone is the law-making power. These decisions, however, though harassing to the friends of temperance, have, it is believed, no good foundation; as the Legislature, and not the people, make the law—the law only taking effect on the expressed will of the people.

In Indiana and some other states at the West, the qualified voters are authorized in their several townships to indorse upon their vote, No License. In numerous places they have thus ruled out the evil. But everywhere, the venders are indignant at these laws, and are bold and strenuous for repeal. Artful and unprincipled politicians ride, on their discontent, into power, and frustrate the best efforts of the friends of humanity. Like bold pioneers, the new settlers are struggling to shake off this worse than wild beast of the forest, but the struggle is desperate. Up every mighty river, stream, and rivulet, is forced the poison. The rich man and the men of fashion ridicule our enterprise, and young men, hating restraint, will not be bound by its chains. The tide of foreign immigration and the war with Mexico have strengthened the manufacturer and the vender in the belief that they shall never want a market; while the returning cargoes of gold and flesh from Africa, have made them clap their wings for joy in their horrid business. Many reformed men have returned to their cups—not a matter of surprise in view of the strength of their appetite and the power of temptation. Rum tragedies of frightful character blacken almost every paper that issues from the press, till the very men who have been hostile to our movement and voted License, have started back affrighted, and asked, what shall we do? But amid all discouragement, and in spite of powerful obstacles, our course under God has, the past year, been onward.

The contest is felt more and more to be a contest between the people and the licensed and unlicensed vender, and the men in power that give license. The people understand more and more that protection is their right. The principle is more and more clear that the supply creates the demand; that to the vender is to be traced all the woe, the wounds, the poverty, the madness, the deaths from

intemperance ; that if he would quit his business and turn to an employment innocent and useful, all these terrific results would be known no more ; not another father would go home to be a curse to his children ; not another son would, by drunkenness, bring his parents' gray hairs with sorrow to the tomb ; not another individual would find a drunkard's grave. The principle is becoming better understood, that no man has a right to carry on a business which is injurious to others ; that if he causes damage, if he deprives a woman of the services of her husband, or a father of the services of his son, by selling him the intoxicating cup, he shall be held liable for damage ; and, more than all, that he shall not, knowingly, wilfully, and perseveringly, do damage. The Committee believe the Legislation of the land to be behind the voice of the people. And that if Legislatures could be chosen simply on the Temperance question, there is scarce a State which would not return a Temperance Legislature. The rum-power creeps into the Legislature through a thousand loop-holes. Men who know that intemperance is the parent of crime ; that to an awful amount it creates poverty, suffering, vice, and death ; that the traffic in intoxicating drinks is like a simoom, sweeping over the land and hurrying hundreds and thousands of drunkards continually into eternity, are yet, induced, by numberless political and local considerations, to vote for those men to be law-makers, who are resolved to keep this scourge on the nation. But against their legislation, when they come together and vote that the traffic shall be legalized and supported and the people shall not be protected, the people will sooner or later speak out with a voice of thunder, louder than that which hurls tyrants from their thrones and sends despots to bite the dust.

Says one of the most distinguished judges in the land, the Hon. Judge O'Neal of South Carolina,—

“ What causes the angry passions of man to rise above all restraint, and leads to deeds of blood ? The ardent spirits sold by legalized and lawful retailers. Where occur the homicides, the murders, which so often shock humanity ? In grog-shops and taverns. What horrid cry comes from yonder place of fashionable amusement, and from that other scene of startling orgies ?—the death shriek of men stabbed to the heart by those who had lost reason and sense in the legalized cup. Oh, dreadful, terrible traffic, which, under *law*, sells that which makes a man a demon and a murderer ! And who benefits by this accursed trade ? Certainly not the community as a mass, for facts have shown that for every dollar received for licenses, five are paid away to sustain the drunk-

ard pauper, and to punish the drunken criminal. Individuals are not benefited. Experience exhibits the startling fact that the curse of the Prophets of old rests upon the drunkard-makers to this day. They do not prosper in their 'baskets and stores,' nor do their families usually benefit by the morals of the trade; while the husband and father often becomes—alas! how very often—his own destroyer."

Civil government, it has been well remarked, is given by God for the purpose of imparting to its subjects every protection, which, from its nature and design, it is capable of imparting; and for civil government to leave the traffic in intoxicating drinks unprotected, is to make itself responsible for leaving its subjects unprotected from one of the very greatest earthly evils. It was in view of this truth that, in January last, at the Syracuse Convention, one of the largest meetings of enlightened and patriotic citizens ever held in the State of New York, it was unanimously resolved to "call on the Legislature for legislation, which shall, by the terms of its requirements, and by its adequate penalties, absolutely prohibit the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage."

In the same feeling, the Annual Convention of Pennsylvania, in an appeal to the Legislature, asked,—

"What, then, is the remedy? In our opinion there is but one, and that is ENTIRE PROHIBITION, *with such penal sanctions as will effectually put a stop to the traffic.* In asking for this, we ask for nothing more than the same kind of legislation that has been pursued in regard to all the other prominent evils which have, from time to time, called for legislative interference. In order to preserve the morals of society, prohibitory laws have been passed against profane swearing and cursing, Sabbath-breaking, drunkenness, licentiousness, and many other immoralities. Not a reason can be urged in favor of any of these laws, which does not apply with the same and even greater force in favor of a law against the traffic in strong drinks, because it is the most prolific source of all the evils which have been mentioned. There is not a vice which clings to man's nature that it does not feed—there is not a rule of morals which it does not violate—there is not a precept of the Bible which it does not trample under foot. It has opened the very flood-gates of immorality, and poured, in a thousand streams, over the land, drunkenness, profanity, cursing, falsehood, Sabbath-breaking, vulgarity and licentiousness."

And says a gentleman writing from Tennessee,—

"The Legislature of our State, now in Assembly at Nashville, will, doubtless, take into consideration the subject of the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors, and do something to turn the

tide that has been threatening our people for some months past. It will certainly repeal the last act of sin and abomination by which persons are granted a license to vend poison with impunity, and which has, for two years past, been a curse to our people, and a disgrace to our State. The tocsin of REPEAL has sounded already; the hearts of a hundred thousand freemen, good and true to their country and the happiness of mankind, boil with indignation at this desecration of their rights, and have said in their more than voice of thunder, that this stain *shall be wiped out.*"*

Many question whether laws declaring drunkard-making a criminal offence, would be effectual to the removal of the evil. The Committee believe that, of all plans devised, they would be most effectual. On this subject they fully accord with a gentleman who has bestowed upon this subject much attention.

"Penal laws here would operate exactly like all other laws for the prevention of crime. Erring men, and men who are disposed to wander and to sin, are restrained by their fears—by the fear of disgrace, by the fear of merited punishment—from the perpetration of crimes which would shock the ear of sensibility to hear, and which causes the tongue to falter in its melancholy tale. If the thief was not awed by the apprehension of the prison, whose property would be safe? Where would the catalogues of extensive robberies end? If perjury did not expose the godless witness to a blackened name and civil disabilities, what would become of law, of justice, and the rights of man? They would be without protection—a mere tinkling cymbal. If there were no block for the traitor, and no halter for the pirate and assassin, there would be no security for our lives and liberties. Fear—that master-passion of the soul, which congeals the warm blood as it courses through the veins, which causes the knees to tremble, and the cheeks to turn pale, is the powerful minister of justice for the prevention of crimes that dishonor the nature and the name of man. Let it be employed, as it should be, and as it may be, to strike terror to the heart of the drunkard-maker, already covered with guilt and shame. Let him know and feel that he who acts worthily shall be free and unshackled as the breezes of heaven, but that severe retribution is prepared by his country for the bold offender, who forgets the ties that bind him to his kind,—the obligation of right and duty that he owes to society,—and who, rushing over all these, plunges into a business at once criminal and brutal. Laws against drunkard-making may not wholly eradicate the mischief;—there will still be isolated cases of this wrong; but the fear and certainty of adequate punishment will lessen the frequency of the crime, as in the case of other offences. This is all society can do for its own preservation, and doing this much, it will have discharged its duty."†

* Appendix E.

† Daniel Kimball, Esq.

Four millions of our population, it is believed from principle, and it may now almost be said from education,—education in their houses, on their farms, in their workshops, and social enjoyments,—abstain from the ordinary use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, while four millions of children and youth are, probably, training under the knowledge that intoxicating liquor is a viper to be avoided; that the vender is pursuing a business which is morally wrong and at war with society, and that water from the brook, the river, the gushing fountain, and

“The moss-covered bucket that hangs in the well,”

is the natural and most pleasant drink for man.

Numerous governors of States, judges of courts, senators and representatives in Congress, legislators, mayors of cities, presidents of colleges, officers of the army and navy, cast in their lot with us as the only station in which, as patriots and philanthropists, they are willing to be seen.

The remark of His Excellency, Governor Briggs, of Massachusetts, when complimented for having come down to Roxbury to attend a temperance meeting, that “he had not *come down* to do an act for the temperance movement, but that he had *come up* to give his testimony and influence for temperance, for it was an honor to any man, however high his station, to be engaged in this work,” was no less creditable to that noble-minded magistrate than a just tribute to the cause.

The Congressional Society at Washington has not been organized in the present Congress; but it is gratifying to be able to report that the sale of intoxicating liquors from the capitol has been actually banished, and those unfortunate members who have acquired the drunkard’s appetite, are not now tempted, as they have been, under the very roof where they make laws for the people.

The Legislative Society of Massachusetts has numbered 159 members, and held weekly meetings, feeling that, in the language of their distinguished head, “while they have come together to make laws, it matters not how good and salutary those laws may be, they will be worthless if they are to operate upon an intemperate population; no matter of how good institutions they may boast, if they are to be administered in an intemperate community, they will fail in their end; the funds of the State are spent upon the cause of popular education to little avail, if intemperance prevails—and the preaching of the religion of Christianity will be

powerless, if, within the sight of the sanctuary and the sound of the church-going bells, the smoke of the distillery ascends in the face of the Sabbath sun."

At one of its meetings, the Lieutenant-Governor of the State remarked as evidence of progress in the reform, that the amount of distilled spirits imported into Boston in 1827, was 692,915 gallons; domestic manufactured about the town, 1,300,000 gallons; wine in proportion. In 1847, 275,000 gallons imported, and about the same manufactured, amounting in all to 550,000 gallons. The number of inhabitants has, meanwhile, more than doubled, and the business quadrupled.

In Rhode Island, says the last Annual State Report,

"Glorious achievements have been recorded. A deluge of ignorance, poverty, crime, and shame has been rolled back from us. Energies that were being enlisted to our ruin, have been redeemed and are now acting in behalf of the intellectual, social, and religious well-being of our busy and thriving population. The considerate, the humane, the virtuous, and the patriotic, in village and in city are with us. Never had we so much encouragement to strengthen ourselves in the prosecution of this cause."

And in Connecticut, says Dr. Charles Jewett, one of our ablest advocates,

"The ministers of religion, with but few exceptions, are with us. We have the good hearty wishes, if not the active co-operation, of nine-tenths of the mothers, wives, and daughters—the Sabbath School is our auxiliary—nineteen-twentieths of those engaged in the instruction of youth, from the Professors of Yale, to the teachers of our district schools, are with us, heart and hand. The very consciences of our opponents bear testimony to the excellence of our principles, and the practices we recommend—the truth is with us, and, last of all, we have had abundant and soul-cheering evidence that God himself is with us in this struggle to secure obedience to his laws, respect to the principles of eternal justice, and the annihilation of one of the most fruitful sources of mischief and misery that has ever disgraced or crushed the earth. What then have we to fear? Nothing, if we are true to ourselves, and true to our cause."

Nor is this language inapplicable to Massachusetts, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, and many other parts of our country.

Speaking of the Far West, the Annual Report of the American Home Missionary Society—a society which is our invaluable co-adjutor—says,

"While in some sections a reaction has been feared from the inefficacy of the legal enactments resorted to, the general interests

of temperance have advanced ; and, what is particularly gratifying, the progress has been most manifest in some frontier districts. Thus, in Wisconsin, Iowa, and Western Missouri, greater success has attended this cause than in many older sections of the missionary field. From the fact that the organizations for this object are often formed in connexion with other denominations, and are not bounded by congregational limits, it is difficult to state with accuracy the number of subscribers to "the pledge" who properly belong to the congregations connected with this Society ; but from the reports received, we are warranted in stating the aggregate as not less than 99,000 in the communities where the missionaries labor."

Nor has the South held back. In Virginia, Alabama, South Carolina, and Georgia, have been made some signal advances ; and the Charleston City Society continues to take the lead of all other societies in the dignity and efficiency of its meetings and its influence upon the intelligent community.

Among American seamen on the ocean and inland seas, temperance has become an abiding law. Not a merchantman or whaler, it is believed, now sails from our ports with the daily spirit ration. "I think," said an officer recently on going to sea, "I think I am in a first-rate ship. Everything has gone on very agreeably so far, both fore and aft. I have not seen a drop of liquor on board, and I could truly declare that there is not a drop in the fore-castle. A more sober set of fellows I have never met on shipboard, and I feel that it is a great blessing to be with such men. What a contrast a few years have made in the condition of seamen!" More than 32,000 are enrolled as members of the New York Mariner's Temperance Society, and the well filled Bethel on the Sabbath show that redeeming influences are fast bringing this once forsaken, drunken class to sobriety and to God.

To the efforts of the American Bethel Society the cause is greatly indebted for rescuing hundreds and thousands of boys, boatmen, and sailors on the canals and lakes from drunkenness and ruin. Wherever he is, the missionary scatters the temperance tract and raises the warning voice against the grog-shop, and often with the most gratifying success. Says a missionary at Chicago,—

"Truly, methought the last Sabbath, upon seeing many new, and clean, and strange faces in the house of God, and faces, too, that I have often seen, till very recently, besmeared with blood and mud, through this horribly degrading and brutalizing vice, that in very deed temperance is the handmaid of religion—the outer court, for thousands, of the sanctuary, and by means of which they are brought

in, and where, if ever, they are to be converted and made white in the blood of the Lamb. It would do your soul good to see the wide contrast between some sailors here now and last winter. Now they appear like men whose thoughts are upon something higher than mere worldly good, and more noble even than temperance, to wit, the great salvation, through faith in Christ, and whose whole demeanor corresponds with their thoughts; whereas, last winter, they only reminded you of some we read of, whose dwelling was among the tombs, possessed of unclean demons, Legion by name, always day and night crying, and cutting themselves with stones, or something worse. But now they are clothed, and sitting, we hope, some of them, at Jesus' feet; and they speak of it, and talk about it, and bless the recent temperance movements that have been put forth anew here, in connexion with the Bethel cause, this winter, with the superadded blessing of God upon it. It does me good to have their wives and children greet me with smiling faces and grateful looks, saying, 'Our home has been a little heaven since husband and father joined the Mariner's Division of Sons of Temperance.' "

Our national flag, floating daily over the whisky tub of the man-of-war, is disgraced, and blushes for its country. Continual memorials to Congress can alone wipe out the deep disgrace and stop the irreparable injury.

The Committee have great happiness in reporting a renewed interest in the cause among the ministry and churches of various denominations. Whether necessarily or not, we will not say, but for a season they seemed driven from the field by the new and extraordinary agency of reformed men, and by philanthropic associations, based chiefly on worldly well-being, and which, in many places, shut out all regard to man's high moral obligation and eternal destiny; the Bible as the only rule of faith and practice, and God as the great One for whom we should live, and from alone all help must come. As these popular movements have waned, those with whom the work commenced and in whom it must ultimately find its chief support, have again come up to our help, organizing societies on Christian principles, believing that "except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it." Numerous able sermons have been preached and published in defence of our fundamental principles, and ecclesiastical bodies have in several cases expressed their desire for co-operation in this good work.

The restoration of Mr. Wesley's rule in the Methodist Episcopal church, after years of struggle, is an event which is hailed with joy by many in and out of that large denomination; and, if strictly enforced, will be productive of the most important results.

At the last meeting of the New York and New Jersey Synod of the Presbyterian Church, it was unanimously

Resolved, That as the churches are pre-eminently permanent and unconcealed organizations, formed under the rules of the Gospel, and destined to operate upon men in every age, the Synod desire to see the cause of temperance fully embodied in them, openly recognized and adopted as the cause of God, of humanity, and sound morals, a practical test of obedience to the self-control and philanthropy of Christianity, and they would recommend it to the pastors of churches under their care, to take, at the present time, such action on the subject as shall make a deep impression on the community around them, and secure the great reformation in all coming generations.

The Church is God's great reforming power in the earth; and when the time shall come that it shall break all alliance with the polluting and debasing evils of society and oppose them with an unbroken front, we may soon see a rapid and glorious march in every moral and philanthropic enterprise.

State Conventions, and State and County anniversaries and local meetings have been continued as in past years, and have both indicated a sound and healthy tone, and imparted to the cause much life and vigor.

The Maine Temperance Union held its anniversary in June. At this was expressed high gratitude to Heaven that the legislature of the State had been enabled to take a noble stand against the traffic, as at variance with all the best interests of the State; and the opinion and determination was expressed that the law should be left to fulfil the high and holy principles of its enactment.

A semi-annual meeting of the South Carolina State Society, was held on the 7th and 8th of July; a powerful address was made to the Convention on the License system, by Mr. J. C. Bowman, and an able circular was prepared and sent to the ministers of religion throughout the State.

A State Convention was held in Georgia, on the 23rd of June, which was attended by a large delegation from South Carolina, and addressed by the Hon. Judge O'Neal.

The Delavan Union of colored men at the North, met at Hudson, on the 7th of July, respectable both in number and character. Reports of success among their people were highly favorable; though drunkenness and riot are blasting evils.

The Annual State Convention of Connecticut was held at Norwich, on the 10th of November. With great unanimity it was re-

solved "That any legislation on the subject of Licensing, short of the entire prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, is wanting in every important element of righteousness."

The State Convention of Virginia was held in November. The legislature was memorialized on the reference of the License question to the people.

The New Jersey State Society held its anniversary at Trenton, in January. The Pennsylvania Convention on the same day met at Harrisburg. Though called to conflict with the unexpected and surprising decision of the Supreme Court, in respect to the unconstitutionality of the reference of the License question to the people, this Convention felt encouraged by past success and the righteousness of their cause, to prosecute the Temperance enterprise with renewed vigor.

The annual meeting of the Vermont State Society, was held in January, the Governor of the State presiding. The society resolved that they owed it to themselves, to the State, and to the cause of humanity to sustain the position taken by the people in the vote of 1847.

Two State Conventions have been held in the State of New York, one in September at Albany, and one at Syracuse, in January, both called to meet the perplexities into which the Temperance question was thrown by State legislation. At the last was happily reorganized the New York State Temperance Society, under an efficient committee, located at Syracuse, Gen. Joseph Smith, of Kingston, President, and the Rev. C. J. Warren, Cor. Secretary.

Numerous leagues and orders of a popular character, based on Temperance, and securing mutual aid, have risen and spread over the land—one, the Order of the Sons of Temperance, now numbering over 160,000 members; another, the Order of Rechabites, numbering over 14,000; others enlisting female influence and arraying the children and youth over our hills and valleys against the fatal destroyer.

In January last, the Committee of the New York City Temperance Society, organized on Christian principles, issued a circular calling upon the friends of Temperance throughout the country to unite once more in a simultaneous Temperance meeting on the birthday of Washington. The call was well responded to in numerous places, and with happy results.

Our temperance advocates are not surpassed by the advocates of

any work of humanity on the globe ; and our press has commanded the respect and support of the intelligent community. In this department the committee have done what they could, but oh, how little compared with what is demanded and what they desire !

A large edition of the last Annual Report was gratuitously distributed both at home and abroad. The Temperance Journal and Youth's Temperance Advocate have both been improved in appearance, and, it is believed, in matter ; encouraging testimonials have been afforded to the Committee of their sound and 'practical character, and of the desirableness of continuing them, though at much expense to the Committee. More than 14,000 of the latter are monthly circulated in Sunday Schools, while no inconsiderable grants have been sent to the West. The Journal of the Union has been sent through the contributions of individuals, as in former years, to Foreign Missionary Stations, and to more than 200 Home Missionaries : also to many influential gentlemen in various States. A new demand has been created for the excellent Temperance tracts of the American Tract Society. More than 60,000 copies of the Temperance Manual have been put into circulation, and more than 10,000 copies of Cruikshank's graphic plates of the Bottle history, besides a large amount of temperance reading by independent publishers. On this subject the Committee cannot repress their feelings. The press has done but very little of what it can do and ought to do for this great cause—thousands and thousands of dollars should be contributed and used in printing and scattering abroad over the land and the world the most instructive and attractive tracts, books, pictures, &c., illustrative of the great evil which is striking at the root of everything precious, and sweeping millions to a miserable eternity. From every Home Missionary at the West, from Oregon, from the Sandwich Islands, from Africa, and from India, the cry has come, give us help ; send us books, tracts, papers, &c. Writes a gentleman from Wisconsin to our Secretary,

“ Would, sir, that fathers and mothers in the State of New York and at the East, that have sons and daughters in Wisconsin, would but realize the snares and temptations to which they are exposed in the settlement of a new country, and with what ease they slide from the bright and perfect path of virtue and temperance to the broad and dark road of intemperance, profanity, and Sabbath-breaking, and the feeble restraints (in comparison with the East) of parental influence and the social circle to shield them from the seductions of the wine-bibber, the beer-vender, and the public high-

way doggeries. Then should we expect to hear a hearty response to the cry, 'Come over and help us,' and in the place of one free-will offering of Temperance papers and bound volumes, there would be scores, that the Territory might be sown broadcast with these precious documents, that the steadfast might be made more active in buffeting the dark wave which is rolling in upon us and threatening to blight our fond hopes; that from this rich garden of nature streams of living water should flow that would make glad the nations, and the path of the youthful wanderer be hedged up from ruin. They would prove as winged messengers from a father-land, saying, 'This is the way; walk ye in it.'"

Says a gentleman in Oregon,—

"Eight years' toil in Oregon have proved severe upon me, and I sometimes feel that I have accomplished but little. My object in writing is to obtain a box of temperance publications of the best stamp for Oregon. We depend upon the circulation of information, and we wish to do what we can in the work of co-operation. Should you wish me to do it, I will receive, not only for this county, but for the territory, and see that they are put into the hands of temperance men wherever societies do not exist."

Men are ready to labor at the very extremities of the system if the heart will send out the life-blood.

In October last, we received a request for a package of temperance publications, for Constantinople and its vicinity. With the aid of the Tract Society, we sent forth a good supply. A letter just received by our Secretary says:—

"Your very welcome supply of Temperance publications were duly received, and have been distributed; but they have only made us feel the want of more. They have been very gladly received by those for whom they were designed. Two thorough reformation have occurred among foreign residents in consequence of reading them, and, we trust, we shall in future be able to report progress on a large scale. Mahomedanism has hitherto exerted a mighty influence in repressing intemperance in this vast city, but this barrier is rapidly giving way. The Mahomedan nations are falling into the worst kind of intemperance, the use of rum and brandy. In time we hope to do something to assist you; but at present we must look to you for assistance."

The Committee feel that the world is open before them; that, having received and been so eminently blessed with this temperance reform, it is now their duty to send it to others; that the power of the press has never been brought to bear upon the interests of this great enterprise as it should be, and that wherever tracts and papers and books can be sent through the wide earth,

they should be without delay. They have never, for more than eleven years, sent any applicant empty away; but, with no available income from publications, with but about two thousand dollars a year in donations, for which they would be thankful; without a single legacy as yet from rich temperance friends dying around us, and often made rich by our cause, the prospect is not bright before us.

The Committee believe one of the great evils of the day, and one of the greatest difficulties which we have to combat is, the medical use of intoxicating drinks. While they leave it to the medical department to say how far alcohol is necessary and valuable, they do earnestly intreat all sincere temperance men, as far as possible, to refrain from its use, and discountenance it throughout the community. They fear that, at present, many reformed men are thus drawn back to drink anew, and many families are thoughtlessly entering the path of the drunkard. The license of men to sell for medical use where no other license is granted, is improved for the evasion of the law, and making money on the miseries of the drunken.*

As one of the effects of alcohol on the human constitution, Gov. Briggs, of Massachusetts, stated not long since that a Committee of the Legislature, after careful investigation, had reported to him that there were from 1200 to 1300 idiots in that State, and that from 1100 to 1200 of them were born of drunken parents. Every insane asylum reports a large portion of the insane brought to their present condition through intemperance, not always their own, but often the intemperance of others. The drunken husband and father brings upon his neglected family the deepest calamities. "With the increased privation of the comforts of life, there is less and less ability and willingness to bear with composure and cheerfulness daily trials and anxieties. Home is made unhappy; the general health fails. The wife and mother now share these evil consequences, and her burden thus becomes more oppressive and heart-sinking. Thus, in the train of intemperance, come the successive results of numerous causes classed under over-working of body and mind, general ill-health, domestic unhappiness, all tending to the same end, mental derangement."†

Twenty thousand human beings are now in the various prisons in the United States, and the principal cause of this amount of suffer.

* Appendix F.

† Hartford Lunatic Asylum Report.

ing and degradation is Intemperance. When ! O, when shall we see the most distressing poverty, the most loathsome vice, the most horrid crimes, the waste of all that God has designed for the comfort and happiness of man, cease from among us ! Just as soon as we can all agree to let intoxicating drinks alone, and never license or uphold, by the expenditure of a farthing, the desolating traffic.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Our responses from foreign countries have, in some respects, been more cheering than at any former period ; though the world is awfully subjected to the evil we combat. According to the last Annual Report of the British National Temperance Society, it seems that from 1801 to 1846 inclusive, the spirits' stream of the United Kingdoms amounted to no less than 1,029,628,668 gallons ; of these there were 552,039,743 imperial gallons of alcohol, costing the country the enormous sum of £666,617,600. Not less than 100,000 public houses are constantly open for the sale of intoxicating beverages. Not less therefore than 100,000 families directly subsist on the wages of iniquity, and the produce of accursed depravity. "All branches of the traffic are extended and sustained by an energy as untiring as it is infernal. All charms, blandishments, and sanctions, are invoked for its honor. It seeks to league itself with all provident, benevolent, moral, and religious organizations. With a gory sacrilegious hand, it lays hold on Bible authority for its horrid, matchless crimes. With daring impiety and unrivalled blasphemy, it aims at engraving the autograph of divinity on its death warrants !"*

By her own sons, England is pronounced the most drunken country in the world. But for England there is hope. More than a million of her population have adopted the total abstinence principle, and are boldly maintaining it. Two thousand of her ministers, and many other influential men, are total abstainers. Twelve monthly journals and one weekly are devoted to the cause, and numerous valuable temperance essays have been written and put in circulation. The rationale of our principles is understood and reflected on by all classes of citizens. The cry, "Cannot something be done to meliorate the condition of the poor, to check crime, to secure the public health, to increase the supply of food ?" goes up from every quarter, and always reverberates in favor of the temperance question. The senseless and unfounded charge that the abstinence principle leads

* Rev. Evan Jones.

to infidelity, has been boldly and promptly rebutted; sixty three ministers of the highest respectability have testified that where it has prevailed, there vice and crime have diminished; the Sabbath is better observed, the house of God more frequented, and more souls are converted and saved.*

The Sunday question has taken strong hold of the public mind, and numerous petitions have been forwarded to Parliament, asking that the sale of liquor may be prevented on the Sabbath.

A recent Convention of more than 200 ministers of eleven different denominations, assembled at Manchester, and resolved that they would give their influence to the advance of the cause;† and, with a very talented advocacy, several scientific lecturers, meetings more in number, and richer in enthusiasm than our own, with poverty, degradation and suffering far greater than we have ever known to be thrown off by the reform, it cannot be otherwise than that a progress ere long will be made, most gratifying to the friends of humanity. Nothing seems to retard it but the different orders and castes of society which prevent the most active leaven from leavening the whole lump.

In Ireland, it is believed, there is no diminished interest in the temperance enterprise, and that there will be none while that distinguished advocate of our cause, the Rev. Theobald Mathew, lives. The committee, with the whole of the American community, have deeply regretted his inability to comply with the first wish of his heart—to visit this country; but still more, that a severe stroke of divine providence has fallen upon him, impairing his health, and crippling his energies. A vast work has been accomplished by this extraordinary man, may his reward be rich, as his memory will be enduring.

The eyes of the world are now turned upon France, just bursting into life as a free Republic. France needs the temperance reformation. In France the vine has been cultivated more than two thousand years; the vineyards are said to occupy five million acres, producing 893 million gallons of wine. The brandy distilled amounts to 11,755,420 gallons; spirits extracted from other materials than the grape, 2,250,000 gallons. With from 32 to 35 millions of people, her annual consumption of wines has been 746,571,429 gallons: of brandy 9,245,425; of spirits 2,250,000; of cider 221,705,450; of beer 74,025,520; in the whole, 1,053,797,854;

* Appendix G.

† Appendix H.

and though her wines are comparatively weak, they are intoxicating, while her brandy and cider burn up her people.

On his return from a sixteen months' residence in France, the Rev. Edward N. Kirk remarked, "The conviction produced upon my mind by all I saw, is, that no nation is more injured than France by the use of alcoholic drinks in regard to the health, character, intellectual and moral progress of the people, and also as it respects their political and pecuniary interests. I fully believe that some things called characteristic of France would disappear with the disuse of alcohol; and Dr. Hewitt stated on his return from France, that the peasantry were burnt up with wine, just as are the New England people with cider. France then needs the temperance reformation, more especially in the North, to deliver her from drunkenness. But more; she needs it for political economy. In 1839, the then Duke of Orleans, eldest son of Louis Philippe, and a man of great intelligence, stated to Mr. Delavan, former chairman of our committee, that of the thirty-four millions of people, fourteen were engaged in some way, directly or indirectly, in making or vending intoxicating drinks. He also stated that in those districts where most wine was made, there was also the greatest wretchedness, and the most frequent appeals to government for aid, and also that so large a portion of the soil was now cultivated for wine, that the raising of stock and grain was diminishing to an alarming extent, and that he looked to the diminution of the use of wine as a source of hope to France; that failing of a market for her wine, the fields of France might be cultivated to greater advantage, to produce more abundant food and clothing for her people. And Mr. Delavan in his journal remarked, "The very best of the land is taken up with the vine. From Paris to Lyons, a distance of 300 miles, I did not see twenty cattle, so completely does the vine engross the soil. Should the land now used for the vine be cultivated for really useful purposes, the solid wealth of this great nation would soon be doubled, and the world saved a vast amount of money." Ten years ago, Count Molé, then Minister for Foreign Affairs, sent to the Committee for a complete account of the temperance reformation, that it might be introduced into France. We sent it at once, but nothing was done. Louis Philippe preferred repairing palaces to men. The new provisional government say, their object is to repair men, and who can tell but now is the time to flood France with temper-

ance tracts, and reform her at the core. Without such reform, she can neither be a free nor permanent republic.

In Holland,* Germany, Prussia, Sweden, Norway, temperance societies are flourishing, and are making revolutions in character which will prepare the people to be their own governors. No government in the world is doing so much to suppress distillation, and expel the traffic as the government of Norway. Premiums are offered to all who will renounce the distillation of brandy, and the trade is frowned upon as destructive to the best interests of the country.

The Mission Stations in Africa, complain bitterly and justly of the influence of New England rum. This, to the disgrace of this christian nation, is carried out from Boston, Salem, and other ports, and "is doing more," says the Rev. J. L. Wilson, missionary from Western Africa, "to depopulate and afflict that country, than even the slave trade with all the bloody skirmishes in its train." As one tribe after another on the coast sink down under its influence, others from the interior come in to occupy their place." A short time before he left the coast he witnessed the melancholy spectacle of ten or twelve chiefs visiting a vessel for trade, all of whom were made drunk. Such a trade should be held up to public indignation and viewed with deep abhorrence; and if it can in no other way be counteracted, christian merchants are called upon to engage in the African trade for the purpose of introducing only wholesome articles, and spreading the principles of temperance and religion.

At Fort Napier, in South Africa, the cause is in a flourishing condition, and is advocated in the South African Commercial.

From the Sandwich Islands reports continue of a most gratifying character. The temperance reformation is the salvation of the Islands. The king and all the people rejoice in it. The retail trade in liquor is confined to Oahu. In Lahaina is no licensed house for the sale of spirit. At Honolulu brandy cannot be procured at a lower price than \$7 per gallon, and rum \$9. Says the Report of the Minister of Finance,—

"The effect of high duties has been, greatly to diminish the consumption. Formerly, our hearts were cheered with the hope that Great Britain and France would consent to our making ardent spirits contraband. Still, the present is a great gain over the period at which they prohibited us from laying any duty on those articles.

The law has triumphed over those who thought to set it aside without paying duties on spirits, or sell without the required license. One captain of a vessel, from having been detected in a violation of law, compromised the matter by paying \$2,500."

Numerous public temperance celebrations keep up among the people a lively interest in the cause. Could the arbitrary decree of Louis Philippe, forcing upon the people French brandies at the cannon's mouth now be revoked, in the change of the French government, the nation might rise and be for ever freed from the desolating curse.

The hope of India and China is in the temperance reformation. It has introduced a principle which, alone, will preserve, protect, and deliver these immensely populous regions from intemperance, and from the still greater curse of opium. Experience has shown that no civil power can break up that desolating evil. It must be a moral power, such a power as lies in the temperance movement. Where this is introduced, it teaches man to deny himself for his own salvation and the good of others, and it holds up to the world the wickedness of a traffic which, while it enriches a few, destroys the many.

The India Temperance Union, at Madras, is exerting a wide influence; and its Monthly Journal spreads abroad much information and correct principle. At Bombay, Arch Deacon Jeffreys is continuing to bear his faithful testimony to the truth. At Loodiana the Temperance Society formed in 1840 continues in successful operation.

A gratifying report of the South India Temperance Union was transmitted to us in November last. Intemperance in liquor or opium is the great scourge of the East. An enormous revenue is realized by the government from the traffic. The unfortunate wives and children of miserable drunkards go hungry, naked, uneducated, unprovided for. "Formerly," says the Secretary, "our number was confined to our native Christians; but now we are making efforts to enlist the Hindoo and Mussulman in our cause. Great effort is needed to stem the tide of intemperance that is setting in in this land."

The prohibition of temperance societies in the British army in India has proved to be a great calamity. At the commencement of 1846, nearly every European regiment in India had a flourishing temperance society, and drunkenness amongst the soldiers was

rapidly on the decline. The order for abolishing temperance societies in the army re-opened the flood-gates of intemperance ; a temporary increase of income to one portion of the army enabled them to indulge to excess ; gross acts of insubordination followed, and in little more than twelve months from the execution of the fatal order, intemperance and its necessary consequents were declared, by the highest authority in India, to be a disgrace to the British army.

At Port Philip, New South Wales, a fine temperance hall has been opened under the auspices of the mayor. The receipts of the society amounted to £359 9s., while its expenditures had been £246 18s. 9d., bearing testimony to a most liberal and active temperance spirit in that part of the globe.

At Prince Edward's Island great changes in the habits and condition of the people have been reported. And at Van Diemen's Land are no less than six flourishing societies, and a tetotal ship from Launceston has proudly navigated the India seas, officers and crew pledged to use no intoxicating liquor.

A great obstacle to the spread of the cause in the East is the almost universal impression that spirits are necessary for the preservation of health. To counteract this, the signature of twenty-six distinguished medical practitioners has been obtained to the contrary. By vigorous effort, India may be saved from the desolations of Intemperance ; but without it, the universal testimony is, that intoxicating liquors will be a far greater scourge to the East than opium.

In returning to our own hemisphere, we meet with encouraging reports from Bermuda and some of the West India Islands. In the former, the importance of the temperance cause had so strongly taken hold of the public mind during the last year, as to induce five, out of the nine parishes, with very general unanimity, to petition the Legislature to enact that the question of "License" or "No License" should be left to the parishes to decide—a majority of the rate-payers of each parish to settle the question either one way or the other. The prayer of the petitions was successful in the Assembly or House of Representatives, two-thirds of the members voting for that principle. But the Bill was rejected by the Council or Upper Branch on the ground of unconstitutionality ; the Council conceived that leaving the question to be decided in that way was tantamount to the delegating back of the power of the Legislature.

In Jamaica much progress has been made ; and in Barbadoes,

through the agency of Governor-General Reid, in conversation and the circulation of temperance papers and tracts, much has been accomplished. The West Indian devotes a portion of its columns to temperance operations.

In Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, more especially in the latter, unusual progress has been effected. Acceptable agencies from the States have been procured, and a wide circulation has been given to temperance documents and temperance principles.

At a late meeting of the Baptist Convention of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, a Temperance Committee stated, that the exertions to promote the cause of total abstinence had been followed by hopeful and satisfactory results, and recommended,—

“That the Convention consider the temperance cause as auxiliary amongst other moral institutions towards the advancement of the great cause of redemption, as well as the alleviation of human suffering; and in order to carry out the glorious moral reform, your committee further recommend that the Convention do advise, as the duty of all Baptist Churches and Baptist Ministers in connexion herewith, to listen to the cries of suffering humanity and aid in saving from that awful, yet common death—the death of the drunkard—their fellow-being.”

In Canada there has been a recent favorable movement among the Catholic population. Mr. Wadsworth, the indefatigable travelling agent of the Montreal Society, says :—

“It is pleasing to be able to state that the total principle, like leaven, is working its way into society, receiving the assent of multitudes who have not decision enough to come out honorably and own themselves totalers; exerting a healthy influence in the community, by frowning down the drinking customs, and presenting a bold front to those engaged in making, vending, and using intoxicating drinks, and from day to day adding to the thousands in Canada already pledged, others who, by their active influence and consistent example, will help to strengthen the hands of those already in the field.”

In this very wide range which the Committee have taken, because it seems to have devolved upon them annually to do it for the advance of the cause, it is very manifest that amid many severe trials, a distressing apathy, and in the face of serious obstacles the cause of temperance has lost nothing of its hold of the nations of the earth, but on the contrary, is more and more commending itself to the judgment, consciences, and interests of men. The evil we

combat has still a magnitude and a lien upon the interests, the fashions, and the debasing propensities of the world, which would utterly discourage us, did we not know that our principles were right, and that God is with us. Laying as we are, the foundation of one of the mightiest nations of the earth; a tide of immigration rolling in upon us, such as the world never witnessed; with a prospect before us of an hundred millions, the companions of our children's children; acting as we are destined to act by our free institutions upon foreign countries in the East and the West, and among the islands of the sea, either for good or for evil; it behoves us to unite in a steady and firm action, a liberal distribution of truth, and a childlike dependence on an Almighty arm, that the wheels of our blessed enterprise roll not backward; and that this terrible enemy of the human race, alcoholic beverage, be driven speedily "hot and hissing" to the depths of the sea. Having freely received, we ought now freely to give. To the cry from distant lands, "COME OVER AND HELP US," there should be a cheerful and glad response. The Missionary among the heathen should be wanting in no means which it is in our power to furnish him, to meet his worst enemy. And the Missionary at home should have from us a full supply of such facts and documents as may be essential to him in wresting perishing men from the snares set for their temporal and eternal ruin. The nations of Europe now struggling for freedom, and there can be no freedom without temperance and religion, are looking to us as a model nation. It becomes us not only to be so in every moral as well as political character, but to impart to them all our principles and in every possible way imbue them with those great truths and rules of action by which we have been so eminently prospered.

A great desideratum at the present moment, and we may say has been from the beginning, is a general contribution from the friends of temperance for the support of the cause. The popular movement of the day, a contribution for mutual aid in the day of want, how useful soever it may be in itself, does not meet the exigency. The Committee, therefore, have not been cordial in it as a temperance measure. Hundreds of thousands of dollars may thus be extracted from the friends of temperance, and yet scarce a temperance lecturer be sustained or a tract circulated. Could some system be adopted by which every pledged temperance man should annually contribute something, though a very small sum, for the direct advance of the cause, both at home and in foreign countries, suffi-

cient might soon be realized to meet all exigencies and give our principles great and powerful extension. The merest tythe of what the temperance cause has saved to the country, would soon elevate us above all want in this matter. The Committee would therefore urge this subject upon the attention of all the friends of temperance in the United States. Grateful for what our Delavans have done in starting our enterprise into being, every man who loves the cause must learn to feel his responsibility in its furtherance and support.*

In their own particular department as a publishing concern, the Committee grateful for the past, would ask contributions and assistance from those who have the means, that they may be instrumental more and more of diffusing abroad the truth, that our whole world may be filled with the knowledge of His will, who hath constituted all things for his glory, and the highest felicity of his intelligent creatures.

* Appendix K.

APPENDIX.

A.—p. 17.

This estimate is taken from some tables prepared a few years since, by R. M. Hartley, Esq., Secretary of the New York City Temperance Society, from official returns and other authentic documents. It may be confidently referred to as coming as near the truth as possible. What changes have taken place in our country have been favorable? The number of distilleries here has been reduced from forty thousand to ten thousand. The quantity of distilled liquor consumed in 1826, was estimated at seventy-six million gallons; in 1840, at forty millions, with a vast increase of population. Allow the whole of rum, brandy, gin, wine, beer, cider, consumed in our country now to amount to seventy-six million gallons, it would yield not far from twenty-three millions of pure alcohol.

B.—p. 17.

This estimate, so far as America is concerned, of forty thousand deaths annually, is made from careful enquiry in various localities. But if, to the forty thousand drunkards who die in our midst, be added those who die suicides, or die of consumptions, or apoplexies, or dyspepsia, or insanity, or grief, or casualty, fires, shipwrecks, &c., indirectly through rum, who can estimate the ravages of this great destroyer.

In England, a mortality of sixty thousand by drunkenness has been denied by some, but supposed by others to fall short of the true estimate. If twenty-eight million gallons of pure alcohol courses annually through the British veins, if of nineteen thousand one hundred and ninety-nine criminals brought in a year before the police in Glasgow, eight thousand eight hundred and forty-one were drunk in the streets; if of eleven thousand one hundred and fifty brought before the police at Edinburgh, four thousand eight hundred and ninety-five were charged with drunkenness; if in Manchester, of thirteen thousand three hundred and eleven, five thousand seven hundred and forty-three were taken up drunk; and if thirty-eight thousand four hundred and forty charges for drunkenness and riot were brought in a year before the police of London, no one can suppose that the annual mortality of drunkards can fall below sixty thousand,—or one hundred thousand in the two most Christian nations on the globe, in one year, seven millions in the life-time of a single man.

C.—p. 19.

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR EATON, OF VERMONT.

To the Corresponding Secretary of the American Temperance Union.

May 4, 1848.

It is, perhaps, generally understood, that of the votes cast in March, on the question then submitted for the popular decision, there was a small majority in favor of license. And such, indeed, was the proclamation of our Secretary of State. But by a mistake in transcribing the original returns, a majority in one town of 94 against license, was counted as a majority of 94 in favor, making a difference of 188 votes, and leaving in the State a true majority 174 against license. When this error in the count was ascertained, however, it was supposed that it could not be corrected, and hence we are compelled to submit to licenses the present year, although in distinct and undeniable opposition to the popular voice and will. But there is a feeling among many, that the mistake must be a greater one, at least in regard to the numbers involved, if we have to submit to the like another year.

The real majority, however, in opposition to legalizing the traffic in alcoholic drinks, was, it must be confessed, far less than it ought to have been. But a small majority, as compared with the last year, was anticipated by many, as the result of obvious causes, which, nevertheless, implied no yielding of the principle, that it is the right and duty of the State, as such, to restrain, as far as possible, the traffic in question. The result was produced by too much confidence, and too little effort on the part of true temperance men, in connexion with the fact, that a portion of those whose convictions and feelings are opposed to licenses, nevertheless withheld their votes; or, perhaps, in a few instances, gave them for licenses, on the ground that the law had been violated, and if the traffic must go on, it might, perchance, be as well to yield to it, and thus, at least, secure the revenue accruing from legalized sale. An insufficient argument, indeed, to justify a moment's wavering; but it is believed that doubts of this nature have occasioned the falling off from the vote of last year. And I might here state, that in many instances, dealers themselves have, in safe general terms, trumpeted their own violations of the law, as a reason for a return to a system under which the will of the community could lay no restraint upon their asserted privilege.

The general right of a State to regulate the traffic in spirituous liquors, few pretend to question; although in regard to the extent to which legislation can properly and usefully interpose, there may be cavilling, there may, with some, be doubt. But where are we to find evidence of the sincerity of personal hostility to the traffic in intoxicating drinks, and, by clear implications, to the use of them, if legislation does not conform to declared personal opinion and principle? Under any just view of the subject, it would be idle to maintain that a people can clear themselves of responsibility for the traffic and its legitimate consequences, when their laws do not utterly discountenance and condemn it. Legislative sanction must ever be justly regarded as equivalent to personal approbation, on the part of the individuals who constitute the majority that controls the legislation of a State. Important, indeed, then, must that kind of moral suasion so stoutly contended for by many, ever be, which would raise its voice against the use of intoxicating drinks to-day, yet vote and legislate in favor of the traffic in them to-morrow.

D.—p. 19.

DURING the late session of the Legislature of Massachusetts, a Committee of one from each county reported a bill which should entirely shut up the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage; which granted license for the sale as a medicine, for sacramental purposes and the arts, but not by innholders, victuallers, sellers or keepers of boarding houses, and which required such as were thus licensed to keep and render an account of all sold. For selling without a license a penalty of \$20; for being a common seller, first conviction, \$100; second, imprisonment from 10 to 30 days; third, from 20 to 90; fourth, State prison for five years. To lease a building for the unlicensed sale exposes the lessor to a fine of \$100. Before the close of the session, the bill was laid on the table.

E.—p. 23.

DR. PLUMBER'S TESTIMONY.

"If I wanted to prove that all men were of the same blood, I could not perhaps bring a stronger evidence than the effects of intoxicating drinks on men of different nations and races. With the African and the red man, as well as the white man, its effects were uniform; always evil. The African race were in every respect the best fitted for the relations which they occupy, and by no means inclined to be vicious. For many years I have noticed those who were executed for murder, and out of seventy to eighty (concerning whom I particularly inquired), there were only two that had not been instigated to commit the deed under the influence of intoxicating drinks, or to procure them; and of those two, one had been compelled by his master to shoot the man for whose murder he was hung.

"A great excitement was made by the slaveholding population, in protecting their persons and families from the danger of insurrection, through the influence of abolitionists; and it was not necessary to say what his opinions were on this subject, more than that he came from Virginia.—He could, however, venture to say, that if the abolitionists that came down among them were half as many, or did half as much mischief to the slaves; endangered half as many lives, or caused half as many murders, as those that sold intoxicating drinks, you would find them quartered and hung up at every crossing, in every slave State.

F.—p. 32.

ALCOHOL AS A MEDICINE.

Professor Gibson, in a late Valedictory to the Graduates of the Philadelphia College of Medicine, used the following language:—

"Within the last thirty years, a remarkable revolution has taken place in the customs of society, and in the practice of physicians. But the familiar and careless manner in which a large proportion of the members of the faculty, continue to administer alcoholic drinks as a medicine, is highly reprehensible. In every direction around us, we may meet with drunkards, whose steps were

first turned aside from the path of safety by professional authority. And the mischief still goes on. Distinguished practitioners, who have not studied the philosophy of habit, continue to scatter abroad the seeds of physical and moral death, with painful and inexcusable indifference. Blindly following the old and beaten track, they put the intoxicating cup to the lips of their patients, and consign to shame, and ruin those whom they would heal and save.

"The monstrous frauds that are practised in the manufacture of alcoholic drinks, present another objection to their medicinal use. Vinous and fermented liquors are more particularly the subject of adulteration and imposition. They are rarely what they pretend to be. If any other article in the *Materia Medica* were proved to be as commonly adulterated and impure as the various forms of alcoholic liquors, it would be banished at once and for ever from medical practice. And yet, many of our learned professors and distinguished practitioners will dose their patients from day to day, and from month to month, with these uncertain compounds; often, beyond a doubt, administering in this way, even in critical cases of disease, tobacco, *coccus indicus*, and strychnia.

"At best, alcoholic drinks are of doubtful efficacy in nearly all chronic diseases. They seldom effect a cure. Often they appear to keep the disease at bay, and, by the temporary relief they afford, to lure the patient with false hopes, and lead him to repeat and continue the remedy. But here it happens, too frequently, that the disease is gradually intrenching itself in the vital organs, while the medicine is steadily and stealthily performing its fatal operation. By heaping fuel on the fire, the flame is suppressed; but the fire is not quenched. Beneath the smouldering ruins, it kindles, and burrows and consumes.

"Your observation will point you to many illustrations of these remarks. How often do we meet a dyspeptic, who has been using alcohol as a remedy for ten or twenty years, and whose disease is no better than when he took the first dose?—And yet, these cases present the most favorable results. In the great majority of patients subjected to such treatment, death has interposed long before the lapse of ten or twenty years. Lurking in this treacherous remedy, he has thrown around his sleeping victim the charms of habit, stronger than adamant, and borne him off to a drunkard's grave. The few survivors, while they boast loudly of their temperance and self-control, and load with high honors, in every public bar-room where they resort for medicine, the name of the distinguished physician or professor whose prescription they pursue—exhibit, in the trembling hand, the puffy cheek, the bleared and bloodshot eye sorrowful betokenings of their own doom, and shameful evidences of the folly of their professional advisers. Any other form of medicine would be discarded in a week, if its healing virtues were not more evident. But the deluded victim of the alcoholic treatment, year after year, with admirable patience persists in his favorite remedy, until naught remains of him but

"The withered form, the blasted mind,
The wreck by passion left behind;
A shrivelled scroll, a scattered leaf,
Scared by the autumn blast of grief."

OPINION OF DR. REUBEN H. MUSSEY, OF THE MEDICAL
COLLEGE, CINCINNATI.

"Water is the natural and proper drink of man. Indeed, it is the grand beverage of organized nature. It enters largely into the composition of the blood, and juices of animals and plants, forms an important ingredient in their organized structures, and bears a fixed and unalterable relation to their whole vital economy. It was the only beverage of the human family in their primeval state.

"So long as alcohol retains a place among sick patients, so long there will be drunkards; and who would undertake to estimate the amount of responsibility assumed by that physician who prescribes to the enfeebled, dyspeptic patient the daily internal use of spirits, while at the same time he knows that this simple prescription may ultimately ruin his health, make him a vagabond, shorten his life, and cut him off from the hope of Heaven?—Time was when it was used only as a medicine, and who will dare to offer a guaranty that it shall not again overspread the world with disease and death.

"Ardent spirit—already under sentence of public condemnation, and with the prospect of undergoing an entire exclusion from the social circle, and the domestic fireside—still lingers in the sick chamber, the companion and pretended friend of its suffering inmates. It rests with medical men to say how long this unalterable, unrelenting foe of the human race shall remain secure in this sacred but usurped retreat. They have the power and theirs is the duty to perform the mighty exorcism. Let the united effort soon be made, and the fiend be thrust forth from this strong but unnatural alliance and companionship with men, and cast into that 'outer darkness' which lie beyond the precincts of human suffering and human enjoyment."

G.—p. 34.

TEMPERANCE AND RELIGION.

The following are among the testimonials which have been given in England, to the connexion between Temperance and Religion, in answer to the inquiry whether the total abstinence cause does not pander to Infidelity:—

REV. DR. MORGAN, thirty-six years a minister in Bradford.—I have attended meetings and preached sermons in Leeds, York, Hull, Barrow-upon-Humber, Ripon, Huddersfield, Manchester, and many other places, and in all I found that tototalism, directly or indirectly, promoted the cause of real piety, and, in no instance, whatever, have I witnessed or even heard of its encouraging infidelity. Wicked persons of all descriptions have, by its means, become real Christians.

REV. W. W. ROBINSON, of Chelsea.—I can produce evidence of the conversion of infidels, not to nominal but to vital Christianity, who would not enter a place of worship, clearly proving that tototalism was a pioneer of the everlasting Gospel.

REV. H. E. GRAHAM, Cornwall.—My church, a considerably large one, had been deserted during the reign of infidelity, for so I consider drunkenness to

be. Six hundred persons were converted among us to tetotalism. I was then compelled to enlarge it, with four hundred and fifty new sittings, all of which were well filled, and the parish is in such a state that I feel a pleasure in being its minister.

REV. EVAN JONES, Monmouthshire, Wales.—I have been connected with tetotalism ever since 1836, and have lived in or visited six counties in Wales, and, in all this time, I have heard of but one single place where some members of the tetotal society were suspected of infidelity. Tetotalism in Wales is under the guidance of religious men! I could particularize scores of cases in which persons who were much addicted to strong drinks, have been led to abandon their evil way through the instrumentality of tetotalism.

REV. W. REID, Edinburgh.—For twelve years, the temperance movement has been the subject of my thoughts and observation, and I have never yet met the individual who has been led to infidelity by the way of total abstinence.

W. MORRIS, Esq., Manchester.—As a Sabbath School teacher and employer of almost a thousand persons of all ages, I am of decided opinion that the total abstinence society has done more in reclaiming the drunkard and placing him in the house of God, than any other agency.

REV. WILLIAM WIGHT, Chelsea.—During the whole of ten or twelve years, I have never met with a solitary instance of tetotalism leading persons to infidelity.

S. BOOTH, Surgeon, Huddersfield.—My own observation and experience go to prove the very opposite of that which says that infidelity and tetotalism are connected. We have one hundred and ninety-five reclaimed characters, honorable and useful members of society, and even of Christian churches.

GEORGE HUNT, Canterbury.—Of thirty-five reclaimed characters, fourteen are members of Christian churches.

Doubtless many infidels have embraced tetotalism, but surely it has not caught the infection of unbelief when beneficently placing them on an elevation from which their minds must be more open to the influence of the evidence by which Christianity is accompanied. Instead of total abstinence tending to infidelity, I regard as one of its most blessed results, its frequent recognition of the obligations of Christianity.

J. G. THORNTON, and JOHN KERSHAW, Secretaries of the Leeds Temperance Society.—At one of our weekly meetings, at which about two hundred persons were present, it was proposed that a show of hands should be taken on the following points: First, how many are there who have adopted a course of infidelity since becoming tetotalers? Secondly, how many have joined Christian churches since they joined tetotal societies? Third, how many now at this meeting regularly attend places of worship, who, before becoming tetotalers, never did go to such places? To the first proposition, no hand was raised; to the second, twenty hands; and, to the third, forty-four.

REV. JOHN VICTOR, Bristol.—During my twelve years' experience in tetotalism, I have personally known hundreds reclaimed from intemperance, led by the adoption of total abstinence to abandon their vicious practices, and regularly attend the services of God's house. Among the many thus reclaimed, I have known at least many scores of the most abandoned brought not only to a Christian profession but to the positive enjoyment of saving grace.

J. H., reclaimed, now preaches the unsearchable riches of Christ.

J. J., G. H., and B., all attributing their conversion to tetotalism, are now officers of Christian Churches.

I have known large classes of Sunday scholars gathered from juvenile inebriates, through the efforts of the tetotal society.

REV. I. W. MATHEWS, Boston.—I have been a minister twenty-five years, a tetotal minister eight years. I have seen something of drunkenness, infidelity, and temperance. While I was a moderate partaker of strong drinks, I was ever and anon called to bewail some of the members of the church that had fallen into drunkenness; since I became a tetotaler, never. Before I signed the pledge many became practical infidels, falling into utter irreligiosity; since then, not one.

J. COLLENTINE, Guernsey.—The society in this island has been a mighty instrument in reclaiming drunkards. We remember upwards of one hundred. Several of them, once outcasts, are now members of our local committee, advocates of the cause, and members of the Christian church, adorning their profession by a consistent walk and conversation. Not one single solitary case has occurred of any one of these reclaimed persons joining the ranks of infidelity.

REV. ROBERT CHAMBERLAIN, Dorset.—The manifest tendency of total abstinence is to lead to sober reflection, to the house of God, to the feet of Jesus. This has been the result in a large number of towns in this region.

REV. W. H. TURNER, Vicar of Barnwell.—As far as my ministerial experience goes, I am quite ready to assert most strongly that in every case I am acquainted with, where total abstinence principles have been adopted, moral reformation has, in a greater or less degree, invariably followed. If our principles were generally adopted, our churches and schools would be ten thousand times more filled.

REV. JOHN PYE SMITH, LL. D., D. D., Homerton.—I have no knowledge whatever of any facts bearing upon the monstrous charge brought against us. Infidel, and other ungodly men, though they may profess a wonderful regard to religion and to the church, will draw perverse conclusions from the best principles. Our place is to confute them by practically showing the injustice and absurdity of their reasoning.

REV. J. W. SHERWABURY.—I am not an infidel. I am a Christian, and I am a tetotaler because I am a Christian. I repudiate the imputation from whatever quarter it may come, that there is any connexion between total abstinence societies and infidelity. It is the gust of well flavored wine, and not tetotalism that keeps infidelity in the nation.

REV. P. BENSON, Durham.—I have been a tetotaler for eight years and see more cause every day to bless God for it. I have witnessed with the greatest pleasure a decided improvement, both moral and religious, in those who have embraced it. They love their Bibles more, attend their family duties better, and, in many cases, frequent the house of God more regularly. There has been a check visibly given to intemperance. We understand our Bibles better in relation to this than we did before. The Bible was not in fault, but its authorized expounders were in the dark as to its seal.

REV. C. HILL ROE, Baptist, Birmingham.—Nearly all the Baptist and Independent ministers in this town have been total abstainers or favorable to the

cause for years ; and hence the utter absence of infidel management. But if, in those towns where the religious people oppose or neglect it, infidels have made it their tool, this is the crime of the Christian church, not the fault of the society. I have either found it or made it in all places I have ever visited, the handmaid of religion, without one exception ; and I am persuaded the spread and revival of religion are inseparable from true temperance.

REV. R. W. FOX, Exeter.—After some years of very close attention to the operation of our temperance society in Exeter, containing somewhere about two thousand members, I am confident had there been the least tendency to infidelity among them I must have observed it. We have two hundred reformed drunkards. Several who were most degraded are now professors of religion. A most notorious drunkard, a bad man, a cruel husband, is now a member of society, a master tradesman, a member of our Committee, a serious, good man.

REV. DR. MARSH, Leamington.—There was a Judas among the twelve apostles, and a Simon Magus among the professors at Samaria. There may be also infidels among the Temperance Societies, but what has this to do with the principle of duty. Is it not also better for a man to be a sober than a drunken infidel ? In this neighborhood and in some striking instances the total abstinence plan has led several from drunkenness and brought them to the house of God. Then Christianity was of little value before. When we consider the good that might be effected, in the order of means, by the saving of the immense sums injuriously expended on intoxicating drinks, and the evil both to mind and body and estate which might be prevented, surely no Christian person, after giving the whole subject a fair consideration, can do otherwise than wish well to the temperance cause.

REV. THOMAS SPENCER, Bath.—My own experience would lead me to a conclusion directly opposite to that expressed by Mr. Bickersteth as to the connexion between infidel and tetotal societies. I have seen as much of these societies as most men, and am not aware of a single case. That a man has become a religious character on becoming a member of a tetotal society, I have perpetually heard, and have regarded it as a common occurrence ; but the reverse I never heard. Why sobriety or the society of sober men should lead to infidelity, I cannot well imagine.

MR. JOHN ANDREW, Scarboro.—For more than thirteen years I have been connected with the tetotal cause, and during that time have visited many societies in various parts of England and a few in Scotland and Wales, and have held extensive intercourse and correspondence with both the friends and enemies of the cause, but I never yet heard of a single person embracing infidelity since becoming a tetotaler. Total abstinence societies have been instrumental, under the blessing of God, in reclaiming tens of thousands of drunkards, most of whom were habitual neglecters of worship, but are now regular attendants and a large proportion of them, not less than one fifth, accredited members of Christian churches. I have no doubt that the insidious practice of moderate drinking is one cause why the preaching of the Gospel produces so little effect.

REV. JAMES SHEEMAN, Surrey Chapel, London.—Although I have been what is denominated a tetotaler for fourteen years, and have had tolerable ac-

quaintance with tetotalers and their societies, I know not an instance where infidelity has been the result of tetotalism. How can it. I can understand how the drinking customs of England and the habits of intoxication are calculated to lead men to infidelity; and I know men, who were once sober industrious men, who, by drinking, and the evil associations and vile practices it endangers, have found it convenient, for the gratification of their vices, to cast off all moral restraint and to rank themselves among the rejectors of heaven and hell. Yet how a drunkard, who leaves his swinish herd and associates with sober men—who forsakes the inebriating cup and tastes only cold water—who confers on his family the comforts of a home and raises himself morally and intellectually in society can be nearer infidelity by such virtuous and kind habits than he was before he adopted them, is, I confess, beyond my power of imagination. I have the pleasure every communion Sabbath to see several at the Lord's table who were once the curse of their families, the plague of their neighborhood, and the grief of their own souls, now intelligent and devoted members of Christ's church, whom tetotalism first led to God's house, where the Gospel formed them into new creatures in Christ Jesus.

REV. WALTER SCOTT, Principal of Airdale College.—I know, not personally, but from the testimony of those on whom I can depend, of hundreds of reformed drunkards; I know some of them personally, and several are members of Christian churches, and total abstinence was instrumental of their becoming such. Two of them are members of my own church.

REV. NEWMAN HALL, Hull.—Instead of this cause being promotive of infidelity my experience has always proved it to be promotive of Christianity. Several members of my Church were plunged in the worst kind of infidelity, the infidelity of perpetual profligacy, until grappled with by total abstinence. Having thus become sober, they are now also living a sober godly life. I do, however, frequently find, that the infidel tendencies which were acquired by some, previous to their becoming total abstainers, have been confirmed by the opposition or non-cooperation of Christian Ministers.

REV. EVAN DAVIES, a minister in Wales, gives the following, as the result of the temperance reformation in Wales.

1. The characters of ministers stand higher in the eyes of the public.
2. The churches are not troubled with so many disputes, and acts of discipline; excluding drunkards, they enjoy more peace.
3. Many who backslided through drunkenness are now returned; they have overcome their besetting sin.
4. The church members generally walk more consistently, since they left off drinking; family worship better observed; as they return from market in better time, they are more useful.
5. The congregations have increased much in connexion with the temperance cause. Many who used to spend their Sabbaths in public houses, are now not only regular hearers, but consistent members. They are now sitting, and clothed, and in their right mind. I have had the pleasure and honor of receiving above three hundred into church-fellowship in twenty-one years. Several are reformed drunkards, and most of them are what you call in England "TETOTALERS."

It is to be apprehended, that we all are punished for our inactivity and indifference with such a noble and necessary cause!

H.—p. 34.

MINISTERIAL CONVENTION.

In connexion with the great temperance convention, there took place two public meetings, the first of which was held on Wednesday evening in the lecture room of the Mechanics' Institution. There were present at this meeting, a large number of the ministers of the gospel who attended the sittings of the convention, together with a body of highly respectable persons, male and female, belonging to Manchester and the neighboring towns. The second was a splendid *soirée* at which more than fifteen hundred persons sat down to tea. Able and interesting addresses were delivered. In a closing speech the Rev. Mr. Patterson, exhibiting the enormous waste of useful means by the liquor traffic, said :—

“ With the fifty millions expended in their purchase in his country, he found by a calculation that he could pension off forty thousand persons engaged in the traffic, at £100 per annum each. The poor rate in 1830 was eight millions. He could appropriate twenty millions to the relief of the poor, purchase 200,000 Bibles per day for every working day in the year, at one shilling each; support forty thousand foreign missionaries, at £100 each, employ ten thousand missionaries at home, all at £100 per year; erect eighty thousand schools, and give £100 a year to each; give eighty thousand pounds for reading rooms and libraries; and after all have something like twelve thousand two hundred and twenty pounds to spare to lay out for other purposes.”

MINISTERIAL TEMPERANCE CERTIFICATE.

The following certificate was unanimously agreed to at the late Ministerial Temperance Meeting held in Manchester, England—nearly two hundred clergymen of different denominations being present.

We, the undersigned ministers of religion, having become practical and pledged abstainers from the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, feel it to be our solemn duty to urge upon all classes of the community, but especially upon ministers and members of the Christian Church, the importance of giving this subject the weight of their personal example and influence, and that for the following, among other grave and weighty considerations, viz. :—

1st. That chemical and medical science has now fully demonstrated that intoxicating drinks are not necessary as a beverage to any class of our fellow-creatures.

2d. That the use of these drinks is attended with a perversion of pecuniary means, the waste of the bounties of divine Providence, and is fraught with imminent peril to the health, mental improvement, and moral safety of mankind.

3d. That the total abstinence principle is simple, practicable, and efficient, both for the restoration of the drunkard, and the preservation of the sober members of society.

I.—p. 36.

HOLLAND TEMPERANCE BARQUE.

The Amsterdam Temperance Society now numbers sixteen hundred members. To raise the Temperance Flag among seamen, Messrs. Jacob Post & Co., wealthy ship merchants, built in the spring of 1848, a valuable barque on strict temperance principles, no strong liquor being used, and enlisted a captain and crew for a voyage to New York, on strict temperance principles. The barque, to give her more distinction, was called THE AMSTERDAM TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, Captain Menkhams, master. She left Amsterdam on the 29th of April, with the good wishes of all the friends of Temperance, and arrived in New York in fifty-three days, where she was welcomed by the friends of Temperance. The following lines were presented to the captain on his arrival:—

WELCOME TO THE "AMSTERDAM TEMPERANCE SOCIETY."

—
BY C. S. HALSTED.

THRICE welcome art thou, gallant ship,
From Holland's Zuyder Zee;
May kind winds waft thee every trip
Across Atlantic's sea.

Thou art an ark upon the wave,
For all who with thee sail;
A refuge when the wild winds rave,
When boldest spirits quail.

Fear not, good ship from Amsterdam,
Thou lone one on the deep;
Thy flag unfurl in storm and calm,
Aloft thy proud name keep.

Thy temperance-flag shall sailors see,
Who drink the poison'd cup
Thousands, reformed, from rum shall flee,
And run thy signal up.

Yes! large shall be thy ransomed train,
Wherever thou shalt go;
Thy name shalt not be hailed in vain—
'Twill banish sin and woe.

TEMPERANCE SHIPS.—"I returned in an American ship from New York, which had touched at the Island, with flour. This was a temperance ship. I never heard a bad word or oath, or saw any body of men more happy and more contented than those American sailors. They told me that they never felt the want of spirits, though they had met with such fearful storms in their way out, though for two or three days they were without a dry rag to their back."—*English Traveller.*

[From the *British Temperance Gazette*.]

INTEMPERANCE IN FRANCE.

Paris has acquired, during the last few months, a world-wide celebrity. It has again electrified Europe, by the exhibition of a revolution effected in an extraordinary manner, at the shortest notice—by a combination of large masses of intelligent operatives, the national guard, the regiments of the line, shopkeepers, students, lawyers, manufacturers, members of the Chamber of Deputies, a mixture of all classes except the Bourbon family—yet mainly by the instrumentality of a class of men who are not heard of, except on such portentous occasions. They rise suddenly from the earth, they descend from the lofty garret, they hurry from unclean lodging-houses, unwashed, uncombed, unlovely—but powerful from their numbers, their unanimity, and recklessness—they take the foremost part in the fray, and continue in their undeviating, onward course, till the work is done. What political party in France gave orders to this portion of the Parisian mob? None. They did not follow the lead of the opposition, of the reformers, of the republicans, or of any particular man among themselves, but the decree had gone forth, *delenda est Carthago*, the dynasty of the Bourbons must be overthrown—and without wasting much time in talk, they drove Louis Philippe from his throne. Having performed their part in the drama, they retired, and made way for Lamartine and the other members of the Provisional Government, who undertook the more difficult task of building up, in another form, a Government to replace the one which had so speedily been annihilated. Where are now the instruments and actors of the decisive day? They have disappeared in cellar, lodging-house and garret, they sleep under the arches of bridges, on boats, on the pavement, in the open air—they are the men whom the moralists of France call “the dangerous classes of society.” Eight years ago this class amounted, in Paris, to 63,000 persons, who were addicted to every variety of vice and crime; but there was one connecting link which bound them all together—they were all drunkards, and one half of them were brutally drunk. At the same time, it was ascertained that there were 20,000 women in Paris, who were notoriously given to drink, and 10,000 of these were, if possible, more abandoned than the men. Well might Mons. Frezier say—“In reviewing the habits of the workmen of Paris, we have pointed out a vice which has the effect, not only of degrading their character as men, but of consuming, in a wasteful manner, a large part of their wages, and thus depriving their wives and children of the necessities of life. This vice is drunkenness; it is spread through all classes of the workmen, and particularly in some, where an unfortunate and inveterate custom, and perhaps the nature of the trade, has contributed to perpetuate it. Those men who work in factories are especially addicted to this vice.” He goes on to mention different plans by which a check might be put to drunkenness, including various modes of punishment to which the drunkard should be subjected, and then is constrained to pay the following tribute to the superiority of the results produced by the operation of temperance societies:—

“The Puritans who laid the foundation of the United States of America evinced, at their commencement, an implacable severity towards vice. The first acts of their legislature attest the fervor of their piety and the purity of their lives; but they produced nothing but impracticable theories, and at pre-

sent they serve, like historical monuments, to show the ascendancy acquired by religious feelings, in a country so little calculated in appearance to admit and respect them on account of the form of its government. There exists to the present day, in America, legislative enactments against drunkenness; temperance societies have acted much more powerfully, by the sole power of persuasion, against intemperance than these laws which have fallen into desuetude, and are kept on the statute book from a respect for morality, rather than as a means of preventing intoxication."

The Gazette says:—"We believe, on the authority of Dr. Bowring, than whom we could have no safer guide on the subject, that the statement in the Journal of the American Temperance Union, that the consumption of wine, annually, in France, amounted to 746,571,429 gallons, is correct; and this is supported by McCulloch's Report, that the consumption is variously estimated at from nineteen to twenty-six gallons per annum for each individual." The Gazette is incredulous in regard to the report from the Duke of Orleans, in conversation with Mr. Delavan, that fourteen millions of the people of France were engaged directly or indirectly in making or vending intoxicating drinks; as this must be near the whole population above ten years of age, and that it would be nearer the truth to say four millions. The Gazette thinks the error must have arisen either from Mr. Delavan misunderstanding a statement made to him in a foreign language, or from an error in copying his report into the pages of the Journal. The absence of cattle from the fields in France this writer does not allow as evidence of poverty in husbandry, as cattle in France are generally stall fed. Certain portions of Paris, as the 'Cité,' are given to drunkenness. The seats of manufactures, as Malhausen, are also remarkable for the intoxication and profligacy of the inhabitants; but, as a whole, France is decidedly a temperate nation, in the common acceptance of the term.

"The opinion of Dr. Bowring is worthy of consideration, as he is intimately acquainted with France, and has devoted much attention to the subject. He says, the French are a sober people on the whole—but more so in the south, where wine and spirits are cheap, than in the north where they are dear. He believes, as he has stated in Parliament, that the introduction of French wines, at a moderate price, would greatly serve the cause of temperance; that extreme cheapness and universal accessibility is the best remedy against drunkenness. But this reasoning does not satisfy us, because we find that in the cider districts of this country, the liquor is so cheap that it is given at harvest time *ad libitum*; it is, indeed, the cheapest and most plentiful of intoxicating drinks—and the people are among the most drunken of our population. We believe much depends upon the climate, and much more on the habits of the people."

FRENCH PRISONS.

We have an authentic tract on the Prisons of France under the Republic. The prohibition of all labor in them, by the Provisional Government, has proved fatal to the penitentiary system. Even the youth in the houses of refuge and of correction are included. The galleys now count seven thousand nine hundred and fifty-three felons; thirteen hundred and twenty-seven entered last year. Their existence altogether is a dreadful picture. The same year seven hundred and seventy-seven were released, to be spread at first in

the provinces. Paris is supposed to possess the greater part, since the Revolution. On the 1st January, 1848, the central prisons numbered seventeen thousand eight hundred and fifty convicts; thirty *recidives* or old convicts for every hundred. The moral condition of these prisons is exceedingly bad; the tenants of all ages have the looks of wild beasts.—*Paris Correspondent of Littell's Living Age.*

K.—p. 41.

PECUNIARY CONSIDERATIONS.

The ability of the Temperance community to raise, without feeling it, all the necessary means for sustaining the cause in every town, city, county, and state, is shown in the income of the Order of the Sons of Temperance for personal benefits. This Order reports in 1847-8, 149,372 paying members; amount of cash received, \$475,987,57,—paid for benefits, 140,058,39. Cash on hand and invested, \$208,616,68. What would such a sum as this, devoted to tracts and lecturers do annually for our country and the world,—or even the surplus, after benefits and expenses are paid. And yet the levy is but six cents a week. Will not the attention of the temperance community be turned to this subject? The League movement contemplates it to a small extent.

CIRCULAR OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NEW YORK STATE SOCIETY.

The Executive Committee, in commencing their assigned duties, have appointed for their Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Charles J. Warren, who, having long been connected with the temperance cause in Connecticut, New Jersey, and New York, has seen it in all its varied aspects and vicissitudes.

We take great pleasure in commending Mr. Warren to the churches of every denomination, not only as an able and successful advocate of temperance, and an ardent and self-denying philanthropist, but as an enlightened and faithful minister of the Gospel, who has had many years' experience as a preacher and a pastor.

As soon as we have it in our power, as soon as we can believe we shall be sustained in the effort, we shall employ other agencies, if men of the requisite character and qualifications can be found willing to engage in the arduous and self-denying work. We have also other very important plans in view, to be adopted as soon as circumstances will justify.

We hope that large numbers of gentlemen and ladies will become members of this State Society, paying one dollar a year. We trust that many will make themselves life-members by a donation of ten dollars. Will not every Congregation make its pastor an honorary vice-president by raising the small sum of twenty-five dollars? And if those to whom God has given wealth will do the same for themselves, they will aid in the consummation of an enterprise that tends directly to reduce almost to nothing the taxation for pauperism and crime, to render their property more secure in its possession, and more blessed in its enjoyment, and to emancipate the Empire State from the darkest gloom, and the deepest curse that now hangs over its moral or religious, its social or political interests—the gloom and the curse of intemperance.

ISRAEL HUNTINGTON, *Chairman.*

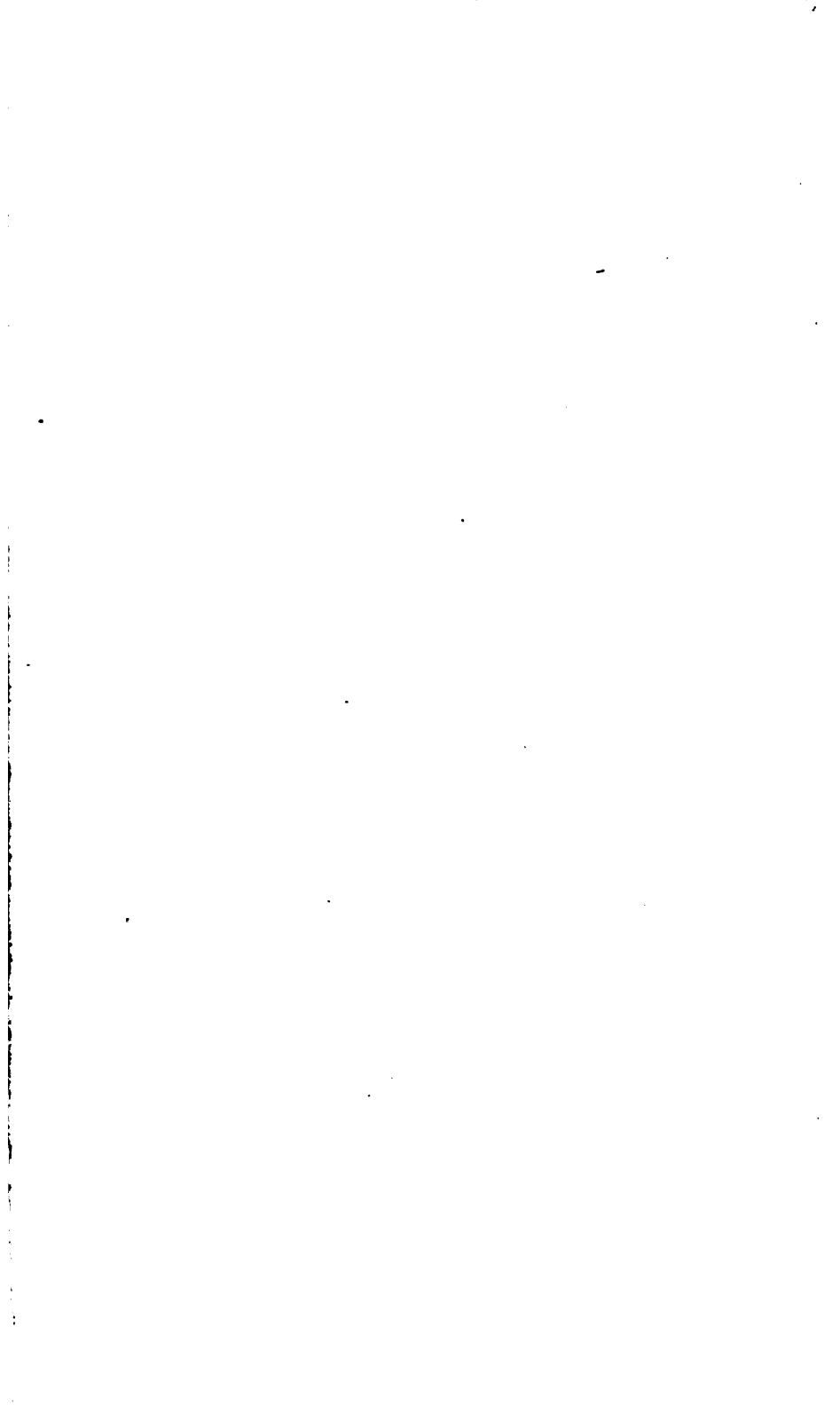
ESTIMATE OF THE JOURNAL.

The Committee are happy to receive from a gentleman of high character and standing in the literary and temperance community, the following testimonial, to the character of the Journal of the Am. Temp. Union, communicated in a letter to the corresponding Secretary :—

"I received, with much pleasure, the May number of your invaluable Journal, which you were pleased to send me. It was, as usual, 'a feast of fat things.' Permit me to say, that, for the zeal, discretion, industry, and ability with which it is conducted, you deserve, not only a liberal support, but the gratitude and thanks of the whole community, whether sober or drunken, religious or irreligious. A paper, so excellent in spirit, so rich in the contributions of its correspondents, so dignified and courteous in its tone, and of so high intellectual and moral character, must commend itself to every judicious and reflecting mind, as eminently worthy of the confidence and support of all who love the cause it has espoused. And, it is with unfeigned regret that I learn, that, notwithstanding its superior excellence, it does not receive a tithe of the patronage it deserves. There is, I verily believe, an utter fault in the friends of the temperance reform in regard to this matter. They are neglectful of their duty. In refusing to patronize the Journal, they shut themselves out from the information it gives concerning the present state and future aspects of the cause, and are groping in the dark, or, at best, enjoy but a few faint glimmerings of light. Most sincerely do I hope that the friends of temperance will secure for the Journal a wider circulation, both for their own good and that of the cause they profess to love. For, notwithstanding all that has been done for the spread of our principles—notwithstanding the flood of knowledge that has been diffused through the land respecting the evils of intemperance and the blessings of sobriety, there is much abounding ignorance in regard to the whole subject, and a constantly increasing necessity for more light and more knowledge. As generation follows generation,—as the fathers die and are buried, and their sons rise to fill their places, there is constant need of line upon line and precept upon precept, to urge on to its consummation the reform so auspiciously commenced. Let the Journal, then, be borne upon the wings of the wind all over the land; let it visit both the proud mansion of the rich and the humble cottage of the poor, eastward and westward, northward and southward, wherever there are human beings, having eyes to see, minds to understand, and hearts to feel; and good—great, unmingled good will follow in its track.

"DANIEL KIMBALL."

ERRATA.—For Dr. Plumber, p. 44, read Dr. Plummer. For Professor Gibson read Professor Gibbons.





*Rev D Brigham
Bible House*

California Wine Association

SECRETARY'S OFFICE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION,

1849.

PLEDGE OF THE UNION.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, DO AGREE THAT WE WILL NOT USE INTOXICATING LIQUORS AS A BEVERAGE, NOR TRAFFIC IN THEM; THAT WE WILL NOT PROVIDE THEM AS AN ARTICLE OF ENTERTAINMENT, OR FOR PERSONS IN OUR EMPLOYMENT, AND THAT, IN ALL SUITABLE WAYS, WE WILL DISCOURTEGE THEIR USE THROUGHOUT THE COMMUNITY.

NEW YORK:
AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

1849.



REPORT

OF THE

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S. W. BENEDICT, PRINTER,
201 William street.

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OF THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION,

1849.

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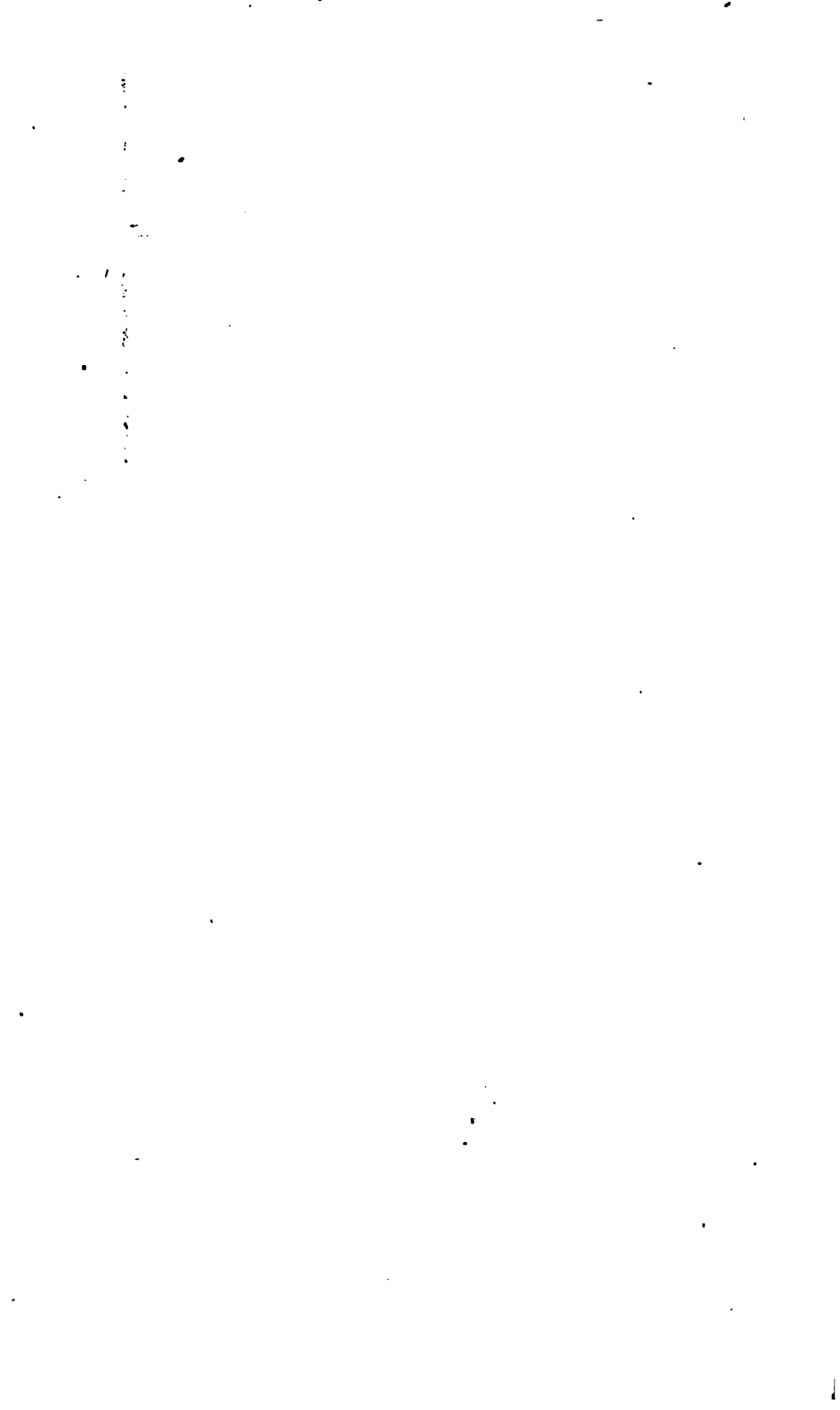
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Rev. John Marsh.

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Jasper Corning.



THIRTEENTH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION,
1849.

The Thirteenth Anniversary of the American Temperance Union was held in the Broadway Tabernacle, on Thursday evening, the tenth of May. The North Carolina band was in attendance and performed, while the audience were assembling, several highly inspiring airs.

Precisely at half-past seven, the President, Chancellor Walworth, took the chair. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Badger, one of the Secretaries of the Home Missionary Society. The President observed that, from the programme, an address might be expected from him, but he should detain the audience only to say, that a letter had just been put into his hand, announcing that Ireland's regenerator, Father Mathew, would soon arrive in this country, and that he need not say he would every where receive among all classes a cordial welcome. He then called upon the Corresponding Secretary for the Annual Report.

After the reading of an abstract, Dr. White, of Westchester County, moved the adoption of the Report, and its publication and extensive circulation under direction of the Executive Committee.

The motion was seconded by the Rev. Charles J. Warren, Corresponding Secretary of the New York State Society, and unanimously adopted.

Rev. H. W. SMULLER, agent of the New York State Temperance Society, moved and spoke to the following resolution :

Resolved, That the work of humanity in which we are engaged, the restoration of the intemperate husband and father, or the ruined son ; the

life and comfort poured by the simple principle of total abstinence into unnumbered families, scathed and peeled through strong drink, needs no commendation;—it is too blessed to be praised.

Mr. Smuller said, that it seemed at times, as if all had been said, sung, and done, that could be said, sung, and done on this subject; but there were yet more speeches to be made, more work to be done, and the song of a triumphant hallelujah had yet to be pealed forth over an universal victory. We have not appreciated what the Temperance reformation is destined to accomplish. Mr. Smuller would sketch two pictures, one representing the triumph of intemperance, the other of total abstinence. In the former picture should be a leaden sky, dram-shops, the houses decayed, the windows broken, but not stuffed with rags, for the degraded people would serve as hanging posts for all their old rags; cholera and famine destroying their thousands of victims. But in the second picture, instead of grog-shops should be school-houses, and instead of penitentiaries, manufactories; the children should be playing upon green lawns in front of quiet houses, and all should be bright, and joyous, and beautiful. To neither of these pictures does our community now belong; but we are passing from the former to the latter. To effect this change is the purpose of the Temperance reformation. We must have the aid of law, to suppress the sale of ardent spirits. The rum-seller should be compelled to support the pauper he has made; and when the friends of Temperance have reclaimed the unfortunate inebriate, they should gather around him and uphold and sustain him, that he be a blessing to himself, his country, and the world.

Dr. ALDEN, Professor at Williams College, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That prompt and vigorous efforts should everywhere be made to imbue the youth of our country with the principles and spirit of the Temperance reformation, that the generations which come after us may know nothing of those distressing evils to which we and our fathers have been subjected.

Dr. A. took for granted that he was addressing only friends of Temperance. Surely no one could be present, who by precept or example was giving his children lessons in intemperance: no mother who secretly sips the wine-cup, or produces intoxication by the deadly drug; no young man who has made up his mind to lie early down in a dishonored grave. He trusted that all present desire that temperance, truth and righteousness may prevail; that the baleful fires of the distillery, which still blaze in so many places, may be extinguished; that thousands of innocent children may be redeemed from their heritage of woe; that the young men of our land, from the workshop, the counting room and the college, may

present one unbroken front of resistance to that which withers the affections, and destroys the hopes of man.

He spoke eloquently of the deep interest which should be felt in the welfare of the rising generation; the sympathy they should excite; the desires that they may escape the perils which beset their path; the care to be taken that right impressions be made at the forming period upon souls born for eternity; of the lasting effects which a smile of kindness, a word of sympathy may produce. A heathen poet could say, *the greatest reverence is due to the child*, and shall the followers of Him who said, 'Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not,' fail in reverence and duty to those to whom are soon to be committed our hearth-stones and our altars: who are soon to have the direction of the church and the government of the State?

Prof. Alden said the young should be trained to Temperance. Temperance was not the only virtue; but it prepared the soil for the growth of the other virtues. He spoke of the ruin of hopes and the wreck of character which often take place in our literary institutions, in consequence of intoxicating drinks; and said that the influence of teachers was often neutralised by the example of parents at home. He did not know any teachers who used intoxicating drinks; he was sorry to say, he knew some few who were intolerable smokers of tobacco, though no such nuisance existed in the institution with which he was connected. Prof. A. insisted that the young should be temperate from principle; a temperance was needed, that would last longer than the excitement of a speech or the waving of a banner. A child need not understand the philosophy of morals, in order to act from moral principle. As the *Æolian* harp responds to the whispers of the breeze, so the heart will respond to appeals rightly made to the moral nature.

Hon. B. F. BUTLER, of New York, on being introduced, apologized to the President for not having acted with the Society for some years, owing to his differing in opinion with the leaders of Temperance, but their views now approximated to his own; "and before long," he observed, "if I continue where I am, I shall not be an 'outsider.'" He then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That as one of the great means of intemperance and other moral evils, the indiscriminate sale, in many parts of our country, and especially in our greatest commercial metropolis, of intoxicating liquors on Sunday, in taverns, porter-houses, and groceries, calls loudly for the immediate interposition of an enlightened public sentiment, and for such State and municipal legislation, as shall not only take from the practice the countenance and protection now unjustly given to it by law, but make it the subject of legal prohibition and restraint.

Mr. B. exposed the evils of the Sunday liquor traffic in the city

of New York. According to the report of the chief of police, made last Monday, there were 4,367 places where liquor was retailed, and of these, 3,465 were open on the Sabbath. Think of it! 3,465 places where intoxicating drinks are sold on God's holy Sabbath! the day of the week when the laborer was at leisure, and peculiarly exposed to temptation from these open tippling-houses. This Sunday liquor-traffic was the most pernicious of all traffics, and should be put down by legal prohibitions. As a general thing, he was opposed to legislation to promote Temperance, especially to prohibitory statutes. He instanced the famous gin-law passed in England about a century ago, during the administration of Horace Walpole. It shut up all gin-shops and distilleries, but resulted in upsetting the party in power; and the law was repealed the following year: it was in advance of public virtue, and could not be sustained. A law violated with impunity is worse than no law at all. But against the Sunday liquor-traffic there should be severe enactments. The State law forbidding the sale of liquors in small quantities, except in inns and taverns where lodgers and travelers are accommodated, is not effective in the city of New York; for it makes no distinction between inns or taverns and groceries or porter-houses; a distinction which ought to be made. The petition signed by 15,000 persons, and presented by a committee of 42 selected from all sects and parties, to the late Mayor, should have been heeded. Mr. B. hoped that the present Mayor and Common Council might effect the needed reform. There is moral force enough in the community to sustain them. In the Old World the people are putting down bad kings, and we in the New must put down bad laws. The city must no longer be disgraced by the Sunday liquor-traffic.

Rev. Dr. HEWITT, of Bridgeport, next moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the bold stand of the Board of Aldermen in the city of Boston against the system of license, the overwhelming No-License vote of the freemen of Vermont, and the Protection-Law just passed by the Legislature of Wisconsin, are cheering signs of the times.

Mr. H. said he must beg leave to differ from the honorable and learned gentleman (Mr. Butler) in relation to prohibitory laws. Many of the laws of God were prohibitory. Earthly powers are ordained of God; and the Bible tells us, the magistrate must not bear the sword in vain,—not a wooden sword, but a sword of steel; not a sword of one edge, but a two-edged sword,—that he may be a terror to evil-doers. He agreed with the honorable gentleman that bad kings must be put down; or rather, he would say, bad magistrates, whether called kings or by any other name;

but this is to be done by setting up good ones. So we are to put down bad laws ; but how are we to do it, except by making good laws ?

Mr. H. presented in a different light from Mr. Butler, the famous gin-law in England, which failed owing to its false principle, because it brought into the public treasury the fines received from its violation. Hence the odium attached to the law. But let the party injured be allowed to come into court, to show his injuries and grievances, and to recover damages, will not the law be likely to be enforced ? Will there be any odium attached to it ? Not at all. These injured persons were entitled to protection. If a person has any right which he can demand from the State, it is the right of protection, whether against open violence or secret malice. This protection was secured by the law lately passed in Wisconsin, a law which the speaker highly extolled. According to it, the rum-seller must support the paupers he has made, and thus bear a portion of the evil he has caused.

Mr. H. further said in regard to the circumstances under which the gin-law in England, above referred to, was passed : that it was owing to the failure of the harvest, and when famine threatened, and to prevent the grain from being carried to the distillery instead of being saved for food. The law produced the desired effect ; but the following year the harvest was abundant, and the law was repealed.

Mr. Butler at this point interrupted the speaker, asking the privilege to defend himself. He believed the reverend gentleman had in his mind an excise law passed some twenty years after the gin-law. He further said, that so far from disapproving of the law of Wisconsin, he very much liked it. But it contained no new principle. It was a principle of common law, and had ever been, that there was no wrong without a remedy. This law proposed a remedy and it was worthy of all commendation.

Dr. H. resumed. But in the Wisconsin law there is something more than a principle. (Cheers.) He said, a wife in the State of New York could not, as in Wisconsin, go into court and sue for damages in her own name on account of the evil coming upon her by a drunken husband. This is an enactment which has not its precedent ; and so far as redress can be given, it affords redress.

Dr. H. then proceeded to speak more directly to the resolution, briefly presenting the encouraging signs of the times. He believed that there were a sufficient number of voters this very day in the States of New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Vermont, to

pass just such a law as has been passed in Wisconsin, if the question were submitted to the people.

Here a collection was made for the Society amounting to \$91.

Rev. Dr. Poor, of Ceylon, moved the following resolution :

Resolved, That India and America are engaged in a common war against intemperance, that bitter foe of the human race ; but India looks to America to take the advance, furnish the ammunition, cheer us in the conflict, and, through the strength of the God of hosts, lead us onward to final victory.

Mr. P. at that late hour (after 10 o'clock), remarked that he should not go on without an expression of the feelings of the audience. A response of hearty applause encouraged him to proceed. I heard in India, said he, that temperance people were the patientest people in the world. (Cheers.) It is customary for temperance lecturers to relate their 'experience;' allow me to tell you mine : When I arrived at Ceylon, I had no knowledge of intoxicating drinks as a beverage ; but there I was told by all the English residents, that health could not be preserved except by their moderate use ; and living, as I did, with the English population, I gradually fell into their practices, and with my fellow-missionaries, drank moderately. After six months I gave up the practice. The first reinforcement of missionaries from America found us nearly all disabled by sickness. Our brethren who had just come, and had heard on all sides of the necessity of stimulants in that debilitating climate, felt that we were committing suicide by our abstinence. I was thus led to resume the use of alcoholic drinks, taking a little wine, or brandy and water. We used it as honestly and conscientiously as we did rice and curry. In the course of time we received a present of books from America, and a precious gift it was. Among them was one entitled : "Lectures on Intemperance," by Dr. Lyman Beecher. I have nothing to do with those, I thought, and laid the book aside. But I soon looked into it again. The strong nervous style attracted me. I read on, and it was not long before I found that Dr. Beecher meant *me*. I found that I was at issue with him. I freely told the brethren of my doubts. We re-read the book together, and discussed the subject fully. The result was, that the first Temperance Society of North Ceylon was formed ; yes, the first Temperance Society of Asia. It was formed on the principle of the old dispensation (laughter), abstinence from *distilled* liquors. In time the question of total abstinence came up. There was a difference of opinion among us. About that time I left the mission, and was absent for six years. During that interval, the Temperance Society went down, and with it a paper called, "The Temperance Advocate." The next Society was formed at Madras. These

two Temperance Societies are the parents of all in that part of the world. On my return, observing that "the enemy had come in like a flood," I agitated the subject anew. Various measures were started with some good effect.

The first victim to intemperance, in any way connected with us, was the first man whom I married in India. He was thriving and happy. It was a long time before his wife discovered that he drank, but he died a drunkard. It was the *bitterest* sorrow that he only followed the example of his master, and *I* was his master!

Formerly the Hindoos were preserved from contamination by a principle interwoven with their religion and society, the principle of caste. They lost caste by indulging in drunkenness, and in that they lose all. But the Hindoos are now exposed to two fires—one from below and one from above. The one from above comes from the Queen of England. It is in this way. All the educated young men, who are advanced to stations of distinction, find that it is part and parcel of gentility, to drink liquor politely, and they learn as soon as possible. This is the danger to which are exposed all the young men educated by the American church! This is the fire from above, coming down through the upper classes from the Queen. Then they are exposed to another fire from below. It is on this wise. The sap of the palm-tree, when allowed to stand and spoil, becomes an intoxicating drink. The lower class were allowed to drink this toddy by the drawers of the sap, and hence it became associated with poverty, and it was considered disreputable to drink toddy. But the Government have laid a duty upon it. This has given toddy some respectability, and on the whole it is considered rather genteel to drink it. This is the fire from below. Thus are they exposed. As we say in India, they are like ants about a post which is on fire at both ends. (Cheers.) How can they escape?

Mr. Poor proceeded to give an interesting account of his literary labors in behalf of Temperance; of his writing a series of letters for the English population; and of his experience in connection with the cause while in England. As the result of this experience in America, India and England, he would beg leave to give four particulars. (Laughter caused by such a proposition at that late hour.) I will give in conclusion four particulars. (Increased laughter.) I will give, Mr. President, four particulars. (Shouts of laughter, in which the Rev. gentleman, perceiving the cause, cordially united, until by mutual provocation it became impossible for speaker or audience to control themselves.) This outburst of good feeling was a great relief to people who had been seated for three hours, and having subsided, the "four particulars" were briefly given, and Mr. Poor closed amidst continued applause. His ardent manner, his happy humor, and child-like simplicity, coupled with his earnestness of feeling, quite won upon the audience.

KAH-SE-GA-AH-BOWH, the Ojibwa chief, made the closing speech of an half-hour's length. The audience seemed much interested in it. It breathed a genuine Indian spirit, and contained passages of real eloquence. The appearance of this Indian is that of commanding dignity. His whole manner and style reveal a proud independence, in some measure chastened by Christianity. He closed with a song in his native tongue. Thus ended this remarkable meeting at 15 minutes past eleven !

For the report of the meeting, we are much indebted to the editors of the *New York Observer*.

REPORT.

THE past year has been one of much apathy in our enterprise, amid a great increase of drinking and drunkenness in the nation. An inquiry into the causes of this is not necessary. Certain it is, they lie neither in any diminished value in our object, nor completion of our work, nor impracticability in carrying it forward ; but rather in the loss of novelty, in the absence of stirring incident, in the demand of labor without compensation, in internal jealousies and strifes, in the presidential campaign, in the golden mania, in the influx of foreigners, and the absence, from much of the agency employed, of religious and moral power.

Yet it has not been a year of any serious loss, but of much substantial gain.

Our great fundamental principle, total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks as a beverage, stands unmoved as the only efficient principle of prevention and reform, and beloved for the blessedness it pours upon the world. And while the human constitution remains as God has formed it, composed of bone and muscle, nerve and fibre ; while man is capable of excitability, which will cause him to rush onward with the violence of machinery whose balance-wheel is broken, or to sink in depression like the blackness of darkness for ever, it will stand, and be honored, and loved like all the other great laws of Him, who, when he had created all things, the earth for man's habitation, the light for the eye, the air for the lungs, and water for drink, pronounced all very good.

The traffic in intoxicating liquors is gaining in the human consciousness, as among the things that pull down and destroy ; the monster evil of the nation ; the parent of poverty and crime in their most horrid forms ; which good men can never engage in, and which, while borne with the patience of orderly citizens, should ever be the subject of relentless and exterminating war.

Legislative and executive action is slowly but surely becoming,

what it should be in this matter, the protector of the people. In the present year, the gain has all been on one side, the side of the people. In no one case has the rum power triumphed.

In the city of Boston, the will of a new and popular Mayor was expressed in favor of returning to the license system, but the Board of Aldermen unanimously said, No! and the city of Boston is without a license.* In the city of New York, fifteen thousand of its most intelligent citizens have boldly remonstrated with the city authorities on the God-defying and soul-destroying Sunday liquor-traffic; and if it is not yet suppressed, they are confident it will be before another season.

In the cities of Rochester and Auburn, in the State of New York; in New Haven,† Connecticut; in Indianapolis, the capital of Indiana, and other places, too numerous to mention, licenses have been refused by the people or the municipal authorities, though earnestly besought by those who would gain their living by so destructive a traffic.

To the freemen of the State of Vermont has been submitted the question of license or no license.

The action was proposed after the population had tried both systems. The action of the one was corrupting and disastrous; that of the other, propitious and salutary. The people therefore met, voted, and returned a clear majority of more than twelve thousand intelligent and unbought freemen against all license.

In New Hampshire,‡ the vender, complained of for violations of law, must close his business until his case is decided in court;—and in Rhode Island, the penalty for violation of license law is increased, and malt liquors are placed in the same category with spirituous.

In the Legislature of New Jersey, the law of 1848, forbidding all sale of intoxicating liquor on the Sabbath, which many hoped to see repealed, has been confirmed and made even more stringent. The very exposure to sale of any spirituous, vineous, fermented or other intoxicating liquor on the Sabbath, is made a misdemeanor; and it is sufficient in the indictment to describe the liquor as intoxicating, without specifying the kind.

In Maryland, the law of 1848, shutting up all Sunday liquor-traffic on a penalty of one hundred dollars, not only remains unre-

* Appendix A.

† Appendix B.

‡ Appendix C.

pealed, but has been sustained in the court of Appeals, where it was hoped to have been proved, by those who talk largely about the liquor-seller's rights, to be unconstitutional and void.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania have compelled all licensed venders to pay into the State treasury a sum proportioned to the amount of their sales. But in the far West, we have the most cheering action for humanity. A new State, just rising into being, and desirous of laying all its foundations for the safety and prosperity of future generations, has enacted a law allowing no man to vend or retail spirituous liquors until he shall have given bonds to pay all damages the community or individuals may sustain by such traffic; to support all paupers, widows and orphans, and pay the expenses of all civil and criminal prosecutions growing out of, or justly attributable to such traffic. A married woman may sue for damage done to her husband, and no suit will be maintained for liquor bills. Glory to Wisconsin! Better to her and her children is such a law, than would be a mine of California gold. And better, unspeakably better for the people of these United States to have this traffic shut up and abolished, than to have an hundred millions poured in upon them, year by year, from unlooked-for sources.

Facts have proved that where the strong hand of the law has been placed upon the traffic, there the sale and use, with all their terrific evils, have proportionably ceased; while, under the best system of license, there has been no mitigation, but constant increase.

In 1847, when the prohibitory law was in force in Vermont, 7640 gallons of intoxicating liquors were landed at Burlington; in 1848, when licenses again were given, 38,740 gallons were landed at the same place. The difference in regard to drunkenness was just about in the same proportion. In the county of Ontario, State of New York, the year before the prohibition, 125 were confined in jail; the year the prohibitory law was in operation, 53; and the year after the repeal, 182. And like results were noticeable in other counties. In the State of Maine, there are *no licenses* granted for the sale of liquor *as a beverage*. The law forbids it. The fine for violation is from \$1 to \$20, and the selectmen of a town can recover a penalty in an action of debt for every violation, or enter a criminal complaint, as they please. If the rum-seller appeals, he must pay his own jury fee, which is \$7, in advance. When a prosecution is entered, the prosecutor is not obliged to name particularly

whether rum, gin, brandy, wine, ale, or cider, was the article sold, "spirituous liquor" is sufficient. A gentleman of much observation, on recently passing through that State, remarks, "We were surprised and delighted at the general prevalence and onward march of Temperance in the State. We saw no man even partially intoxicated during ten days' constant intercourse with the people of her largest towns and most traveled thoroughfares. In no tavern was any liquor displayed, while many of the best are thoroughly purified from the poison. Nearly everywhere what grog-selling is still prosecuted is under the ban of the law, and the enforcement of that law is becoming more and more strenuous."

And as light continues to be shed upon the unreasonableness and enormous wickedness of the traffic; as the community are led to see its close connection with the heavy burden of taxation for the support of pauperism and crime, now imposed upon them; as they understand more and more fully, that, while almost every other trade and every mechanic art is a blessing to the community, this is an unmitigated curse, carrying a fire into unnumbered families and sending a fire down into distant generations, they will, on the simplest principles of self-preservation, suppress this as they do other nuisances; and if they come not up to express prohibitory statutes, will so hold the vender responsible for damages, that he will of choice abandon his business.

While the way of the vender is thus being hedged up at home, both by law and public odium of his traffic, he casts his eye, in hope, to foreign nations, yet in darkness. In the very ship carrying out the missionaries of life, because they can find no better to go in, he sends the waters of death; and no sooner is the land of gold discovered, than, like the harpy, he hastens to his prey, and prepares our crowds of noble adventurers, by cholera or drunkenness, for an early grave. No law can reach him there. But thankful we may be, and it shows the respect paid to our cause and its influence for good, that numerous mining companies have banded together, before leaving our shores, on the principle of total abstinence from all that intoxicates. May they all escape the fangs of the viper. May their pledge be to them in their El Dorado, like their mats of hair around their tents, over whose bristly surface the adder and the viper can never creep in the hours of slumber.

War has passed away and left us less a nation of drunkards than we anticipated at its commencement—left us with a chieftain whose

motto has been self-control, temperance and toil, and who has, among the early acts of his presidency, added his name, ZACHARY TAYLOR, to that of six illustrious predecessors on the Temperance Declaration.*

To our disgrace, scenes of drunkenness and riot have been witnessed in our capitol, but we are thankful that the means of intemperance have been removed from its precincts; and, although the spirit ration remains in the navy, yet so near was its abolition to completion, so strong is the voice of public sentiment against it, that it cannot pass by another session. Among our ordinary seamen, the Temperance cause loses none of its interest;—the pledge is constantly signed in our ports by the hardy sons of the ocean.

Two State legislative temperance societies—one in Massachusetts and one in Pennsylvania—have shed around them a strong conservative influence; and several State Temperance conventions have given, in their respective boundaries, a good impulse.

On taking the chair at the first meeting of the Massachusetts Society, its worthy President, Gov. Briggs, said:

He was gratified with the fact, that within three days a greater number had signed the pledge than in any previous year, and a very large proportion of them new members—showing the public sentiment of the towns that sent them here. Public men, he said, owed something more to society than their public duties—they owed the influence of their *example* in whatever affected the morals of the community.

Whatever might be said about ultra measures, none denied that virtuous *example* was good; and it was the duty of that body to hold forth here and everywhere the light of such example. Whether grog-shops sell by law or against it, let not the members of the Legislature patronize them, in high places or low places. Let no young man be ruined by their drinking of the intoxicating cup in public or in private.

He trusted that public sentiment would not allow the evil to increase to any considerable extent. He had no fear that Boston, or any other town in this honored Commonwealth, would be given up to its ravages. There was too much *refinement*, too much *religion* here to permit it.

And yet the evil was enormous. There were, in the Commonwealth, not less than ten thousand paupers made so by intemperance. The annual expense of sustaining these, exceeded \$200,000. This was a heavier tax than for the whole civil list of the government. Such was the appropriation out of the public treasury for drunkenness.

In Massachusetts a State Temperance Convention was held at Boston, on the 15th of February. A very numerous delegation were in attendance.

The Hon. ASAHEL HUNTINGTON, of Salem, presided.

Upon taking the chair, the President addressed the Convention at length upon the subject of the license law, upholding the general principles of the law of 1838. He was not averse to the use of intoxicating liquors as a medicine, and also for the arts; but did not think it necessary that they should be sold to be used on the premises of the seller. He said it was preposterous to suppose the good sense of the community could not form a law that should discriminate between the sale for necessary purposes and bad ones. He commended the fifteen gallon law, which was sacrificed to political party.

W. A. White of Watertown; Dr. Charles Jewett and John Tappan of Boston; Rev. Dr. Edwards of Andover; Moses Grant of Boston; N. P. Banks, Jun., of Waltham; Dr. Walter Channing of Boston, were appointed a business committee.

During the sitting of the Convention the following resolutions were discussed, and with great unanimity adopted.

Resolved, That we gratefully recognize the goodness of God, in awakening public attention to facts which show that the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is not necessary or useful, and that such as do not use them are as well in all respects as those that do, and are as well fitted for every good work.

Resolved, That the onward progress of the Temperance reformation tends to remove one of the principal causes of human woe, and is essential to the highest good of the community; it ought, therefore, to receive the cordial support, and the active and persevering coöperation of all humane as well as patriotic and Christian men throughout our Commonwealth.

Resolved, That as facts show that intoxicating liquors cannot be used as a beverage without in many cases forming intemperate appetites and habits, and thus leading down to drunkenness and ruin, and in many ways injuring society, it is morally wrong thus to use them, or to furnish them by sale, or otherwise to be so used by our fellow-men.

Resolved, That the licensing of what is morally wrong, is not the right way to regulate or control it, but it is the way to give it legislative sanction and support, and thus to perpetuate its evils.

Resolved, That as the sale of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage tends greatly to increase the burthens, and in various ways to injure the people, they have a right, and it is their duty, through the Legislature to defend themselves and their children from its evils.

Resolved, That while, as Temperance men, we believe the only safe basis for the cause is the conversion of all men to the doctrine of total abstinence by moral influence, we nevertheless, as citizens, demand that our law-makers who pass laws for the restraint of murderers, thieves, and even the brutes who are likely to create mischief, should also use all lawful means for the restraint of the traffic of intoxicating drinks as a beverage.

Resolved, That the legislative prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage, is not an infringement of the rights of the liquor dealers, but is a lawful and proper way of preventing them

from infringing on the rights, blasting the hopes, and destroying the most precious interests of others.

Resolved, That we deeply lament the inconsistency of some friends of Temperance, who, by their patronage, give countenance to, and help to sustain those establishments where intoxicating drinks are sold and the laws trampled under foot; and we request all such to consider whether by such manifest inconsistency they do not greatly hinder the progress of the cause which in various ways they are endeavoring to promote.

Resolved, That the friends of Temperance in the various towns of the commonwealth be advised to take immediate measures for the enrollment of persons of all ages and both sexes, on the total abstinence pledge, by such methods as they may deem expedient.

Resolved, That this Convention earnestly recommend to each county society of this State, to appoint one or more Temperance colporteurs to travel and visit throughout their respective counties.

Resolved, That the friends of Temperance in each town in the State ascertain, by the circulation of a petition, or some other way, the number of voters who wish for a law restricting the sale of alcohol to medicinal and mechanical purposes, and efficiently prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage.

Resolved, That whenever it is the wish of a majority of legal voters in a town that such a law should be passed, or the present law be so much modified as to secure the above-mentioned objects, that they be requested to send such representatives to the Legislature as will exert their influence to accomplish it.

Resolved, That the manufacturer, the wholesale dealer, the retailer, and the drinker of intoxicating beverages, and the owner, mortgagee, or lessee of real estate, allowing such drinks to be sold in his buildings, or those under his control, are all "joint co-partners" of the great and woful firm of Alcohol, Appetite, Avarice, & Co.; each participating in the *vice*, as they all (but the drinker) do in the *profits* of drunkard making, and are, of course, all responsible for the consequences of such a demoralizing business.

Resolved, That a committee of two from each county be appointed to prepare a Constitution for a new State organization, which shall embrace all friends of Temperance who are disposed to unite with it, and to nominate a Board of Officers for the same, and that they be requested to make their report as soon as practicable.

Resolved, As the sense of this Convention, that the vending and using of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, are alike sinful in the sight of God, and that both are enemies against the public good, which ought to place their perpetrators under the ban of public sentiment, and thereby effectually exclude them from places of honor, trust and influence in society.

The committee appointed to prepare a Constitution, and nominate a list of officers for a State Temperance Association, reported the following: the society to be called THE MASSACHUSETTS TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

President—SAMUEL HOAR.

Vice-Presidents—AMASA WALKER, S. C. PHILLIPS, JOHN TAPPAN.

Corresponding Secretary—E. K. WHITAKER.

Treasurer—MOSES GRANT.

Auditor—JOEL C. BISHOP.

Executive Committee—Nathan Crosby, Lowell; Edwin Thompson, Walpole; Charles Jewett, Worcester; Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., Boston; J. P. Williston, Northampton; Gersham B. Western, Duxbury; Josiah Bart-

lett, Concord; Rev. Dr. Todd, Pittsfield; Rev. Phineas Crandall, Roxbury; Rev. Mr. Fisher, Salem; B. W. Williams, Taunton; William R. Stacy, Boston.

The annual meeting of the New Hampshire State Society was held at Manchester on the 3d of January. The meeting was called to order by Peter P. Woodbury, M. D., Vice-President of Hillsboro County. The Report of the Executive Committee showed an efficient action the past year, and a good state of financial operations. The Rev. T. P. Hunt, Rev. J. L. Seymour, Rev. Mr. Finney, and Levi Leland, the honest Quaker, have done the cause much good service.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following :

Resolved, That the present attitude of the Temperance cause in this State, and the unwearied opposition of its adversaries, demand of all friends of Temperance, decision and unanimity in counsel, energy and efficiency in action; and as the success of our efforts must result mainly from a just popular sentiment, stronger effort than ever is demanded to awaken an earnest and enlightened zeal throughout our borders.

Resolved, That the cause of Temperance must depend mainly for success upon the personal efforts of the friends of the enterprise; therefore, it is recommended that frequent meetings be held in all the towns and villages of the State, for the frequent discussion of this subject.

Resolved, That the success of those employed as lecturers in the field, though hindered from their perfect work by opposition and prejudice, nevertheless is such as to justify this Society in urging the appointment of lecturers and agents to canvass yet more thoroughly the Granite State.

Resolved, That as a large portion of the crime found in this and every other State arises from the sale and use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, we will never rest satisfied till the Legislature of this State interposes a barrier against this flood of iniquity.

Resolved, That as this Society is composed of men of all political parties, that we recommend that each member of this Society use his influence in the political party with which he may be connected to have none but the most decided Temperance men supported for any office in the gift of the people.

The foregoing resolutions—after a discussion of some length by Messrs. Wallace, Fuller, Leland, Tillotson, Seymour, Gregg, Clarke, Lawrence, and Jewett, in which much of candor and earnestness, decision and faithfulness was exhibited—were unanimously adopted.

An able Address was delivered by Dr. Jewett.

The following were appointed as officers for the ensuing year :

For President—DIXIE CROSBY, M. D., Hanover.

Vice-Presidents—P. P. Woodbury, M. D., Bedford; Rev. Winthrop Fifield, Concord; James Nowell, Portsmouth; D. L. Norris, Dover; Hon. B. Cooke, Keene; B. F. Palmer, Meredith Bridge; Perley Martin,

Enfield; Simeon Ide, Claremont; Gen. Daniel Hoyt, Sandwich; Hon. John H. White, Lancaster.

Recording Secretary—J. B. Clarke.

Corresponding Secretary—A. Wilson.

Central Committee—Dr. Wm. Parker, Manchester, and others.

In Vermont a Convention was held in February, at Burlington, which was attended by more than one thousand delegates, who burned with an enthusiasm like that of the one of 1776, to meet the enemy in open fight, and drive the license system, with all its abominations, from the Green Mountain State.

The Rhode Island State Society held its anniversary in December, and resolved on taking strong and decided action at the Polls.

The Connecticut State Society held its annual meeting at Middletown, in November. It was a meeting worthy of the cause. An effort was made to restore the Temperance reformation to the circle of religious and benevolent operations, out of which it seemed to be thrown, and an agent was appointed who might make a successful appeal to the churches.

The New York State Society have held two meetings in the year, one at Syracuse in October, and one at Albany in January. At the meeting in October the Constitution was revised, and the following officers were elected :—

Gen. Joseph S. Smith, *President*.

Hon. James Harper, Henry Dwight, Esq., Hon. Frederick Wittlesey, Hon. Israel Huntington, and Rev. J. W. Adams, D.D., *Vice-Presidents*.

Exec. Com.—Hon. Israel Huntington, Rev. Samuel J. May, Oliver Teall, Zebulon Ostrom, Hiram Putnam, Ira H. Cobb, Gerrit Smith, Abijah Fitch, James Monroe.

Cor. Sec.—Rev. Charles J. Warren.

Board of Managers.—One from each county.

Both the meetings of the Society were harmonious and happy. The discussions were animated and earnest—and although there was some difference of opinion as to the probable results of measures adopted, yet all the resolutions were adopted with almost perfect unanimity.

The following were adopted at the meeting at Albany :

Whereas, It is one of the aims of this Society, expressed in its Constitution, to obtain from our Legislature such protection from the evils of intemperance as a free people have a right to demand from their public guardians; and, *whereas*, it was resolved by the Convention which re-organized the Society in January last, that we call upon the Legislature

for such legislation as shall, by the terms of its requirement and by adequate penalties, absolutely prohibit the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage: Therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to procure the passage of a law in conformity with the foregoing preamble, to go into effect on the first Monday of May next, and also to procure such modifications of existing laws and penalties, as shall effectually and immediately prevent all sale of intoxicating drinks on the first day of the week.

Resolved, That the President and Secretary be requested to address a memorial to the Legislature in the name of this Society, asking them to prohibit by law the sale of intoxicating drinks; and that a petition to the Legislature be prepared and circulated for the purpose of obtaining signatures.

Resolved, That while, as a Society, we do not endorse, neither do we proscribe, any of the specific Temperance organizations of our State, we do most cordially invite them to be present by their delegates, at all the meetings of the State Society, and to coöperate in all suitable ways with the officers and agents of the Society in their efforts to remove Intemperance from the land.

Resolved, That the prosperity of this Society, and the general good of the cause, demand the wide circulation of a cheap monthly paper, devoted exclusively to Temperance, and particularly aiming to obtain the enactment and due execution of a law prohibiting entirely the sale of intoxicating drinks.

Resolved, That, as the gospel was designed to be an effectual and infallible remedy for the moral evils that infect society, and as the Christian church has received a commission to wage an exterminating warfare with vice under every form, by means of the gospel, we do solemnly call upon the Ministry and the Church, by their regard for souls, to engage still more directly and energetically in this great work, and we especially invite them to coöperate heartily with the New York State Society. To secure this coöperation, we recommend to all churches in our State, the plan of church action already adopted in some places, and published in the recent Circular of the Executive Committee.

Resolved, That such is the present posture of the Temperance cause, that renewed and very earnest efforts are everywhere demanded from the friends of Temperance; and this Society, respectfully, but very urgently, calls upon its members and its fellow-laborers in the several counties of this State, to take pains to get frequently before the public, in the newspapers published in their vicinities, such alarming statistics, cogent arguments, and impressive appeals, as shall be adapted to rekindle the lukewarm, reassure the doubting, encourage the faithful, and disarm opposers.

The Annual Meeting of the State Society of New Jersey was held at Trenton, January 12, Rev. James Tuttle, of Trenton, presiding. The following officers were appointed for the ensuing year:—

President—Judge J. H. RULON, of Mercer.

Vice-President—Daniel Haines, Esq., of Sussex. Lebbeus Chapman, of Hudson, Doctor Hopper, of Bergen, David Burnett, of Passaic, L. M. Henderson, of Essex, H. P. Green, of Morris,

J. Vandike, of Middlesex, P. Cline, of Somerset, E. Green, of Warren, Rev. E. V. McLean, of Monmouth, Rev. G. L. Beck, of Mercer, W. N. Searles, Burlington, Jesse Peterson, Camden, Stacy Hazleton, Gloucester, Rev. G. Janvier, Salem, William Moore, Cumberland, Rev. M. Williamson, Cape May, J. H. Anderson, Hunterdon.

B. F. Yard, Recording Secretary, Trenton.

Dr. J. H. Clark, Corresponding Secretary, Newark.

W. M. Simpson, Treasurer, Newark.

Executive Committee—Rev. Thomas Sovereign, Newark, R. R. Taylor, Paterson, Rev. G. Duffield, Bloomfield, L. Chapman, Jersey City, T. McPherson, Trenton.

The Business Committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted :—

Resolved, That the cause of Temperance is one of progress—that the nature of the reform, no less than the state of public opinion, demands progress. We have demonstrated, by years of experience, that the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage in any department of labor, or condition of the body, is needless, while all observation proves it to be injurious, impoverishing, and demoralizing.

Resolved, That the moral sense and religious sentiment of the people of New Jersey have applied the seal of condemnation on the traffic in, and the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage—and we believe the time has arrived when our laws should conform to this wholesome standard.

Resolved, That the aspect of the Temperance cause requires that the churches should come manfully and earnestly to its help. Religion cannot prosper where intemperance exists, and the churches should assist in removing this obstacle out of the way.

Resolved, That as a question of political economy, this cause is preeminently important as an indispensable element of the community, and as tending to lessen the public burdens, and securing the peace and tranquility of society. We therefore call upon the sovereign people, in their primary meetings, and at the ballot box, to labor and secure the selection and election of such candidates for the Legislature and other public stations as are favorable to this cause.

Resolved, That we call upon all the various organizations, and the individual friends of the Temperance cause, to rally for its support, as conscious that active labor in its behalf was never more necessary, or promised more happy results.

In Pennsylvania an annual State Convention was held at Harrisburg on the 23d of January. Reuben C. Hale presided. A large and highly respectable assembly were in attendance. A number of interesting replies were made in answer to the Circular issued by the State Central Committee.

A member from Dauphin stated that in that county there had been one murder; the murderer and the murdered were both drunk. Judge Buch

confirmed the statement. A member from Fayette (Dr. Patrick) stated that they have upwards of 60 licensed houses; poor-house, 80 paupers, 9-10ths from rum; 9-10ths of the criminal prosecutions from rum; intemperance costs that county at least \$8000 yearly. I bring with me 800 names for a prohibitory law. The ladies of Uniontown have sent up 400 names.

The business committee reported as follows:—

1. *Resolved*, That the relation of civil law to the reform is a question of acknowledged difficulty and importance, and deserving of the special consideration of this Convention; and that a committee of five be appointed to examine the laws of the State bearing upon this question; to inquire whether any changes are desirable and expedient at the present time; if any, to report them in due form, and the measures proper to be used to secure their passage. Passed.

2. The committee propose the organization of ward, township, borough, county, and State associations, on the one cent per week plan, as provided by the constitution.

3. *Resolved*, That the grand object of the Association shall be to aid to the utmost extent in their power to enforce all laws now in existence that will tend to advance the cause of Temperance, and the enforcement of all penalties against those engaged in the traffic of intoxicating drinks contrary to the laws of the State.

4. *Resolved*, That Christianity includes every essential principle of the Temperance reform. That every evangelical organization is, and ought to be, virtually a Temperance society. That the means and appliances of the church are extensively available for the promotion of Temperance; and in the judgment of this Convention, it is the imperative duty of all members and officers of Christian churches to use them perseveringly for this purpose.

5. *Resolved*, That we greatly deplore the increasing ravages of intemperance upon the youth of our country; and in order to counteract its influence upon this class, we earnestly recommend religious denominations to institute Temperance societies in their Sabbath-schools.

6. *Resolved*, That this Convention deeply deplore the apparently increased amount of intemperance, especially on the Sabbath, commonly called the Lord's day, and that it be earnestly recommended to all the friends of sobriety, morality, intelligence, and truth, that they use their utmost endeavors effectually to arrest this great evil.

7. *Resolved*, That this Convention earnestly recommend to the friends of the cause throughout the State the establishment of Temperance houses in every county town, under proper and efficient management, and that we deem it highly important that every true Temperance man sustain such houses by his presence and patronage, in preference to all other taverns or boarding houses in which liquor is sold or used.

An organization was agreed upon, to be called the PENNSYLVANIA STATE TEMPERANCE GRAND ASSOCIATION. To this every county and town shall have subordinate Associations, every member to pay a penny a week for the promotion of the cause.

The meeting was harmonious and of good influence.

LEGISLATIVE SOCIETY.

On the 14th ult., a call was made out at Harrisburg, signed by

a large number of the Members of the Legislature, for the formation of a Legislative Temperance Society. The meeting was to be held in the North Committee Room of the State Capitol, at 7 o'clock, to which all connected with the Legislature were invited to attend. The following obligation was prepared for signature :

Obligation of the Legislative Temperance Association of Pennsylvania.

"The undersigned, appreciating the evil influences of *intemperance*, and feeling that it is a duty which they owe to *themselves*, and to their fellow-men *through their example*, to oppose intemperate indulgence in spirituous liquors, do hereby obligate themselves to abstain from using intoxicating drinks as a beverage, and to use all reasonable efforts to induce their associates and others to unite with them in arresting the evil, and furthering the cause of morality, benevolence and humanity."

The State Society of Delaware met at Dover, May 3d. Joseph Smither, Esq., was elected President for the year ensuing, A. Poulson, Secretary.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted, involving the Wisconsin principle :

Resolved, That the venders of intoxicating drinks are morally responsible for the evils growing out of the sale and consequent use of those drinks—that they ought in all justice and fairness to be responsible for pecuniary damages growing out of said sale—that as citizens of the State of Delaware, we consecrate ourselves to the cause of Temperance—that our untiring efforts shall be devoted to obtaining such legislative enactments as will make it obligatory upon those who sell intoxicating drinks to pay to the Treasurer of the respective counties of this State the amount of all expenses of each county which can be traced to the sale and use of intoxicating drinks ; and that such laws may be enacted as will give to every citizen damaged by the sale or use of intoxicating drinks full authority to collect all such damages from the person or persons who sell those drinks.

Resolved, That we recommend the preceding resolution to the consideration of every Temperance man in the State of Delaware, and every citizen of the State, who feels an interest in the prosperity of the State, and the virtue and happiness of its citizens, urging upon them vigorous and untiring efforts boldly to sustain the doctrines it contains.

Resolved, That we notice with pleasure the recent action of the Wisconsin Legislature on the Temperance question, and also the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the City and County of Philadelphia : that it affords high encouragement to the friends of morality to persevere in their efforts till intemperance and its evils are banished from the State and the earth.

The State Societies of Ohio, Indiana, South Carolina, Georgia, &c., also held spirited anniversaries ; but the Committee are unable to give even an abstract of their reports.

In addition to the regular operation of the State Societies, the various Orders of Rechabites, Sons and Daughters and Cadets of

Temperance, have continued to spread, each exerting in its own sphere a happy influence. The Order of the Sons of Temperance may be viewed as one vast army, with from 200,000 to 300,000 recruits, planting itself in almost every section of the United States, and of British America ; and while it has features in its organization not approved by all, it has others giving it coherency and power ; and should it now, as proposed, appropriate a portion of its funds to the printing and circulation of tracts, and support of able Temperance lecturers, the good it might accomplish would be beyond human estimate.

The subject of prevention is one to which the public mind is again adverting with much interest. Previous to the extraordinary Washingtonian movement, it was an object of special attention with the friends of the cause ; but in that great reform, reclaiming thousands of lost men, it was in a measure forgotten. Cure and not prevention, reformation and not preservation from evil, was the subject of every address. But the question is now rising and pressing itself upon parents, teachers, philanthropists and patriots, how shall the young be prevented from entering the outer circles of the terrible whirlpool ? What safeguards can be thrown around them ? What organizations ? what teaching ? what allurements can be employed to the best advantage ? The Sunday-school system is a mighty machinery for good, and the immense circulation of papers and books adapted to the youthful mind, give hope that the rising generation will know far less of intemperance than the past.

Among the cheering signs of the times, the Committee are more especially happy in noticing a disposition in the Christian ministry and churches to stand once more prominent in the conflict. With them the work of reform commenced ; in the fear of God ; regard for his glory ; love for the beings He had made ; and under a sense of accountableness, for interests committed to their trust ; and if for a season they have relaxed their efforts, leaving it to the struggles of philanthropy to reform the inebriate, and to law to remove the traffic, the demands of duty will suffer them to do so no longer.

On the 8th of March a Convention of clergymen of all denominations was called in Philadelphia. Rev. Dr. Kennedy of the Methodist Episcopal church was called to the chair. After prayer and consultation, a Committee was appointed to present the whole subject at a subsequent meeting. The Convention met on the 16th. Dr. Durbin in the chair.

After prayer and deliberation it was unanimously agreed that the cause of Temperance demanded the sympathy and cordial coöperation of every friend of the human race.

It was evident to the Committee that very much good had been done by organizations now existing ; but that some more direct and efficient means were necessary in order to engage the hearts and hands of very many, who seem as yet to be indifferent or inactive in this good cause.

In the cause of human benevolence, we are allowed to look for good results only from corresponding agencies ; and as the Church of Christ is the highest agency of good to man, it seems evident that whatever essential good is done to man, must be done directly or indirectly by the Church.

It is well remembered, that when the ministers and members of our Churches were zealous and active in its behalf, the cause of Temperance was highly prosperous. But when ministers and members of our Churches withheld their active aid, and in a measure ceased to coöperate, Temperance in most of its essentially practical enterprises, was at a stand, and even retrograding.

The Committee also reported a series of resolutions, which were severally considered in the Convention, and amended, and unanimously adopted, as follows :—

Resolved, 1st. That the principle of entire abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, as a beverage, be adopted as the basis of our union and action.

2d. That the true and efficient method of advancing the reformation, is in setting forth the Gospel of Christ, and by making appeals to the public on the ground of morality, sobriety, public good, the present and eternal welfare of man, and the fear of the Lord.

3d. That in order to the successful accomplishment of our object, we recommend a visible organization on the above-named basis.

4th. That we recommend to the ministry in particular, that they frequently present the subject to their congregations.

5th. That we most earnestly recommend to the ministers and officers of the several Christian churches in this city, to endeavor to obtain the subscription, as far as practicable, to the principles of total abstinence, of male and female, of old and young, in their respective congregations, and that a register of such names be immediately opened in each congregation.

6th. That a meeting of the friends of Temperance be called, for the purpose of forming a City and County Temperance Society.

With the same general object in view, a Convention of ministers was called to meet in the city of New York, on the 8th of May, during the anniversary week. About one hundred were present.

Rev. Dr. De Witt, of the Reformed Dutch Church of the city of New York, was called to the chair, and Rev. R. H. Conklin, of Massachusetts, was appointed secretary. After prayer, by the Rev. Dr. Wisner, of Ithaca, and considerable deliberation, the following Declaration was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published, as embodying the sentiments and feelings of the ministers convened :—

DECLARATION.

Convened as we are in the providence of God, in this city, from different and distant parts of our Zion, to strengthen each other's hands, and encourage each other's hearts in the great Christian and philanthropic labors of the age, we, ministers of Christ, of various denominations, are happy to respond to a call to meet at this place for a short period, to consider what are our present duties in relation to the Temperance enterprise, and to commend it to Him whose it is, and without whose blessing it cannot prosper.

It is unnecessary for us to say that this enterprise is, and ever has been dear to our hearts, not merely as reclaiming many a once-miserable inebriate, preventing thousands and tens of thousands from ever entering the drunkard's path, and drying up the great fountains of pauperism, crime and premature death, but more especially as removing one of the greatest obstructions to the reception and spread of the Gospel—delivering the Church from a gangrene in its vitals, and preparing the way of the Lord among all people. And as it was with special reference to the salvation of the soul that it was commenced—as it was based in Christian self-denial, the fear of the Lord, love for Christ, righteousness and judgment to come—as the labors of faithful ministers on the Sabbath were among the chief causes of originating and carrying it forward, extensively and successfully—and as, wherever these labors have been continued it has not failed to grow and prosper, while, where they have been remitted, it has waned and lost the affections and support of the more serious and reflecting—and as there is manifestly a great increase of drinking and drunkenness in the land at the present time, we cannot but feel that, amid all our multiplied and arduous labors, there is a loud call upon us to engage in new and greatly increased efforts in its behalf, that the plague may be stayed and the land be free.

Happily for us, no principles are to be settled. We are all united in the belief that entire abstinence from all intoxicating drinks as a beverage is the only safe and effective way of reform. The traffic in them for this purpose, we believe to be morally wrong; and, when carried on, as it is in most of our large cities on the Sabbath, and when the poison is sent with the missionary of the cross into the dark places of the earth, which are full of the habitations of cruelty, is more especially opposed to all the blessed designs of the Gospel, and inflicts on man an endless curse. Much has been done, but much remains to be accomplished, and great responsibilities rest upon ministers and churches.

The pulpit must speak out more generally, constantly, and strongly than it ever yet has done. Professing Christians must let their light shine more clearly and powerfully. The Sabbath-school must be made more a vehicle of forming aright on this subject the minds of the young. The wide circulation of the Temperance Manual and other good publica-

tions must be encouraged. Visible and public Temperance organizations on Christian principles are needed in all churches and congregations, in which old and young, male and female, may be gathered; frequent Temperance meetings conducted in a spirit of religious order and Christian propriety should be held; meetings not for entertainment and tragic effect, but in which light shall be shed upon the understanding, conviction fastened upon the conscience, and the blessing of Him secured whose favor is life and whose frown is death.

With such instrumentalities, vigorously employed by the pastors and churches, there could be none other than a general revival and rapid extension of the cause. Those who have long labored, or are now laboring in it, would find their hearts encouraged and hands strengthened. Opposers would be confounded, and the indifferent, seeing many burning with zeal and devoting, in Christian love, their energies to the enterprise, would be ashamed. To all these instrumentalities, so far as we are enabled in the providence of God to employ them, we give our pledge.

"In the name of our God, we will set up our banners." We commend them to our brethren of all denominations in all countries. We commend them to the churches. And, above all, we commend them to God for His blessing. The cries of suffering thousands and millions urge us to action. Our field is the world; our end, the salvation of souls and the establishment of the Kingdom of Christ over all the earth.

THOMAS DE WITT, Chairman.

R. H. CONKLIN, Secretary.

On the 22d of May the attention of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, sitting at Philadelphia, was invited to the subject. Liberty was given to the Secretary of the American Temperance Union to make such statements as he thought proper. After some general remarks respecting the importance of a revived action among the ministers and churches throughout the country, the Secretary read the declaration of the Clerical Convention at New York; whereupon the following resolution, after some remarks from the Rev. Mr. Ludlow, of Poughkeepsie, was unanimously adopted:—

"Having heard a declaration put forth and extensively published, in relation to the subject of Temperance by a Clerical Temperance Convention held in the city of New York on the 8th inst.,—

"*Resolved*, That the General Assembly do fully approve of the same, and recommend its principles and plans proposed, to all the pastors and churches within their bounds."

While the ministry in America are thus coming up to the work, it is gratifying to find a corresponding spirit in England and Scotland. The Ministerial Convention held at Manchester on the 13th of April, 1848, which was attended by more than 200 ministers of various denominations, has since been felt in its moral and religious bearing throughout the realm. Organizations, styled Christian Temperance Unions, have been formed, in whose coöperation

members of Christian churches of all denomination are affectionately invited. "The Christian Church," say such, "ought not, must not, cannot let the subject alone. Her high claims—her divine mission—her benevolent character—her unsuspected consistency—all require that she pronounce her verdict. We already anticipate it. She cannot condemn. She may rebuke the utterance of rash and unguarded expressions, but she will admit the value of the principle, and testify to the efficacy of the practice. The thorough emancipation of the church from the thralldom of custom would be followed by large accessions to her ranks, and a mighty increase to her moral power. 'God even our own God,' would 'bless us,' and that blessing will usher in the glorious prophetic day when 'all the ends of the earth shall fear him.'"

It is a subject of congratulation that in both countries the attention of the Christian public has been turned to the arrest of the Sunday liquor-traffic, one of the greatest means of promoting drunkenness and vice of every description. The extent of the evil in both countries, with its results, have been found to be most appalling. In the United Kingdom it is reported 100,000 men are employed every Sabbath day in making liquor alone, and 200,000 in selling, and two million in buying and drinking. The evil influence which this traffic occasions no mind can comprehend. In six consecutive years the number of committals for drunkenness in London on Sunday was twenty-five per cent, and in the seventh year, thirty-six per cent of the entire commitments of the land, when if there were no difference in the days it should have been only fourteen per cent. The friends of temperance and religious men of all classes and ranks have petitioned Parliament for the suppression of the evil, and as the result, a law has been created, demanding the closing of all the beer and spirit shops throughout the kingdom, from twelve o'clock on Saturday night until one o'clock, P. M., on Sunday. The results of even this imperfect measure are already of the happiest character. The Chief of Police of the City of Bristol reports that, for the first twelve months, it will cause the diminution of prisoners in that city at least one thousand in number.

The subject first arrested the attention of the friends of Temperance in the city of New York during the last autumn. It was presented to various churches in a discourse by the Secretary of the American Temperance Union; and several public meetings were held to arouse to the evil the attention of the public. On investigation it

was found that near 4000 houses were engaged in selling intoxicating liquor on the Sabbath, and that these houses were probably frequented by from 30 to 40,000 persons, that the greater part of the venders were foreigners and keepers of porter-houses, beer-shops, groceries, &c. A petition signed by more than 15,000 respectable citizens was presented to his Honor the Mayor, requesting the enforcement of existing statutes on the subject, and a Committee of forty-two gentlemen of much influence and distinction was appointed to press the claims of law and order.* The Clergy of the City were also addressed in a Circular, and urged to press the subject upon their respective congregations. And although no decided results have yet been manifest, yet a good impression has been made, and the friends of Temperance and the Sabbath in other cities and sections of the country has been drawn to the evil in their own vicinities. A desire to demolish the entire traffic has created an indisposition to attack it in any particular point, lest its overthrow here should give it permission to exist elsewhere; but it is confidently believed that its overthrow here would be a speedy prelude to its universal downfall. The action of the States of Maryland and New Jersey in shutting up the traffic in those States on the Sabbath, has already deprived it of its most demoralizing power, and perhaps its greatest profit. Let the distiller and the vender and the consumer rest on God's holy day from this triple league for the destruction of soul and body in hell, and come under the influence of a preached Gospel, and who can tell how soon the eyes of all would be opened to all the abominations and horrors of intemperance.

The press of the country has been with us, and the Temperance press has been respectable and efficient, though receiving less support than in former years. Among the productions of the year, we mention with pride Kitchell's prize essay—a production sufficient in itself, if we had no other, to effect a complete revolution in the world of mind, in all feeling of endurance as patriots, philanthropists and Christians, in the traffic in intoxicating drinks—a traffic whose constant results thrill the soul with horror. A single case has just come to our knowledge in the town of Lisle, N. Y., where a father, who, in ploughing, lay drunk in the furrow, had his head severed from his body with an axe by his little boy, eight years old,—the boy assigning as a reason, that, the day before, his father, a drunken wretch, as he called him, had chastised, and compelled

* Appendix E.

him to drink rum—rum sold, says common fame, by a man licensed by law to do it, and that man in good standing in a Christian church.

Well says Mr. Kitchell, "We cannot wait for legislation—till we are strong enough to carry and keep a perfect law. We cannot wait. We ought not to wait. We are ripe for a movement in advance, and we would be neither wise nor right to defer it if we could, nor have we the power to defer it if we would." "Moral suasion," says that veteran in the cause, the Rev. Thomas P. Hunt, "moral suasion has done its work; and there is a settled principle existing against liquor influences. By and by, and that not very distant, the liquor men will present such a state of nuisance as will arouse the community to take such measures as will place the vice of drunkard-making just where it ought to be. Manifestations of this are now evident. And I think I know of incipient measures, wisely forming, which will make the whole tribe of sensualists admit that it is no part of law to protect men in their iniquity, nor to compound for crime. I am looking out every day for some such outbursts against the liquor class, as will be past enduring. When it takes place, law will be enacted and applied in a way that will be a terror to the evil doers. The world cannot always remain under the dominion of Satan nor of his satellites. We must wait patiently. We shall reap abundantly, and in due season, if we faint not." Yet the sympathies of the community may almost be drawn forth in their behalf, for who suffer like themselves? They fall by thousands into the pit which they have digged, and bring down the judgments of God upon their own pate.

A statistical tract, prepared by the Chairman, and published by order of the Board of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of the State of Ohio, presents the following summary, which should be laid before the eye of every rum-seller in the land, and the eye of every young man who is commencing this business. It is a summary of facts which may be responded to in almost every part of the country, and shows, most clearly, that against this business, more than all others, is kindled the wrath of Heaven; and that however some may ridicule the moral government of God, it is here true, that "with what measure men mete, it shall be measured to them again," and that he that here "soweth to the wind, shall reap the whirlwind."

Marietta Division, in Washington county, says:—"During the last five years there were six persons engaged in the sale of intoxicating drinks, as tavern-keepers, in the town of Marietta. These had constantly in their employ some eight bar-tenders. Within the same time, ten wholesale or retail grocers were engaged in the sale of liquors—these employed about as many clerks. Of the above thirty-four, at least *twenty-five* have become intemperate. Two-thirds of the whole number are, or have been, heads of families. Many of the younger members of these families are intemperate, or in a fair way to become so. There are, at present, *nine liquor-sellers* in Marietta, all foreigners!"

Another Division, in the same county, says: "In Waterford township there have been ten persons making or vending liquors; *seven* have *died* drunkards, or have intemperate families; one has acquired property, while three others have been ruined by it."

A Division in Morgan county reports: "In three townships in the vicinity of our Division, there have been *fifty venders*, in five years; *forty-five* of them became intemperate, and a large portion of the number *degraded sots*; not more than *four* acquired property by this traffic."

A Division in Preble county reports: "That from 1838 to 1848, there have been six distillers in the township; *five* became insolvent while engaged in the business; *three* became drunkards, and their families are dissipated. The history of but one remains to be written, and the indications are fearful as to him. During the same period, there have been thirty-one engaged in the sale, as tavern-keepers, grocers, or bar-tenders. *Eight*, out of eleven, who have died, came to their end by intoxicating drinks, and *five* died *drunk*. The families of all seem to have been resting under the curse of God."

A Division in Wayne county says: "Seven have sold liquor; five of them are intemperate, and one has made some money."

Another, in the same county, says: "In Mohican township, thirteen persons have been engaged in the traffic. Not a tavern-keeper has found it profitable, and six have become intemperate."

A Division in Licking county says: "In Etna township, sixty-six persons have been, for the last ten years, more or less engaged in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating beverages; of this number, fifty-six drank liquor; twenty-two have become inebriates, and many of their families have been cursed with the abomination of drunkenness."

A Division in Union county says: "Of nine employed in the traffic, in five years, none have made money, and six have become intemperate."

A Division in Trumbull county reports: "There have been in this town fourteen tavern-keepers, bar-tenders and grocers, in five years: not one has accumulated property, and four are drunkards."

Another, in Montgomery county, says: "Of twenty-six makers and venders of whisky, not one has acquired property thereby."

Another, in Muskingum county, says: "Ten persons let themselves as agents to the devil; *nine* became intemperate, and *one* made a little money."

"Out of one hundred and twelve persons who have been engaged in selling intoxicating liquors as a beverage, in Akron, Summit county, *seventy-eight* became insolvent; seven have taken the benefit of the bankrupt law; sixteen are dead—all of whom, except two, died drunkards; fifty-six of the whole number were intemperate;—ten have died of *delirium tremens*; fifteen ran away; three have been sent to the Penitentiary; nine have been in jail for counterfeiting; one indicted and tried for murder, while but five have reformed and become temperate men!! Of the seven principal distillers, five are insolvent; one has

taken the benefit of the bankrupt law—the concluding history of one only is to be written.”

A gentleman writes to our Secretary from Tennessee :

The Lord has been thinning the ranks of our distillers, and by his providential dealings has made almost every intemperate man in the county tremble and pause lest a like fate overtake him. Two distillers have gone suddenly, we have every reason to fear, to that world where * * * * * The death of the first was startling, and filled us with awe at the judgments of God; but the death of the second was still more appalling. He died of dropsy, induced and aggravated by the use of ardent spirits as a beverage—and eight hours after, his first born son breathed his last in all the wild phrensy and unutterable horror of delirium tremens. They were buried in the same grave. These retributions of a righteous Jehovah will strengthen and deepen the Temperance movement, and especially, lead people to look upon the manufacture of alcohol as marked by the terrific thunder-scars of the Almighty.

If an apathy, painful almost beyond endurance to those who are accustomed to contemplate the evils of intemperance, pervades the public mind in relation to their removal, if in many cases good men will do nothing, and Legislatures and Courts will wink at iniquity and seem to be the friends and upholders of the drunkard-maker in his work of death, still there is an attachment to the cause of Temperance, a sense of its importance and concentration of influence in many places, which will at no distant period bear it onward with great glory to the most triumphant victories. All over the South, says the Hon. John Belton O'Neal, the President of the South Carolina State Temperance Society, the cause is awakening a good interest.

We have found the Sons of Temperance a very valuable auxiliary in the great Temperance reform. We have every thing to encourage us at present. Public opinion is moving steadily on to the suppression of the grog shops, and to make drinking odious.

Says Gen. Cooke of Virginia :

The moral sense of the public has been awakened and stimulated into powerful action, and is undeniably exerting a deep and wide-spread beneficial influence through all ranks of society.

The former drinking usages of the country, where not abandoned, are everywhere greatly changed; and those who remember the drinking habits of former times, have only to look around them to see that the bold front which this national vice lately assumed, now quails before public opinion, and seeks to hide its diminished head in corners and by-places. The few remaining drinking men who were wont to boast of their prowess in bacchanalian feats, are now anxious and take pains to be regarded as very moderate drinkers.

It is true the cause fluctuates, but it is equally true, that, at each ebb of public opinion, new reacting force is gathered that carries the next flood to a higher mark than ever.

Says Professor Eaton of Madison University, Central New York :

The good cause is suffering a syncope in this region at present ; but it cannot continue. The principles of abstinence are too deeply embedded in the mind and heart of the community, and its priceless benefits too palpable, to endure the return of reign of the bloody Moloch. I have witnessed too many resurrections from the state of apparent death in a community in relation to Temperance (each succeeding one showing, that whatever had been the external appearance, there had been a silent, but steady advance in the general conviction of the estimable value of Temperance principles) to despond, when there seems to "a falling away." "Battle, battle bravely on."

Says a gentleman in Northern New York :

The cause with us never stood better ; Temperance men were never so strong, and they are prepared to attack intemperance in all its strong holds.

Says the Report of the Rhode Island State Temperance Society :

Of the 156 clergymen of different denominations in the State, 132 have signed the pledge, and the 12,000 or more members of their churches are, almost without exception, advocates of our cause. This is also true of most of the 50,000 persons who compose their congregations !

Other facts exist to show that the effect of the Temperance pledge and efforts has been to reduce the enormous amounts formerly expended by individuals and families in our city and state, at least two-thirds !

Here is one reason for the fact that the taxable property in our city and State has increased twenty-four millions of dollars since this Society was organized, almost one-third of its present valuation, or three millions annually !

In several cities the ministry have brought the subject of Temperance prominently before their congregations.

Says a late correspondent of the Fountain from New Haven :

The Christian community are awakening up to the work ; the churches are working a great reform by the means of two faithful and energetic city missionaries or colporteurs, who are constantly employed to labor day and evening in the great work of humanity, doing good as they have opportunity by such ways and means as appear to be most effectual. Their labors among the foreigners who are constantly taking their residence in the low cellars and by-places in our midst, have been marked with great success. Many a neglected family who had fallen into intemperance and its kindred vices, have been visited, and by kind advice, warnings, and entreaties, have been rescued from their awful condition, and are now temperate families, their children enjoying the blessing of Sabbath-schools. Such marked changes show the result of faithful labor. Our pastors have for weeks been faithful in laying before their hearers on the Sabbath such portions of divine truth as are calculated to benefit the Temperance reform. Regular Temperance sermons have been preached on Sunday evening, by the pastors of different denominations in rotation. These sermons are delivered without special notice, and many a warm fit is brought on those who would not be seen at a regular Temperance meeting. By these efforts and the blessing of God, many a young man has been saved from ruin.

Says an intelligent gentlemen traveling to the West :

I saw many favorable indications, however, on my route, that the cause of Temperance was in the ascendant—and must ultimately triumph. Particularly was this the case in many parts of Ohio, and wherever the Gospel was faithfully preached—and I noticed that every township that had taken and maintained a decided stand against the traffic was in a prosperous and thrifty condition—new houses were going up in the villages, old ones were repaired and painted, the public buildings and churches were enlarged and improved, the fences were all up, and the farms well cultivated, and homes made happy. I saw few notices of 'Sheriff's Sale,' and learned that the Court *docket* was diminishing, and the jails had few inmates. As I passed through Fa., from Guyandotte to Fincastle, and from Fincastle to Abington, I do not think a single stage-driver on the two lines tasted intoxicating drinks.

The opening of rail-roads, public festivals, days of jubilee, anniversary meetings of philanthropic associations, have been and still continue to be to an alarming extent the means of perpetuating scenes of drunkenness, and deterring the enterprising and lofty-minded young men of the country from uniting in our principles. Such as thus perpetuate the scourge, assume a great responsibility. Some instances of the entire absence of the intoxicating beverage on these exciting occasions, during the year, have been peculiarly gratifying, and have furnished evidence of its entire uselessness for every purpose for which it is pleaded.

The late Medical Convention in Boston, consisting of delegates from all parts of our country, were believed to be in favor of Temperance, by the choice of Dr. Warren for their President. The public supper which was given to them by their medical brethren of that city, at which wines and spirituous liquors were excluded, was an honor to the medical profession.

From year to year the Committee have had reason to speak with thankfulness of the operations of the Home Missionaries, scattered over the vast West. Not only by them is much effected, but from them we learn more correctly than from most other sources, the true state and progress of the reform. Says the Annual Report of the Home Missionary for the present year :

The progress of *Temperance*, in the congregations of the missionaries, we cannot note so accurately in statistical returns, as in the earlier years of the reformation ; inasmuch as the pledge is not so universally the test of Temperance principles. Associations, in some sections of the country, have been injudiciously managed, and have brought the cause, temporarily, into disrepute ; and little can be accomplished, in this form, until these organizations give place to those which shall secure more general confidence and respect. Temperance, however, is preached as a religious

duty, and urged as a matter of principle, no less than ever; and many missionaries report that their churches are Temperance churches, their congregations Temperance congregations, and some of them, that there are no intoxicating drinks sold in their townships or counties. Those who are pledged to entire abstinence, are so connected in these associations with other denominations, that their number cannot be stated very definitely; from the reports which we have received, however, we may safely say that, in the communities where the missionaries labor, the number of pledges cannot be less than 105,000.

The red men of the West have been greatly blessed by our enterprise. In their conscious weakness before the terrible destroyer, they have enacted the most stringent laws against its introduction. But yet they are its constant victims. Writes a missionary among them :

Many hundreds of the Choctaws have perished by means of strong drink, furnished them, in all cases, by white men. *The Choctaws have never had a distillery.* They are indebted to their white neighbors for the existence of intoxicating drinks. And such men open little grog-shops along the State Lines, near the Indian reservation, and keep large supplies of whisky and other kinds of ardent spirits.

Since I came to this country in December, 1835, nearly forty persons have perished from spirits obtained along the "Line," on a distance of thirty miles. Some have been drowned; some frozen to death; some rode with violence against the limbs of trees, and were killed; some of the number were killed while fighting with pine knots, knives, or clubs. The tale is a shocking one. There is much yet to do in this work among the Choctaws. Who is answerable for all these murders?

The crowd of emigrants continually pressing to our shores (and welcome they are to the enjoyment of our rich soil, and all our social, civil, literary, and religious privileges) at present strengthen mightily the power of intemperance. For ten years the tide has been constantly rolling in upon us from the Old World, with an almost continually increasing momentum. In 1838 it brought into the port of New York alone, 25,581 persons; in 1839, 48,152; in 1840, 82,797; in 1841, 57,337; in 1842, 74,949; in 1843, 46,302; in 1844, 61,002; in 1845, 82,960; in 1846, 115,230; in 1847, 166,410; in 1848, 191,909. Into the whole country at large, the emigration of 1847 was at least 250,000, and in 1848 it must have approached 300,000. Few can resist the cheap indulgence in intoxicating liquors imposed upon them by our thousand dram-shops. Multitudes of Germans rush into the traffic as an easy and sure way of gaining subsistence. Already in our city they form the great body of dram-sellers. Strangers to our language and customs, banded together by strong national ties, not easily drawn into any.

thing new, and associating the drinking of strong drinks with all the social and religious customs of life, that population, it is to be feared, will become the stronghold of intemperance. They need peculiar and great attention. Among the best of emigrants, they may, by the Temperance cause, be made the best of citizens.

If there has been a retrograde in the Irish population, as they have rushed to our shores (and it is to be feared there has) it is in its bearing upon them, as well as giving us an opportunity to express our regard for so distinguished a philanthropist, that we hail the approach to our land of Ireland's regenerator, Father Mathew. Yes, welcome, noble man! May your influence be as great among your countrymen here as at home, and may your Temperance principles be stamped upon all their future generations.

Since our last anniversary, at which we felt much interest in France, then rising into a republic, we have had translated into the French language the Temperance Manual. Before it was completed, we received a request from the Prefect of Paris, that all our documents might be transmitted to him, and that the result of the temperance action upon pauperism and crime might be fully stated. We were happy in being able to refer him to so valuable a work, well translated, as the Temperance Manual.

In Canada, this little volume, it is believed, will be eminently useful. There, through the labors of the Rev. Mr. Chiniquy, a Roman Catholic clergyman, has been witnessed the most astonishing success in the cause. Wherever he has been, crowds have pressed upon him to take the pledge. In the first four days of April, eighteen thousand took from him the pledge in Montreal. The population of that city is about forty-five thousand. More than half of these are now professed abstainers. How much light, intelligence, and sincere devotedness to the principle exists, it is probably difficult to tell. In surrounding parishes and distant sections of country, he has met with the like success.

The attention of the Legislature has been roused to the enormous evil, and the whole subject has been referred to a special committee. In their report that committee say :

Intemperance leads to crime, to insanity, to pauperism. One-half of the crimes annually committed, two-thirds of the cases of insanity, three-fourths of the pauperism, are ascribable to intemperance. No other form of words would have been sufficiently comprehensive to express the deliberate convictions of your Committee.

In Montreal the total number of offenses in 1847 were	4039
Cases arising from intemperance	2234
Total in 1848	3524

From intemperance	2001
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Total for the last two years	7563
From intemperance	4235

Upwards of four-sevenths of the whole.

Number of licensed and unlicensed houses, 883.

To feed these seminaries of vice and crime, there were distilled in the District of Montreal, of the most rectified spirit, in 1848, 608,450 gallons, while the quantity entered the port for home consumption was 138,247 gallons.

In 530 inquests, 53 of the deaths (one in every ten) were traced directly and immediately to intemperance.

There was a time, indeed, when the Legislature was powerless; for what law could be enacted, what penalties enforced, in opposition to the irresistible current of an unanimous public opinion. That current is happily, however, setting the other way, and the great majority of all that is respectable and educated in the country, are now willing to coöperate in the suppression of intemperance.

The present licensing system has multiplied occasions for tippling.

So numerous, so universal are the grogeries, that there is no direction in which the laborer seeking his home can turn, without coming in contact with one or more. There a dram may be had for a penny; a man may be drunk for fourpence, and into these dens, the weary laborer is habitually lured to his ruin. Stripped of the proceeds of his industry—stupefied and demoralized—the victim issues a pauper prepared for the commission of crime. His children, necessarily neglected, infallibly become burthens on the community, first as beggars and vagrants, then by an easy transition, as thieves, as incendiaries, and murderers. This is the invariable process—this the cause of the tax levied by street-beggars; of the vast expenditure incident to the administration of criminal justice, and to the police establishment.

To abolish, at least to diminish “grogeries” then, would be to promote economy, as well as to contribute to individual happiness—to advance the interests of the working classes, to elevate them in the moral scale, to enable them not merely to rear, but to educate their offspring. The time and money expended by witnesses, by jurors and constables, the salaries paid to the hosts of officers engaged in the administration of justice, will thus be spared; the cost of the police will be reduced one-half, and if the class of adult criminals be not extinct, the mendicant will disappear, and the nursery for juvenile offenders be closed.

If the sale of alcohol could be prevented, crime, in this healthy new country, where labor is plentiful and remunerative, would be almost unknown. But, if men will distil and vend spirits, they should be made responsible for the consequences.

To this decisive legislative declaration, his honor, Judge Mondelet, in his charge to the grand jury, has added his own authorita-

tive announcement, that GRANTING LICENSES IS NOTHING ELSE THAN PERMISSION TO COMMIT CRIME. Of the temperance movement, he says :

Most providentially, a movement has, of late, taken place, which bids fair to renovate the whole fabric of our social institutions, impress new life into the very heart of the State, replenish the empty pockets of the poor, and save the wealthier classes from the fate which was impending over their heads. That movement, gentlemen, is acquiring a power which, it is to be hoped, must accomplish what the peremptory refusal of license would effect, the prostration to the ground of houses of public entertainment where spirituous liquors are sold; it must strike down the very trade in such pernicious articles, and overturn the laboratories where the poison to the people is manufactured and distilled.

In the province of New Brunswick, the cause is in an active and healthful state, and is sustained chiefly through the exertions of Mr. Kellogg, an efficient lecturer from the States. In 1837, there were consumed in St. Johns, of intoxicating drinks, nine quarts to each individual—while in 1848, the quantity is only four quarts, or less than one-half. But a better evidence of progress is found in the fact that, at a late meeting of the board of excise in St. Johns, it was decided, by a vote of 21 to 3, to grant no licenses to rum-sellers, and it is believed public opinion will sustain them.

In Halifax, the Cold Water Army of children, *seven hundred strong*, paraded the streets of the city in August last, preceded by Her Majesty's band. They were addressed by the Governor, in front of his house. The Governor kindly offered to pay any amount they might fall short of in defraying expenses.

In the Island of Bermuda, the friends of Temperance are active as ever. We have the happiness of sending them monthly sixty copies of the Journal.

From Barbadoes a gentleman writes us :

I salute you as a brother in the good cause of Temperance. We have been engaged in it in Barbadoes now for two years, and the success which has attended our efforts is almost beyond credibility. Hundreds have signed the Pledge, and many who were once pests of society have become useful members.

When Governor Reid was here, we got your Temperance Journal and Youth's Advocate regularly, but since his departure, not one has been received.

During the past year, a missionary agent has been employed by the Tetotal Abstinence Society of this place, whose duty it is to go from house to house, distribute tracts, explain Temperance, and exhort the people to adopt its principles. 'The labors of this individual,' say the committee, 'have been blessed with great success. He had made, to the middle of the month of December, 1,874 visits, and conversed with 4,059 adults. Many of these parties had never attended our public meetings,

and would, probably, have never given the subject any consideration but for the visit of the agent. More than 150 persons have signed the Pledge at his recommendation, to the knowledge of the committee; but it is impossible to say how many have been indirectly influenced by his advice.'

A few private soldiers of the 72d regiment, impressed with the injury which the indulgence in intoxicating drinks has done, and is doing, to their comrades, have established a Total Abstinence Society in the regiment.

From the Turks Island Temperance Society a report has been forwarded to us, representing the temperance operation in the Island as of the happiest character. Four hundred now belong to the Society. Each missionary station has its auxiliaries. One rum-shop has been recently closed through conviction of its baleful tendencies. And many are saved from the poisonous influence of the cup through the presence and influence of the Society.

That amid the political convulsions of the Old World, moral reforms should receive much attention is more than we could have reason to expect. Yet our cause is not forgotten. In Great Britain it is in many respects on a better footing than it has been before. It commands the attention of serious, reflecting men, both in church and state. It speaks through committees of sanitary reform. It comes up in inquiries about penal codes and prison discipline. It mingles with considerations of domestic economy and social comfort, of public health, national education, and ecclesiastical discipline. Through able lectures, valuable prize essays, and church temperance organizations, it is constantly advancing, while the most destructive drinking usages of former periods are becoming disreputable or passing away. Yet England has a work of reform before her, whose magnitude no mind but the mind of God can estimate.

Amid an annual consumption of 518,590,689 gallons of alcoholic drinks, 500,000 of her population are in confirmed habits of drunkenness. 100,000 persons are constantly in custody for crime. 40,000 are inflicted with insanity. 1,000,000 are in regular receipt of parochial relief. 7000 annually perish through accidents when drunk. 60,000 go annually to drunkards' graves. Fifty-eight million bushels of grain are, each year, destroyed in the manufacture of malt liquors and spirits. 121,985 persons are licensed to sell strong drinks. Gloomy there, are the scenes of intemperance. All, all must be changed. All can, all will be changed. Britain with America, will send up her alleluias to God without a drunkard in her borders, and all through the simple principle of total absti-

nence from intoxicating drinks. How long, O Lord? inquires many an anxious spirit. "In due season" is the reply, "if ye faint not." As an evidence of the activity and zeal of our British brethren, the Committee subjoin a single report.

At East Norfolk the Committee have had employed, at different intervals during the year, Messrs. Crawford, Spencer, and Thompson, agents of the British Temperance Association, who have discharged their arduous labors with perfect satisfaction. Their earnest and affectionate appeals, in public and private, have been attended with the best results. They have held upwards of 300 meetings at Norwich, Yarmouth, Diss, Holt, Wells, Harling, Cromer, North Walsham, Aylsham, Foulsham, Fakenham, Walsingham, Lenwade Bridge, Wymondham, Holkham, Barney, Binham, Kenninghall, Hockham, Lowestoft, Smallburgh, and Filby. Five thousand tracts have been distributed. Addresses have been given to the children of Sabbath and Day Schools, on Temperance; and many families have been visited. The result of their labors has been seen in the reformation of many; miserable homes have been made happy; tears have been dried up; and not a few children who, through a father's intemperance, were clothed with rags, and were left to grow up in ignorance and sin, are now well clothed, and are receiving an education which will fit them for usefulness and happiness. More than one widowed heart has been made to sing for joy at the restoration of their prodigal sons, and some who once blasphemed and spent the Sabbath at the public or beer-houses, are now regular worshipers at the house of God. Many who once were degraded, have been raised from a miserable condition, to be a blessing to themselves and their families. In almost every place where the agents have lectured, there are one or more cases of reformation. These are living epistles and evidences of the utility of the principles which they advocate.

As evidence of the progress the following statement is given :

London, in the year 1785, with a population of three hundred thousand, had 7,780 beer and spirit shops, or one public house to every one hundred and twelve individuals. In 1840, with a population of 1,873,000, there were but 5,840 shops, or one to every three hundred and twenty-one Londoners. In 1949, with a population of 2,250,000 there are but 5,017 shops, or one to every four hundred and fifty of the population.

The Bible is in Britain; and though the light shineth in darkness and the darkness comprehendeth it not, yet it will one day prevail and all will be peace.

Ireland remains true to her pledge, and passionately devoted to her great Temperance leader.

Her miseries are great; but in the embrace of Temperance there is alleviation. Father Mathew leaves for a season those scenes of woe, which have broken his heart strings, but the love she bears him will be her defense. Whether present or absent, the pledge will be inviolate.

The arrival in our port early in the year of a Temperance ship from

Holland, built on strict Temperance principles, and manned by a crew of thorough totalers, shows the strength of our cause in the ports of Tromp. From Germany and the North of Europe we have had but little recent Temperance intelligence. Too much agitated there are the waters of political strife, to admit of moral conflicts and moral victories.

At Bombay, Madras, New South Wales, and the Sandwich Islands, our cause is sustained with undiminished interest. At the Islands are the brightest triumphs of our cause. The King, the Government, and the nation adhere to the principles of Temperance; and the whole mass may not unaptly be designated as one great Temperance society.

At VAN DIEMAN'S LAND, says the First Annual Report of the V. D. L. Total Abstinence Society, as contained in the Van Dieman's Land Temperance Herald, an able and judiciously conducted journal, which reflects great credit on its conductors, the cause is taking deep root. "Although established but twelve months, this society now numbers 830 members (independently of its auxiliaries), including four ministers of the gospel, three members of the medical profession, and persons of every grade and occupation in the community, the largest proportion of members consisting, however, of persons of the working class, to whom, as indeed towards the members generally, total abstinence has proved an incalculable benefit.

At MADRAS, the eleventh anniversary meeting of the South India Temperance Union, was held in Davidson's-street Chapel, on Friday evening, 26th January, 1849. The Rev. W. Porter, pastor of the church, presided, and the meeting was addressed by the following gentlemen:—Rev. M. Winslow, Rev. J. A. Regel, Rev. T. C. Page, and Mr. E. Marsden. The report was read by Mr. Hedger, the secretary, and was accepted by the meeting. 106 new members had been obtained during the year, which, being added to those formerly reported, made a total of 392.

The juvenile society formed in course of the year numbered 82 members. The Union had published monthly the *South Indian Temperance Journal*, and the *Youth's Journal*, and had sold 3000 copies of the *Almanac* for 1849. A number of tracts, with 70 copies of Cruikshank's plates of 'The Bottle,' had also been circulated. The expenditure of the society during the year was 915 rupees.

AT BOMBAY.—The annual meeting of the Bombay Tetotal Society was held in the officers' mess-room, town barracks, on the evening of Monday, 8th January, the venerable Archdeacon Jeffreys occupying the chair. The report which was read by Mr. Andrew Dunlop, Secretary, shows that Temperance is rapidly becoming more popular. Ten public meetings had been held during the year, at seven of which lectures were delivered—300 copies of the "Bombay Temperance Advocate," 32 copies of the "South India Temperance Journal," 10 copies of the "Tetotal Times," and 5 copies of the "Scottish Temperance Review," had been circulated monthly in the course of the year, and 300 copies of the "South Indian Temperance Almanac," with a large quantity of tracts and books, had also been put into circulation—about 20 standard Temperance works had been added to the library, thus increasing the number to about 50 volumes—86 new signatures had been added to the pledge—and the expenditure of the society had been 781 rupees. The grog-shops have been reduced from between seven and eight hundred to 472.

IN LIBERIA and other mission stations in Africa, the cause of temperance is nobly upheld, and considered inseparable from all progress in civilization, order, and religion. Through the continued generosity of the family of the late Orin Day, Esq., of Catskill, we are enabled to aid all our beloved missionaries abroad in their conflicts with intemperance. All are fighting manfully the foe. But New England rum infects every missionary station on the globe. It is the great antagonistical power in the hands of the Devil, to the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

"However delighted John Williams was to receive letters from home, and to have intercourse with white men from Britain and America, nothing did he dread more than the approach of British and American vessels to these shores. And why? Simply because of the Rum by which men falsely called Christian sailors, seduced and destroyed the inhabitants of those lovely isles. Such occasions were as the blast of the desert simoon, a sad moral hurricane or pestilence, spreading desolation, distress and destruction in the formerly happy districts and churches. The history of missions in all parts of the world could tell similar tales of woe, showing that while the Christian missionary with his Bible is the greatest blessing—the so called Christian mariner with his bottle is the greatest curse which visits foreign shores."—*Johnson's Speech*.

If now, at the close of this retrospect, it be asked what is to be

done to sustain, carry forward, and secure the final triumphs of this great enterprise, we say in a single word, to the friends of the cause,—**BE FIRM.** Maintain your great principles in public and in private. Be active in spreading truth; active in reclaiming the inebriate; active in inducing men to sign the pledge; active in training up the young in the principles of Temperance.

BE LIBERAL. No cause more needs and will better repay the liberalities of the public. Small donations here produce greater results than in almost any cause of Christian benevolence. Multiply and sustain Temperance organizations on true Christian principles, and let all organizations be open, liberal, without jealousies, heartily coöperating in the attainment of one great object.

Be of **ONE HEART** and **ONE SOUL**; and with united spirit look up to Him without whom we can do nothing, whose is the enterprise, and who will ultimately crown it with success.

Once more our country is visited by that terrible scourge of the Almighty, the Cholera;—that scourge which runs much in the line of intemperance, which once swept thousands of drunkards prematurely and wretchedly into eternity, and for which every dram-shop is now preparing its victims. When the judgments of the Lord are abroad in the land, may the inhabitants learn righteousness.

The Committee, in the thirteenth year of their operations, are thankful for the ability imparted to accomplish a little good, and regret that, with the wide field before them, they could have done no more.* Their donations from their patrons and friends have amounted to one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars. Their operations differ but little from year to year. Through their Annual Report and monthly Journal, they labor to meet the wants of those who seek for the highest and most reliable sources of information; to feed the press, and to spread abroad light and truth among distant nations of the earth. In the Advocate, they labor to mould the rising generation in correct modes of thought and action; and in their Almanacs, books, and tracts, to allure and save the masses from ruin. Animating intelligence of the good done often reaches our ears and rejoices our hearts.

Says a gentleman† whose testimony is surpassed by none in value :

The Twelfth Annual Report of the Executive Committee, of the "American Temperance Union" is before us, and we have perused its pages with much pleasure. As year after year rolls away in the ocean of the past, and carries with it the wreck of many of our Temperance organiza-

* Appendix E.

† Dr. Charles Jewett.

tions, and the last page, the very appendix of their history, we feel an increasing interest in the "AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION" as a permanent organization.

Under the editorial control of the Secretary, the "Journal," the organ of the Society, is rendered one of the most valuable of all our Temperance publications. Its general summary of Temperance intelligence—the ability and logical acuteness with which it discusses controverted points, and the calm and dignified bearing with which it holds its way through storm and sunshine—through evil report and through good report—commands our admiration, and ought to secure for it a more extended circulation than it is now receiving, or has ever received.

Says a voice from the prairies of the West :

The stirring appeals which have come from your office have been wafted on every breeze, they have found their way to more than one thousand log cabins, and have been placed in more than ten thousand individuals' hands; they have been in the shop of the drunkard, the cabin of the pioneer, and the parlor of the affluent. Some have pressed them with gratitude and joy. Others have thrust them from them with blasphemy and cursing. The Lord bless you; cause his face to shine upon you, and give you peace.

In conclusion, the Committee bid all the friends and advocates of the cause, "Be of good courage and press onwards." Why should the work cease? It is but just commenced, and commenced at a moment when we are laying the foundation of an empire whose magnitude and importance no mind can estimate. Men there are, who would crush it to the dust, and scatter it to the winds. But the cause is God's and must prevail. Our time is short. One of our earliest and most devoted fellow-laborers has fallen in the year before us, the Hon. Stevenson Archer, President of the Maryland State Temperance Society. He was found at his post, and some of the last acts of his life were devoted to the support and furtherance of our enterprise.

What then we do, we must do quickly. Our country is almost, in a single year, doubled in size, and soon will be filled with a mighty mass of human beings, virtuous or vicious, sober or drunken, living to the glory of God, or a curse to themselves and an offense to the great Creator. With us it rests much to say which they shall be—whether the one hundred millions hereafter filling this western world shall be a sober or a drunken population—whether those beautiful golden skies which we have so long contemplated with wonder and admiration in the far West shall be preserved in all their beauty and glory, or shall all be blackened with the smoke of ten thousand distilleries, pouring out upon the land of Ophir, that garden of God, the waters of pollution and death.

APPENDIX.

A.—p.14.

In 1848, the question of license was brought before the municipal authorities of Boston. The Board of Aldermen were equally divided. His honor, the Mayor, Mr. Quincy, decided in the negative. In 1849, the the new Mayor, Mr. Bigelow, recommended a return to the system of license. The Board of Aldermen unanimously decided in the negative.

On the same evening in which the new Mayor of Boston was treating his friends to champagne, &c., the leaders of temperance, headed by the venerable Dr. Warren and Dea. Grant, gathered around the late Mayor, Mr. Quincy; and for the noble stand he had taken, in deciding in the negative the question of license, presented him a splendid silver pitcher which cost \$500 dollars. Dr. Warren addressed him in substance as follows;

"The Council of the Old Massachusetts Temperance Society, the officers of other Temperance Societies, and many friends of Temperance, have thought it proper to address you on the occasion of your retirement from the office of Mayor of this city. We wish, sir, to congratulate you, not on the great increase of population, wealth, and prosperity, which, has occurred during the three years of your administration; but we come to congratulate and thank you for the great *moral* operations which have taken place under your influence.

"The period at which you had to decide, whether the sale of spirituous liquors should be sanctioned by the laws of our City Government or prohibited, was one of severe trial. On the one side were heard the clamors of self-interest and passion, threatening to overthrow all that resisted. On the other there was nothing but the quiet voice of Temperance and virtue. Between the two, you did not hesitate; and when the hour came, you gave your vote with a decision—which I will not call Roman—worthy of the descendant of a patriot of '75. By this act you decided in regard to our city, a *principle*, the adoption of which must for ever be an honor to the people among whom we live. So far as we know, no great city, under the free government of this country, or governments of Europe or Asia, has ever been distinguished by so important a measure in favor of temperance and self-denial; and none seems more deserving of this honor than the city which gave birth to the Temperance Reformation.

"What has been the result? Your decision has been maintained by the acclamation of your fellow-citizens. But the license law, it is said, has been very frequently violated. This is true, and it will always be true that uneducated, unprincipled, and demoralized persons will violate it, so long as passion, self-interest, and the spirit of self-indulgence continue to exist. But, on the other side, we know that the educated

part of society has been gradually diminishing the employment of stimulating drinks. We may say, also, that the great population of all the northern States has been undergoing a change of habits, general, profound, and, as we believe, permanent. Who does not know that, formerly, every individual employed wine or spirits, and placed them on his table for the use of his visitors? Perhaps it is not generally known, but I have the means of knowing from daily professional observation, that it is more rare to see a person who makes use of stimulants, than it formerly was to find one who did not do so.

"All these changes receive material support from the existence, in Boston, of an act prohibiting the sale of ardent spirit in small quantities. And here allow me to say, that the recollection of what little agency I have had in promoting them, gives me more satisfaction than any other circumstance of my life.

"With these impressions, we come, sir, to thank you once more for your decision on the license law, for your public and decided support to the cause of Temperance, and as a permanent testimonial of our feeling and opinions, we beg you to accept these pieces of Plate, with the resolutions which accompany them. To these we would add our hearty wishes and prayers, that the activity and usefulness which have so honorably characterized your official career may find a new field of operation, in the future duties which Providence may assign to you."

Alderman Moses Grant, in behalf of the company, then handed the Ex-Mayor a very elegant silver Pitcher and Tray, accompanied with resolutions of the highest respect for his services.

B.—p. 14.

NO LICENSE IN NEW HAVEN.

"At the annual meeting of the civil authorities, Selectmen, Grand Jurors and Constables, held at the Town Clerk's office, on Monday evening, January 8th, 1848, the following preamble and resolution were adopted by a very large majority—there being more than fifty of the members of the Board present.

"Whereas, The sale of intoxicating drinks in this community is productive of immense mischief to the physical and moral interests of our citizens, and especially pernicious in its influence upon the rising generation, and whereas the laws of this State authorizing this Board to nominate persons to be Taverners, are so constructed that we cannot confer that privilege without necessarily authorizing this destructive traffic; therefore

"Resolved, That in view of the foregoing facts, and because the evil we wish to prevent is as much to be deplored in genteel hotels as elsewhere, it is inexpedient to make any nominations for Taverners for this town for the year ensuing.

C.—p. 14.

LAW OF RHODE ISLAND.

The Legislature, at its late session of three days, amended the license law, so as to make the penalty for violation \$20, to be recovered before a justice.

They have also placed malt liquors in the same category with rum, gin, and brandy. The following is the law on the subject:

Sec. 6. If any person shall sell or suffer to be sold by any person in any town, any MALT LIQUOR by retail, in any less quantity than ten gallons, without license from the Town Council of such town first had and obtained, he shall forfeit and pay the same penalty as for selling without license ALE, WINE OR STRONG LIQUORS, to be recovered by the same process, in the same manner and to the same use; and the same provisions of the act entitled "An Act enabling Town Councils to grant licenses for retailing STRONG LIQUORS and for other purposes," and of the several acts which are or may be passed in addition to or in amendment of the same, shall apply to MALT LIQUORS with the same force and effect as to ALE, WINE OR STRONG LIQUORS: and no Town Council shall license any person to retail any ale, wine, strong or malt liquor, on Sunday.

LAW OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

An Act in amendment of the laws relating to licensed houses.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened,* That, whenever, upon proceedings had before a Justice of the Peace for any violation of the sixth section of the one hundred and seventeenth chapter of the Revised Statutes, the magistrate before whom the examination takes place, shall be of opinion that the person complained against is guilty of the offense charged, he shall order such offender to recognize, with sufficient sureties, in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, to appear at the next Court of Common Pleas for such county, and abide the order of said court, and in the meantime to keep the peace and be of good behavior, and especially not to violate the provisions of said sixth section, and to stand committed until such order is complied with.

Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts, inconsistent with his act, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect from the passage thereof.

Approved, June 23, 1848.

LAW OF NEW JERSEY.

A Further Supplement to an act entitled "An Act concerning Inns and Taverns."

WHEREAS, serious doubts have arisen in regard to the proper construction of the act entitled "A supplement to an act concerning inns and taverns, approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, which was approved March eighth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and the mode of punishment intended to be prescribed by that act; therefore,

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That no person shall offer or expose for sale, or sell on the first day of the week commonly called Sunday, any spirituous, vinous, fermented, or other intoxicating liquors; and any person offending against the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine, not exceeding twenty dollars, together with the costs of the prosecution.

2. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for any court or

body now empowered by the laws of this State to grant licenses to keep inns or taverns, after conviction had under the first section of this act, to revoke and cancel any license granted by them to any inn or tavern-keeper, who may hereafter offend against the provisions of the first section of this act, upon due proof made that such offense has been committed; and that the powers conferred by this section may be exercised in a summary way, upon petition preferred by any twelve freeholders resident in the county where such offense shall have been committed, upon ten days notice in writing to the party against whom such proceedings shall be had; and that, upon the hearing of such petition before the proper authority having jurisdiction thereof, a judgment of conviction against the party complained of, if any shall have been rendered under the first section of this act, shall be received as conclusive evidence.

3. And be it enacted, That in all indictments hereafter found under the first section of this act, it shall be sufficient to describe the liquor sold as intoxicating liquor, without specifying particularly the kind or description thereof.

4. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved, February 20, 1849.

LAW OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The new law takes the patronage of granting tavern licenses from the Court of Quarter Sessions, and opens the trade of retailing liquors, wines, and malt drinks to all who feel disposed to embark in it, and can give a bond in the sum of \$500, with two sureties, for the keeping of an orderly house. Three persons, called appraisers of tavern licenses, are authorized by the act to visit the inns, restaurants and eating-houses, where liquors, beer or wine are sold, to estimate the annual amount of sales of each vender, and to assess the taxes according to such sales. The report of the appraisers is taken as evidence both of the fact of selling and the amount of sales, but appeals may be made from their decisions, if injustice is done by them. The tax is graduated from fifty dollars upwards to three hundred dollars, in the city and incorporated districts; but in the townships, persons whose annual sales do not exceed one thousand dollars, are required to pay only twenty-five dollars a year.

WISCONSIN LAW.

No person to sell without giving bond of \$1000 to pay all damages of the traffic.

SEC. 1. No person shall hereafter be allowed to vend or retail spirituous liquors until he shall, in addition to any other requirement of the law, have executed to the treasurer, or other proper officer of the county, city, town or village in which he may reside or carry on such business, a bond in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, with three or more sufficient sureties, who shall be residents of the place where such business is carried on, conditioned to pay all damages the community or individuals may sustain by reason of such traffic; to support all paupers, widows or

orphans; pay the expenses of all civil and criminal prosecutions made, growing out of, or justly attributable to such traffic.

A copy of said bond to be evidence in all courts.

SEC. 2. The bond above required shall be filed with the proper officers, and a copy of the same, properly authenticated, shall be received in evidence in all courts of justice in this State.

Any person injured entitled to copy of said bond.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the officers with whom such bond may be filed, to deliver on demand a copy of the same to any person who may claim to be injured by such traffic.

Wife may maintain suit for damages for herself and children.

SEC. 4. It shall be lawful for any married woman to institute and maintain, in her own name, a suit on any such bond, for all damages sustained by herself or children on account of such traffic; and the money when collected shall be paid over to her, for the use of herself and children.

All contracts for liquor, null and void.

SEC. 5. No suits for liquor bills shall be entertained by any of the courts of this State, and whenever it shall be made to appear to any court before which a suit may be pending, on a promissory note, that such note was given in whole or in part for liquor bills, such court shall immediately dismiss such suit at the cost of the plaintiff.

Sufficient to convict if defendant furnished liquor on the day the damage is done.

SEC. 6. On the trial of any suit under the provisions of this act, the cause or foundation of which shall be the act of an individual under the influence of liquor, it shall only be necessary in order to sustain the action, to prove that the principal in the bond sold or gave liquor to the person (so intoxicated or in liquor) whose acts are complained of, on that day previous to the commission of the offense.

Municipal authorities may recover damage in case of rum-made paupers.

SEC. 7. Whenever a person shall become a county, city, or village charge by reason of intemperance, a suit may be instituted by the proper authorities, on the bond of any person who may have been in the habit of selling or giving liquor to such person or pauper so becoming a public charge.

A convicted and amerced rumseller may sue his co-rumseller for contribution.

SEC. 8. Any person against whom a judgment may be obtained, under the provisions of this act, shall be entitled to maintain a suit to compel a contribution towards paying the judgment against him, against all persons engaged in such traffic in such county, city, town, or village, who may have sold or given liquor to such person committing an offense, or becoming a public charge.

The unbonded traffic prohibited by both fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall vend or retail, or for the purpose of avoiding the provisions of this act, give away spirituous liquors without first giving the bond required by the first section of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not less than fifty, nor more than five hundred dollars, and

be imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten days, nor more than six months, and shall be liable in all respects to the public, and to individuals, the same as he would have been had he given the bond required in the first section of this act.

Justices of the Peace have jurisdiction when claim not over \$100.

SEC. 10. All suits authorized by the provisions of this act may be commenced and prosecuted before justices of the peace, when the damages claimed do not exceed one hundred dollars, although the penalty in the bond may exceed that amount, and the judgment shall be for the damages proved.

D.—p. 17.

TEMPERANCE DECLARATION OF SEVEN PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Being satisfied from observation and experience, as well as from medical testimony, that ardent spirit, as a drink, is not only needless, but hurtful; and that the entire disuse of it would tend to promote the health, the virtue, and happiness of the community: *We hereby* express our conviction, that should the citizens of the United States, and especially all *young men*, discountenance entirely the use of it, they would not only promote their own personal benefit, but the good of the country and the world.

JAMES MADISON,	MARTIN VAN BUREN,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,	JOHN TYLER,
ANDREW JACKSON,	JAMES K. POLK,
ZACHARY TAYLOR.	

E.—p. 81.

TO HIS HONOR, THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SIR :

THE following Proceedings of a Public Meeting are presented to you, together with the accompanying Petitions, signed by about 15,000 respectable citizens, with a view of calling your attention to the object for which the several meetings there referred to were held, and the petitions were signed.

A meeting of citizens from all parts of the City of New York, called by a Committee previously appointed at a public Meeting, was held at the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Green Street, on the 11th day of

December, 1848, for the purpose of mutual consultation and advice, as to the expediency of some united efforts, to arrest the increasing evils of the Sunday Liquor Traffic in this city. Statements having been made, as to the extent and mischief of the traffic in question; and it appearing that resolutions had been adopted at several public meetings that petition be presented to the public authorities of the city, urging the execution of the law on this subject; the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That this meeting heartily approves of the efforts now making in this city to enforce the laws for the suppression of the liquor traffic on Sundays.

Resolved, That an effort be made to secure the united action and support of all orderly and law-abiding citizens on this subject: and that Petitions to the Public Authorities of the City, urging the execution of the law for the suppression of the Sunday liquor traffic, be presented, so far as practicable, to every family in the city, with the request that they will sign the petition and use their influence in promoting the object.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare and present to the Mayor of the City a petition in behalf of this Meeting, in aid of the general effort, stating briefly its object; and that they urge upon all good citizens the vast importance of the measure, and the duty of cooperating with the public authorities in maintaining the supremacy of the law, and protecting the community from the mischiefs of an illegal traffic.

ASA CHILD, *Chairman*.

The undersigned, as the Committee designated by the last of the foregoing resolutions, most respectfully and earnestly request the interposition of your official influence and authority for the suppression of the enormous evil to which your attention is called; and they urge upon their fellow-citizens, of all classes, to give their countenance and support to the Public Authorities of the City in all reasonable measures which may be adopted for the execution of the law. In the performance of the duty assigned them, the undersigned would call attention to the fact, that the keeping open of "ale and porter houses, groceries," and other similar establishments, and "the exposure for sale and the sale therein of intoxicating liquors on Sundays," in violation of the law which prohibits the sale of "ale, porter, strong or spirituous liquors," or "the exposure for sale" of articles of merchandize on that day, are productive of a great amount of intemperance and crime; are destructive to the morals of great numbers of our citizens and especially of young men; are the cause of an enormous public expense; and are a grievous annoyance to all peaceable, orderly and law-abiding citizens. Whatever difference of opinion there may be among men as to the nature of the Christian Sabbath, it is an institution so wisely adapted to the moral and physical condition of our race; is the source of such infinite blessings to man; is so emphatically the foundation of order, peace, morality, and social happiness, in the community, that public sentiment has, in every period of our history, recognized the propriety of protecting it from desecration by public laws. That it was made for man as a day of rest, is a sentiment interwoven with all our political, religious, moral and social institutions. Our legislative, judicial, and business relations and duties are all controllable by the legal sanction for the observance of this day as a day of rest. Yet in the investigations in which the public meetings above-named originated, the fact is disclosed, that in the city of New York, from three to four thousand establishments, licensed and unlicensed, for the sale of intoxicating liquor, are kept open

on Sundays, as places of resort for many thousands of people, to whom liquor is sold every Sabbath-day, in open and express violation of positive law. Thousands of men, by the allurements of these establishments, are induced there to sacrifice on Sunday the earnings of the six preceding days, while their families are suffering from want; and thousands of young men are drawn there, to contract habits of intemperance which prove their ruin. Thus by means of these violations of law, drunkenness, poverty and crime, are produced, and the Sabbath is made the day for the ruin of multitudes who, but for these temptations, would be respectable and useful citizens. According to the information derived from the police of the city, the number of arrests for crimes committed on the Sabbath, including those for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, exceed those on any other day of the week. As a mere police regulation, and a preventive of crime and expense, the undersigned deem it the right of the community to demand of the keepers of these establishments, that they be closed from twelve o'clock on Saturday night, and throughout the day. They, therefore, respectfully urge the execution of the law, and the suppression of conduct which is the source of so much evil.

In urging upon the public authorities of the city the performance of a duty demanded of them by the best interests of the community, the undersigned beg leave to assure them of their coöperation and support, and they earnestly call upon all good citizens to do the same.

With great respect,

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,
JAMES HARPER,
GARDNER SPRING, D.D.
STEPHEN H. TYNG, D.D.
JAMES R. WHITING,
HIRAM KETCHUM,
JOHN HUGHES, D.D.
GEORGE GRISWOLD,
ANSON G. PHELPS,
GEORGE PECK, D.D.
JOHN JAY,
JOHN J. CISCO,
DANIEL LORD, JR.,
H. W. BELLOWES, D.D.
WILLIAM F. DODGE,
BERNARD J. MESEROLE,
REV. JOHN MARSH,
BENJAMIN T. CAMP,
OHN W. OLIVER,

STEPHEN KNAPP,
REV. E. H. CHAPIN,
CHARLES B. WHITE,
REV. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON,
CHARLES O'CONOR,
WM. H. BROWN,
CAPT. EDWARD RICHARDSON,
W. H. DIKEMAN,
• ROBERT EMMET,
ISAAC FERRIS, D.D.
JOHN FALCONER,
ROBERT M. HARTLEY,
THOMAS DENNY,
U. H. JUDAH,
JOHN DOWLING, D.D.
ASA CHILD,
HORACE HOLDEN,
A. F. WETMORE,
WILLIAM T. M'COUN,

THEODORE SEDGWICK.

New York, January 27th, 1849.

F.—p. 45.

DONATIONS

*To the American Temperance Union, to aid them in their operations,
from May 1, 1848, to May 1, 1849.*

Theodore Frelinghuysen,	\$20	Wight, Sturgis & Shaw,	\$25
Alfred Edwards,	25	Haggerty, Draper & Jones,	25
Thomas Denny,	25	R. G. Williams,	5
Edward Corning,	10	Mr. Titus,	50
Thomas Smith, Hartford,	10	Doremus, Nixon & Co.,	20
Deac. A. M. Collins,	10	John Steward,	10
Miss S. Mead, Greenwich,	100	N. G. Hunt,	5
Miss Lewis, do.,	5	Mrs. Wilson, Philadelphia,	10
Mr. Howard family, do.,	12 25	Miss Sydney Paul,	10
Rev. Mark Mead,	1	David Thompson,	5
Other friends in Greenwich,	5	Norman White,	5
Mr. Hutchins Providence,	3	Joseph B. Sheffield,	2
A. C. Barstow, do.,	5	W. E. Dodge,	100
C. Hodge, do.,	1	B. L. Kipp,	5
James Brown, New York,	10	W. Wilmerding,	50
Stuart Brown, do.,	10	J. L. Hale,	25
S. F. B. Morse,	50	Thomas Hale,	5
Pres. Wolsey, New Haven,	5	Bowen & M'Namee,	25
T. S. Williams, Hartford,	10	R. H. M'Curdy,	25
J. & S. Bussing, New York,	15	William Spencer,	25
Mrs. S. A. Austen, Brooklyn,	25	W. G. Bull,	10
Gerrit Smith, Peterboro,	10	Col. Pratt, Prattsville,	10
Gen. J. J. Knox, Augusta,	50	Joseph Battell,	15
George Mather, in Ink,	25	Edmund Hyatt,	100
E. B. Chittenden,	25	W. C. Bowen,	30
L. W. Wells,	10	W. H. Bidwell,	50
H. Bird,	25	Wm. Jay,	5
A. Marvin,	3	Dennis Perkins,	5
R. T. Haines,	10	Samuel Leeds,	10
Draper, Warren & Montant,	20	David Hoadly,	5
Anson G. Phelps,	200	M. S. B.,	15
Jasper Corning,	50	A friend,	50
Gen. Cocke, Virginia,	25	Widow, &c. of Orin Day,	25

THE Committee acknowledge with pleasure the zeal and enterprise of Messrs. Oliver & Brother, of the American Temperance Depository, New York, in publishing and sending forth a large quantity of Temperance reading, and also anticipate much benefit to the cause, from the new movement of the Order of the Sons of Temperance, to publish and send down through all their divisions, a series of new and popular Temperance tracts. The American Tract and Sunday-school Depositories continue, as usual, powerful agents in spreading light and truth over all the land.

INTEMPERANCE AND INSANITY.

THE Sixteenth Annual Report of the Massachusetts Hospital contains the following remarks, which deserve the attention of Legislatures who license the sale of intoxicating drinks:—

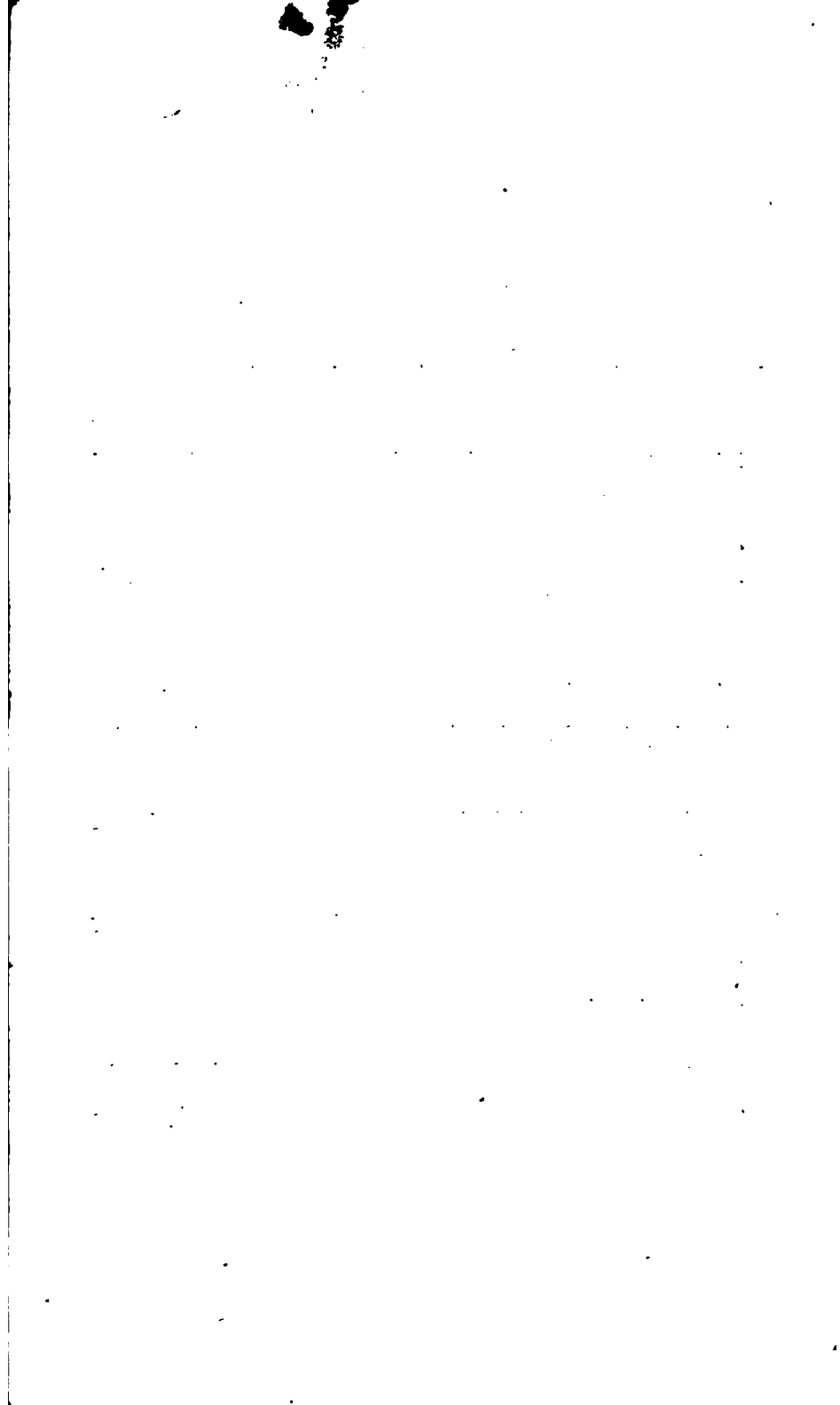
Intemperance has directly produced a large per cent. of the cases of insanity. The continued use of alcoholic drinks produces functional and soon organic disease of the brain itself, which is almost entirely incurable. The symptoms of this form of insanity are somewhat peculiar—a confused mind, a horrid apprehension of impending evil, timidity, and rashness, and often a homicidal propensity. The term *horrors* is peculiarly descriptive of these poor sufferers' state of feeling. The indirect causes of insanity, produced by intemperance, are numerous. Much of the domestic affection that overwhelms so many families is attributable to this cause. While the head of a family is sinking himself by the indulgence of his besotted appetite to a level with the lowest of his race, hard work, poverty, disgrace, and disappointed ambition become the companions of the wife and children. It would be strange if their reason should not occasionally be crushed under such a great calamity.

MINISTERIAL CONVENTION AT BOSTON.

On the 31st of May, a large number of Ministers met at Boston, and put forth a declaration of sentiments relative to the duties of Ministers and churches toward the Temperance cause. They recommended—

1. Personal entire abstinence from all intoxicating liquors, as a beverage.
2. Preaching on the subject from the pulpit, so long as the evil of intemperance continues.
3. The circulation of the Temperance Manual, and other good publications, in every family.
4. Keeping a list of all the families in their congregations who do not use intoxicating drink.
5. Holding of frequent public Temperance meetings.
6. Notices of progress in all annual reports of ecclesiastical bodies.
7. Much prayer in the closet, family, social circle, &c., for the extension of the cause—

With a firm and desperate struggle with the traffic, wherever it exists.





THE AMERICAN UNION.

THE American Temperance Union is, by its Constitution, composed of the Officers of the American Temperance Society, and of all existing State Temperance Societies, who should have a regular Annual meeting, for the discussion of principles, communication of facts, election of officers, devising ways and means for the extension of information, and for harmonious action in the great enterprise in which they are engaged.

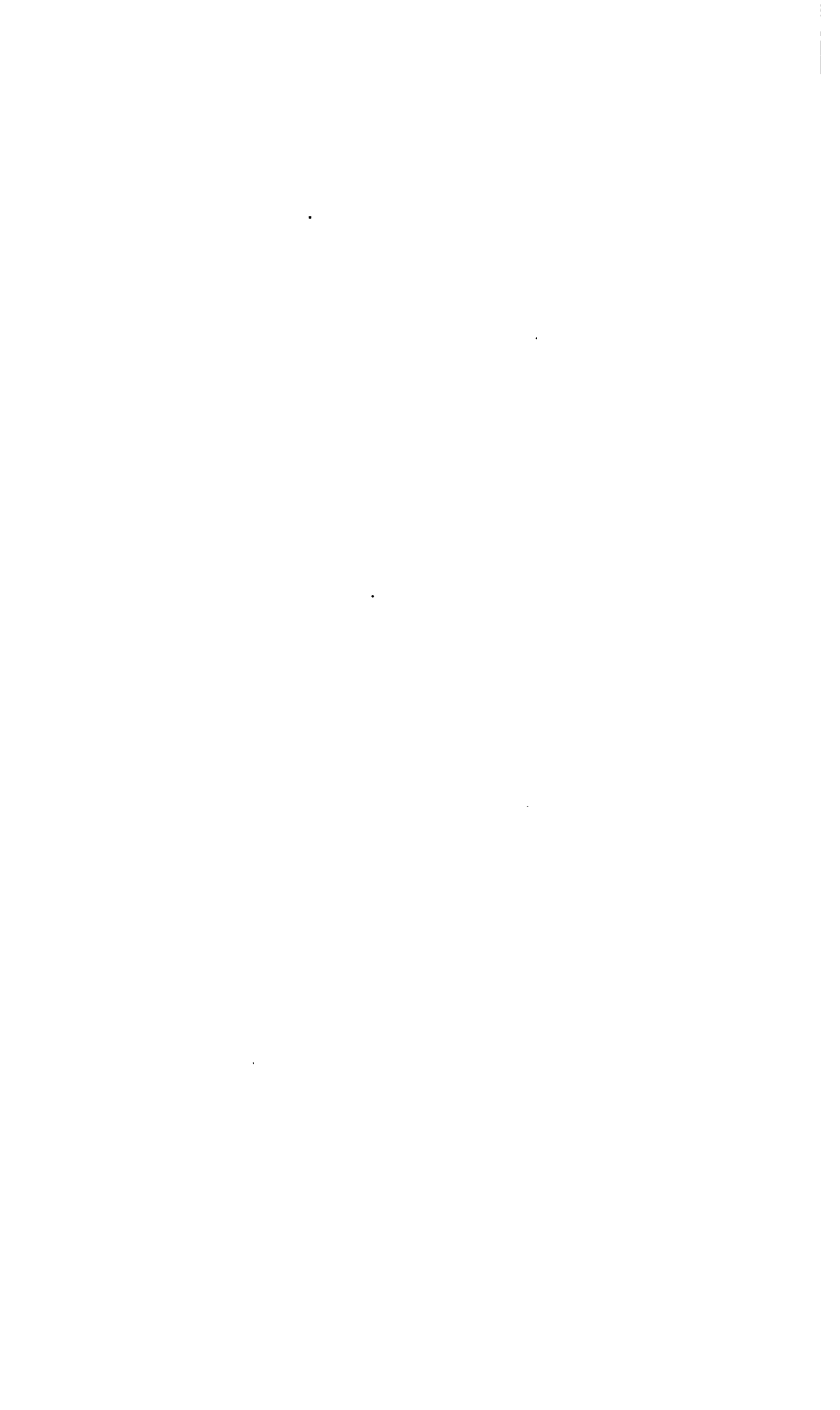
The Office of the Union is at 149 Nassau Street, New York, where is published monthly, the Journal of the Union, the Youth's Temperance Advocate, Temperance Almanacs, Books, Tracts, &c., and where may be found all the popular Temperance publications of the day.

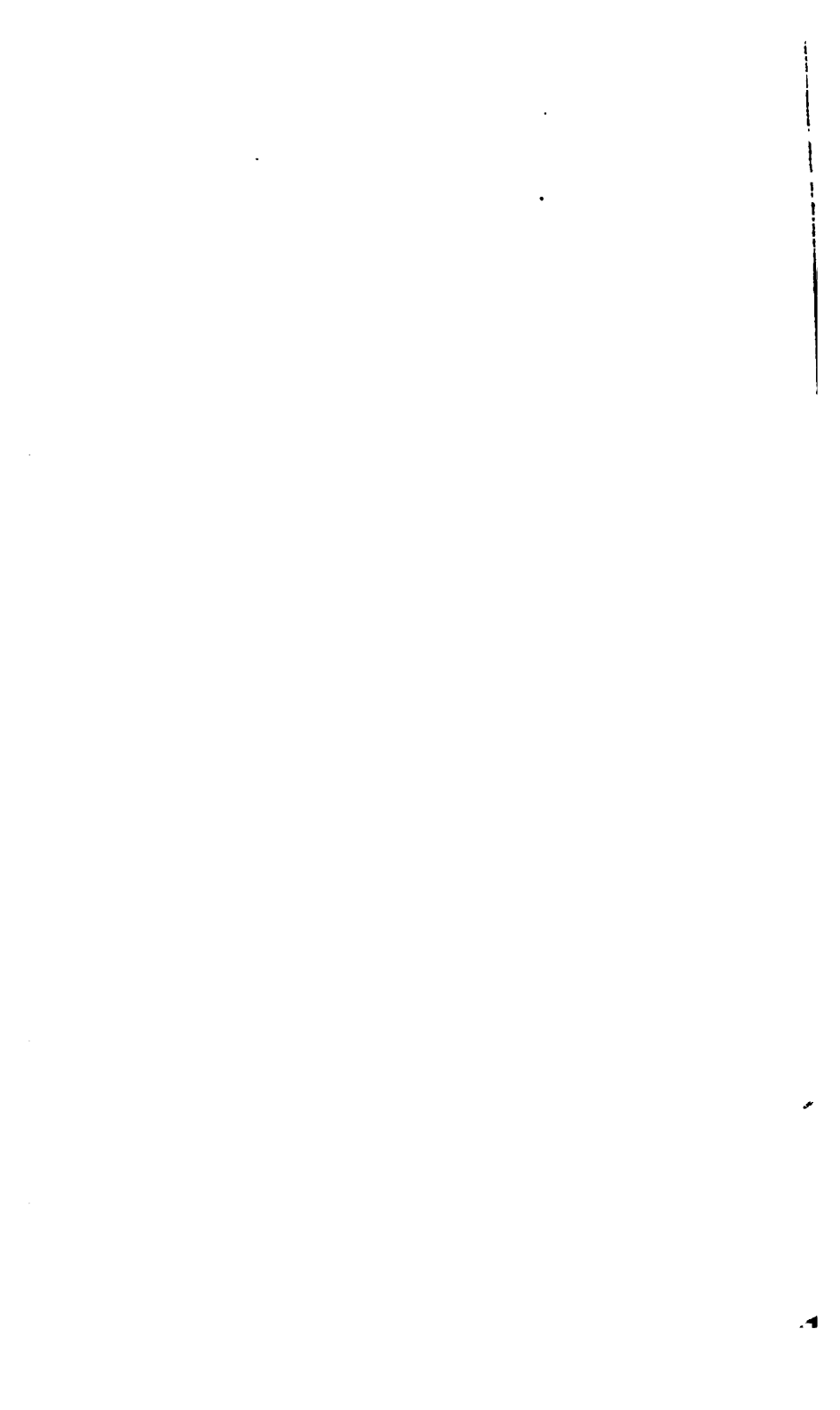
Permanent Temperance Documents, embracing all the Reports of the American Temperance Society and Temperance Union of twenty years, handsomely bound, in two volumes.

Donations gratefully received and faithfully appropriated for the advance of the cause, both in this and foreign countries, by Jasper Corning, Treasurer, No. 63 Wall Street, or at the Office.

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